

Date and Time: Thursday, May 2, 2024 6:08:00PM EEST

Job Number: 223357808

Documents (100)

1. [*We'll Drown You In A Sea Of Blood; Terrorist threat to Israel*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

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

2. [*RELEASE OF FEMALE DETAINEES MAIN ISSUE AT MIDEAST MEETING*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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3. [*Bombing won't derail peace talks: Besieged Rabin vows they'll resume after bus blast victims' funerals*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

4. [*Arafat orders roundup of guns*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

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

5. [*A MIDEAST NIGHTMARE DEADLY BLAST IN TEL AVIV / SUICIDE BOMBER KILLS 3 ISRAELIS*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Dec 31, 1997

6. [*NAIL BOMB BUS HORROR; JERUSALEM SUICIDE ATTACK KILLS SIX*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

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

7. [*HOPES AMID ISRAELI PULLOUT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

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

8. [*Talks are off, say Israelis*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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Dec 31, 1997

9. [*With Placards and Slogans, Palestinians Face the Unknown: An Election*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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Dec 31, 1997

10. [*Security is my only concern: Netanyahu*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

11. [*Israel Frees Palestinian Leader Held 23 Years*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

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

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

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

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

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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14. [*Out of Gaza: An eye for an eye in hotbed of Islamic zeal*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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15. [*BOMBING IN JERSUSALEM: THE OVERVIEW; Suicide Bombers Kill 13 in Jerusalem Market*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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16. [ISRAELI COURT BARS DEPORTATION OF FOUR PALESTINIANS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

17. [Arafat may share power Uprising leaders, activists win seats](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

18. [Intifada forcing women to cover up](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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19. [Arab attackers, 2 women die in shootout in Jerusalem](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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20. ['We can't go on killing each other'](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Content Type
News

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

21. [News briefs briefs](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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22. [Israeli mothers launch 'quit Lebanon ' protest](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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23. [ISRAELIS RAZE HOME OF BOMBER WHO BLEW UP CAFE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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24. ['Now What?'; Ending a Bloody Standoff in Israel](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

25. [Soldiers kill six as Gaza explodes](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

26. [Dangerous turn on rocky road to peace](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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27. [*Israel reaps what its bulldozers sow*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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28. [*Veiled logic; Islamic feminism creates false hopes for change*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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29. [*ISRAEL TO RETURN MILLIONS IN REVENUE TO THE PALESTINIANS; EFFORTS TO CUT TERRORISM SPURS GESTURE*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

30. [*Israeli 's Death: Atrocity or Act of War?*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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31. [*Fierce clashes rage in Hebron: Israel braces for more bombings*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by

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

32. [BOMBER'S FAMILIES SUFFER](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

33. [LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

34. [Hebron crowds hail triumphant Arafat](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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Narrowed by

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

35. [Wedded to death in a blaze of glory](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

36. [ISRAEL BEGINS RELEASING ARABS IN PEACE ACCORD](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

37. [SEARCH YIELDS TERROR-SUSPECT LIST](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

38. [TERRORISM IN ISRAEL KILLS 4; ATTACK ON BUS LEADS TO DEATHS OF 2 WOMEN, 2 PALESTINIAN GUNMEN](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

39. [Gaza residents remain skeptical about autonomy](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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40. [Talks hinge on end to terrorism](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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41. [LETHAL WEAPON](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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42. [AMBUSH KILLS 2 IN HEBRON](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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43. [Palestinians prepare to vote in their first free elections](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

44. [Violence casts pall over election antics in Algeria](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

45. [BORDER PLAN TO DIVIDE ISRAELIS, PALESTINIANS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

46. [SUHA ARAFAT A LIBERATED WOMAN](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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47. [4 ARABS DIE IN MIDEAST VIOLENCE / TWO WERE SUICIDE BOMBERS APPARENTLY TARGETING SCHOOL BUSES. HOPES FOR THE PEACE PROCESS DIMMED FURTHER.](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

48. [Hebron Massacre Further Wounds Arafat's Image](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

49. [Terror used as tool in peace process: Israel](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

50. [Briefs](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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51. [Families flee south Lebanon in fear of Israeli reprisal; US is seen as having given nod to raids, reports Robert Fisk in Beirut](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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52. [MIDEAST VIOLENCE FEEDS ON ITSELF](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

53. [Bombers strike in Israel ; Market awash with the dead](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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54. [ISRAEL TO FREE 760, BUT TIMING IS IN QUESTION](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

55. [METRO NEWS BRIEFS: NEW JERSEY ; Catholic School Teachers Poised to Go on Strike](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

56. [Arafat and democracy](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

57. [Stop giving financial aid to Islamic militants: Albright](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

58. [*PLO turn backs on American mediation*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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59. [*ISRAELIS CALL FOR END TO ATTACKS; PEACE TALKS STILL ON, BUT VIOLENCE EXPECTED*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

60. [*Debate over marriage splits Algerians*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

61. [*ISRAEL : ARAFAT PROMISED TO TRY TO THWART SUICIDE BOMBINGS*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

62. [*Gaza veils reveal turn to Islam*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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63. [Israel in despair as rage fills streets](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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64. [Six killed in suicide attacks; Islamic militant groups claim credit for two Gaza Strip killer bombings](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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65. [Israel slows release of some Palestinians](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

66. [Settler's murder sparks riots](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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67. [Election deck stacked, critics of Arafat say; 3-week campaign too short, they contend; women protest](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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68. [15 killed in suicide bombings bombings bombings](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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69. [Arab Town Can't See the Peace for the Trees](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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70. [NETANYAHU COMBATIVE; DEFENDS HOUSING PROJECT, ACCUSES ARAFAT OF UNLEASHING TERRORISTS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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71. [BLAST KILLS FOUR AT ISRAELI CAFE cafe](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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72. [HE WAS A PALESTINIAN WHO MINGLED EASILY. A NATION FEELS VULNERABLE. / BOMBER'S PROFILE SHOCKS ISRAELIS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

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

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

74. [BRIEFLY](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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75. [Mosques give voice to Palestinians' anxiety; Confusion and bitterness in Gazan response to peace agreement](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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76. [ISRAEL VIOLATES PALESTINIANS' HUMAN RIGHTS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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77. [Israeli -PLO talks to resume as West Bank violence goes on](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

78. [To succeed, anti-terror talks must lead to action](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

79. [Arabs kill one Israeli wound 3 in West Bank](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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News

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

80. [Mideast Alarm Button](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

81. [Optimistic talk of progress on peace proved premature](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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82. [NETANYAHU WEIGHS UNITY GOVERNMENT / THE PRIME MINISTER IS SEEKING A "NATIONAL CONSENSUS" BEFORE TALKS WITH PALESTINIANS ON A PERMANENT PEACE.](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

83. [ISRAELIS DEMAND PALESTINIANS ACT TO HALT VIOLENCE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

84. [Gazans Get Own TV, Filtered By Arafat](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

85. [Albright urges Arabs to stop aiding militants](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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

86. [ISRAEL REBUFFS TRUCE BID](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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87. [Arafat's Powers of Survival Being Put to the Test](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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88. [INSIDE A CENTER OF TERROR / A POOR WEST BANK TOWN PAYS PRICE FOR RESIDENTS' VIOLENCE](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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89. [THREE JEWS ARE KILLED BY ARABS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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90. [HEBRON AT FLASHPOINT FOR POLL](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

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91. [WORLD DIGEST](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

92. [ALGERIA PRESIDENT HAS LANDSLIDE WIN](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

93. [ISRAELIS FREE FIRST OF 2,300 PRISONERS; 20 WOMEN PRISONERS REFUSE TO LEAVE JAIL](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

94. [*Worried PM may propose Israeli unity government*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

95. [*World*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

96. [*Israel Starts Freeing Hundreds of Palestinian Prisoners*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

97. [*Palestinians urged to control militants: Israel stops short of halting peace process*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

98. [*BRIEFLY*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

99. [Israeli PM seeks unity government: May forge alliance with Labour Party for sake of peace](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

100. [ISRAELI - PALESTINIAN SECURITY LINKS ARE FALLING APART](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: Hamas

Search Type: Natural Language - Expanded Results

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

We'll Drown You In A Sea Of Blood; Terrorist threat to Israel

The Sun (England)

April 20, 1996 Saturday

Edition 6G

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Section: OVERSEAS NEWS; Pg. 2

Length: 304 words

Body

TERRORISTS threatened yesterday to drown Tel Aviv in "a sea of blood" unless Israel stops attacks in Lebanon.

The Palestinian Hamas group said it would make five new suicide bomb attacks "to save our brothers"-the Hezbollah fighters in southern Lebanon.

Hamas, whose bombings have killed 59 people since February, warned in a leaflet: "The heart of Tel Aviv will be drowned in a new sea of blood."

Last night world leaders including Bill Clinton, John Major and Boris Yeltsin piled on the pressure for a peaceful solution by calling for "an immediate ceasefire."

The leaders at the G-7 summit in Moscow said: "Only a political solution can provide a lasting settlement of the crisis and enable the resumption of the peace process."

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said there COULD be a ceasefire with Hezbollah this weekend.

Asked on TV in Israel if U.S. diplomacy could work, Mr Peres replied: "It's possible. There is a chance."

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher is due to fly to the area for peace talks tomorrow.

Another terror group threatened to kill hostage airman Ron Arad in the wake of Thursday's Israeli attack on a U.N. base at Qana in which 101 Lebanese refugees, mainly women and children, died.

The Shiite Muslim Organization of the Oppressed on Earth said: "We will execute Ron Arad in 48 hours. We will film the execution and send tapes to the media." The Israeli has been missing since his jet was shot down during an air raid over Lebanon in 1986.

Meanwhile Israel and Hezbollah continued the fighting which has claimed more than 150 lives in nine days.

Israeli jets pounded villages in southern Lebanon, killing another eight people, while gunboats shelled the coast road.

We'll Drown You In A Sea Of Blood;Terrorist threat to Israel

The guerillas replied by firing more than 50 Katyusha rockets into northern Israel. They caused damage but no injuries.

Graphic

Peacemaker..Clinton last night

Load-Date: April 3, 2020

End of Document

RELEASE OF FEMALE DETAINEES MAIN ISSUE AT MIDEAST MEETING

Charleston Gazette (West Virginia)

October 08, 1995, Sunday

Copyright 1995 Charleston Newspapers

Section: News; Pg. 14A

Length: 570 words

Body

GAZA CITY, Gaza Strip (AP) - PLO chief Yasser Arafat met with Israeli

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres late Saturday to demand that Israel

release all female Palestinian prisoners.

Israel said on Friday that two jailed Palestinian women convicted of murder would not be released and the planned release of two others was in question. Twenty-three other women were to be set free today.

Palestinian Municipal Affairs Minister Saeb Erekat, however, said the Sept. 28 agreement on West Bank autonomy required the release of all female detainees.

"This is a violation of the agreement," Erekat said. "All these discussions about exceptions here and there do not conform to the agreement."

Peres met with Arafat at the Erez crossing between Israel and the PLO-ruled Gaza Strip late Saturday. There was no immediate word on whether they reached a solution.

Palestinian sources told Israel radio that the female prisoners scheduled to be released were threatening to stay in prison until all were freed, a protest that could complicate plans for quick implementation of the autonomy accord.

The accord calls for Israeli withdrawal from West Bank cities by the end

RELEASE OF FEMALE DETAINEESMAIN ISSUE AT MIDEAST MEETING

of the year, the deployment of 12,000 armed Palestinian police in the West Bank and Palestinian general elections by spring.

President Ezer Weizman had the power to pardon 14 of the 27 Palestinian women prisoners. He pardoned 12 on Friday but would not pardon one woman who murdered an Israeli and another who killed a suspected Arab informant.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said Friday that Israel's chief of staff would decide this weekend whether two other women involved in murders would be freed with the 23 today. About 1,200 prisoners will be let go Tuesday, he said.

Erekat said Arafat and Peres also planned to work out a timetable for Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian cities and form a joint committee to oversee the accord's implementation.

The issue of extending Palestinian control in the West Bank autonomous enclave of Jericho would also be discussed, Erekat said.

Also Saturday, representatives of the Islamic militant group Hamas met with their hard-line military leaders in Sudan to discuss a proposal to stop attacking Israelis from PLO-run areas.

The group said that no agreement had been reached.

Arafat has sought an accord with Hamas, his main opposition in self-rule areas, on ending the attacks as a way of removing a major threat to his peace agreements with Israel. Hamas, which is opposed to the peace accords, has staged bomb and shooting attacks in hopes of bringing an end to the negotiations.

The head of Israel's Civil Authority, responsible for Palestinian civilian affairs during occupation, said in remarks broadcast Saturday that he planned a fast handover of offices to the Palestinians.

"We think that in a few days, as promised, we will start working to transfer the offices as quickly as possible," Maj. Gen. Oren Shahor told Israel radio.

RELEASE OF FEMALE DETAINEESMAIN ISSUE AT MIDEAST MEETING

Israel plans a gradual transfer of 12 of the 14 West Bank offices held by the Civil Authority, Israel radio said. One office will become an Israeli-Palestinian coordinating headquarters and the other, just north of Jerusalem, will remain in Israeli hands, reports said.

Israeli officials said Thursday that troops will start withdrawing from the West Bank today and would be out of the first West Bank city, Jenin, by Nov. 19. In one-week intervals after that, the Israel will pull out of Tulkarem, Qalqilya, Nablus, Bethlehem and Ramallah.

Load-Date: October 11, 1995

End of Document

Bombing won't derail peace talks: Besieged Rabin vows they'll resume after bus blast victims' funerals

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

July 25, 1995 Tuesday Final Edition

Copyright 1995 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: NEWS; Pg. A11

Length: 491 words

Dateline: TEL AVIV

Body

A suicide bomber blew up a bus in the heart of Israel yesterday and killed six people, but Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said peace efforts with the PLO will go on.

An anonymous caller to The Associated Press, speaking in Arabic, said the attack was carried out by the military wing of the group **Hamas** "because of Israel's ... procrastination in implementing the accords with Palestinians."

Hamas is against peace efforts between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.
ASSOCIATED PRESS

Police said the blast killed six people and wounded 32.

It occurred on the eve of a July 25 deadline for a deal to expand Palestinian rule beyond Gaza and Jericho into the West Bank. One of the dead was apparently the attacker.

Canada, the United States, Britain, France and Italy joined Israel's peace partners, the PLO and Jordan, in condemning the attack.

"Canadians are appalled by this attack," Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet said in Ottawa.

In the Palestinian-ruled Gaza Strip, PLO chairman Yasser Arafat condemned it as a "terrorist" act.

Mr. Rabin had to be protected by police from Israeli demonstrators who besieged him during a visit to the bombing site. Later, he went before members of his Labor party to say the talks would resume after the funerals.

"It is inconceivable that during the funerals we will continue as if normally in the negotiations," Mr. Rabin said in the broadcast remarks. "We will continue the negotiations. After the funerals, a small Israeli-Palestinian team will determine the time and place for continuing the talks."

Under Jewish law, funerals take place as soon as possible, but police were having a hard time identifying the badly mutilated bodies.

The talks had been taking place at an Israeli hotel beside the Dead Sea. PLO chief negotiator Ahmed Korei said the talks will resume tomorrow somewhere outside the Middle East.

Bombing won't derail peace talks: Besieged Rabin vows they'll resume after bus blast victims' funerals

"We will not negotiate under blackmail and pressures and developments. The peace talks must continue in a far place away from psychological and other pressures."

Israel responded to the attack by barring the nearly two million Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza from entering Israel. Mr. Rabin said the closure would not last long.

The sides had set July 25 as the signing deadline for a deal, though negotiators said Sunday they would miss it by at least a few days.

Hundreds of Israelis, angry at the third suicide bus bombing in central Israel in nine months, converged on the bombing site outside Israel's 40-storey diamond exchange. Windows were shattered by the blast, and the building was pocked by shrapnel.

"There will never be peace with the Arabs. They'll kill us until the last Jew," said Tel Aviv resident Ezra Katasha.

The bus was taking passengers from Ramat Gan, a middle-class suburb, to Dizengoff, the main street of Tel Aviv where a **Hamas** suicide bomber blew up a bus in October, killing 22 people.

Demonstrators shouted: "Rabin go home. Rabin the murderer. Death to the Arabs."

Graphic

Photo: Associated Press; Israeli **women** cole each other at a Tel Aviv hospital after bomb exploded on bus killing six.

Load-Date: October 13, 2002

Arafat orders roundup of guns

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

April 13, 1995, Thursday, City Edition

Copyright 1995 Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; WORLD IN BRIEF; Pg. 15A; DIGEST

Length: 607 words

Dateline: GAZA CITY, Gaza Strip; JOHANNESBURG, South Africa; NAIROBI, Kenya; OTTAWA; UNITED NATIONS

Body

PLO chief Yasser Arafat widened his crackdown on Islamic militants Wednesday by issuing an ultimatum: Register your guns by May 11 or Palestinian police will forcibly collect them.

The **Hamas** group reacted with defiance, saying its fighters would not give up their weapons as long as Israeli forces remained in the Gaza Strip.

The challenge increased fears of civil war between the **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad militants and the PLO, which rules the autonomous areas of Gaza and Jericho.

Compiled from Times WiresSAFRICA-WINN

Arafat's forces arrested more than 200 **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad activists this week after the groups claimed responsibility for two suicide bombings Sunday that killed seven Israeli soldiers and an American college student.

Human rights activists warned that the Palestinians are on the road to military rule and accused U.S. leaders of hypocrisy for publicly praising the establishment of Palestinian military courts.

Winnie Mandela

gets job back

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa - Two weeks after firing her, President Nelson Mandela gave his wife back her Cabinet post Wednesday in an apparent prelude to firing her again - legally, this time.

Winnie Mandela was dismissed as deputy minister for arts, culture, science and technology on March 27 after she criticized the slowness of social reform, made an unauthorized trip abroad and was accused of taking bribes.

But she has found an unusual ally in Zulu nationalist leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He complained that he, as home affairs minister, wasn't notified in advance of the firing as the constitution demands.

A statement from Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, acting president until Mandela returns from a foreign trip, described the dismissal as technically and procedurally invalid.

Arafat orders roundup of guns

"The president, upon his return, will consider (Mrs. Mandela's) position as deputy minister afresh," his statement concluded.

31 killed at camp

for Rwandans

NAIROBI, Kenya - Raiders with assault rifles and grenades killed 31 people at a Rwandan refugee camp and on a Zairian island, a U.N. agency said Wednesday.

Fifty-one people were wounded in the attacks, 10 seriously. Many were women and children housed in the Birava camp on the western shore of Lake Kivu, which separates Rwanda and Zaire.

The area has been the scene of numerous cross-border attacks, some ascribed to bandits, others to former Rwandan soldiers and militiamen in exile in Zaire.

"We're stumped," said Peter Kessler, spokesman for the U.N. refugee agency. "It's really unclear who the perpetrators were or what the motive was."

Canada revives

parachute units

OTTAWA - The Canadian military created three new parachute companies Wednesday to help replace an elite airborne regiment that was disbanded in disgrace for sadism, racism and brutal behavior in Somalia.

The three companies, to be dispersed across Canada, will reconstitute a military parachute capability similar to what Canada possessed before 1968, the year the Canadian Airborne Regiment was created.

The 700-member regiment, a mainstay of Canada's peacekeeping missions, was involved in torturing and beating to death a Somali teenager in 1993. Videos also showed paratroopers taking part in sadistic and racist activities.

The new parachute companies will form the core of what will eventually become three new light infantry battalions, staffed by former airborne members and 3,000 additional combat troops.

Elsewhere . . .

UNITED NATIONS - The United States on Wednesday ordered two Cuban diplomats to leave the country, claiming they assaulted people in a riot last August in front of Cuba's U.N. mission.

Load-Date: April 14, 1995

A MIDEAST NIGHTMARE DEADLY BLAST IN TEL AVIV / SUICIDE BOMBER KILLS 3 ISRAELIS

Philadelphia Daily News

MARCH 22, 1997 Saturday LATE SPORTS EDITION

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Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 05

Length: 541 words

Byline: Dan Perry, Associated Press

Dateline: TEL AVIV

Body

There had been no lack of warnings that the latest Israeli-Palestinian crisis would bring a new attack on Israeli civilians. Yesterday, the blow came, in the sun-splashed streets of Tel Aviv as costumed Israelis prepared for Purim holiday parties.

An Islamic militant carrying nail-studded explosives in a shopping bag blew himself up amid the umbrella-shaded tables of a quiet outdoor cafe. The blast killed the 28-year-old Palestinian bomber and three Israeli women, injured 46 and set Palestinian and Israeli officials blaming each other for the carnage.

Yasser Arafat condemned the blast, but Arafat aides quickly pointed the finger at Israel for breaking ground Tuesday on a Jewish neighborhood in East Jerusalem. "The terror of bulldozers led to the terror of explosives," said Ahmed Tibi, an Arafat adviser.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu blamed Arafat, saying the Palestinian leader gave Islamic militants his tacit approval to carry out bombings. He threatened to suspend peace talks with the Palestinians.

Pandemonium broke loose after the blast. Paramedics treated dazed survivors on the sidewalk. "Where is she?" wailed one woman searching for a relative, her right hand to her bloodied neck. A policewoman cradled a crying 6-month-old girl whose face was spotted with blood.

Israeli intelligence had warned for a week that Islamic militants were plotting such attacks. The bombing was preceded by two days of Palestinian riots over the construction in a part of Jerusalem that the Palestinians claim as a future capital.

In Hebron yesterday, Israeli soldiers fired tear gas and live bullets to disperse 1,000 stonethrowers. At the Jerusalem construction site, police clubbed Palestinians who had been showering them with stones.

A MIDEAST NIGHTMARE DEADLY BLAST IN TEL AVIV / SUICIDE BOMBER KILLS 3 ISRAELIS

Netanyahu said Arafat encouraged bombings by his decision to free Ibrahim Maqadmeh from jail. Maqadmeh is head of the military wing of the Muslim group **Hamas**, which claimed responsibility for the bombing yesterday.

Meanwhile, in a 13-1 vote, the United States last night vetoed a Security Council resolution against the construction in Jerusalem. It was the second time this month the United States has blocked council action on the issue.

Just after the blast, Maqadmeh spoke to thousands of **Hamas** supporters rallying in the Gaza Strip. "Jerusalem will not be restored by negotiations, but only by holy war, whatever the sacrifices," he said.

Netanyahu suggested he might suspend peace talks with the Palestinians. "This government is not prepared to continue with a process in which there is a series of attacks," he said.

In retaliation, Israel barred the 2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza from entering Israel.

The army also imposed a curfew on Zurif, the West Bank hometown of the bomber. Israel radio said the assailant had a work permit for Israel and was once employed at a Tel Aviv restaurant.

Yesterday's bombing shattered the outdoor patio of the Apropos Cafe on Ben Gurion Boulevard, just yards from City Hall.

"There was a powerful boom, glass flying everywhere and there was a lot of blood," said the cafe's shift manager, crying hysterically on the sidewalk.

Children in Purim costumes fled the scene in shock. The holiday celebrates the deliverance of the Jews of ancient Persia.

Graphic

PHOTO;

PHOTO

A blood-soaked woman is escorted to ambulance after a nail bomb exploded in Tel Aviv yesterday, killing the bomber and 3 others (ASSOCIATED PRESS) (Page 1)

Palestinian Boy Scouts march during **Hamas** rally in West Bank city of Nablus against Israeli housing project in east Jerusalem (ASSOCIATED PRESS)

Load-Date: October 17, 2002

NAIL BOMB BUS HORROR;
JERUSALEM SUICIDE ATTACK KILLS SIX

Evening Standard (London)

August 21, 1995

Copyright 1995 Associated Newspapers Ltd.

Section: Pg. 1, 2

Length: 776 words

Byline: Theodore Levite

Body

A SUICIDE bomber, believed to be a woman, blew up an Israeli commuter bus today, killing and maiming dozens of people and forcing the suspension of Middle East peace talks.

At least six were killed and more than 100 wounded by the 5lb nail bomb which had been packed into a pipe. The number of dead was expected to rise as doctors battled to save the critically injured.

Hamas, the Islamic terrorist group, admitted responsibility for the attack in two calls to Israeli radio. The caller said **Hamas** had 'prepared a crusade' that would continue until the Israeli elections in November next year. The went off in the back of a No26 bus in the northern Jerusalem suburb of Ramat Eshkol at 7.55am, as it was passing another bus. The explosion set fire to the second bus and blew out its windows. Passengers on both buses were among the wounded.

Ronen Shmuel, driver of the No26 bus, said most of his passengers were students travelling to Hebrew University's Mt Scopus campus. Some of them were foreign students attending summer classes in Hebrew.

While no names of victims have yet been disclosed, it is known that they include a policeman, a soldier and a **female** student. The wounded included other students and two young Belgian **women**.

Judy Shulewitz, a 19-year-old Cornell University student from Philadelphia, said she was standing next to the back door of the bus when the bomb went off.

'Suddenly there was an explosion,' she said. 'I felt very hot and I landed on the ground with a lot of people on top of me, screaming 'Let us out of here' and crying. There was blood all over the place.'

London-born Esther Chipman, who lives across the street, said: 'We heard a giant explosion. Then we heard screams coming from the bus. People shouting Mummy, Mummy.'

'There was a huge explosion. People yelled and trampled over each other,' said Oril Ben-Yamini, 20, who was on the second bus and was injured by flying glass. People lay on the floor covered with blood.'

Another witness said: 'I was in my car. I heard a loud explosion. People came out of the burning bus, shocked and wounded. This is shocking. There are limbs all over the place.'

NAIL BOMB BUS HORROR; JERUSALEM SUICIDE ATTACK KILLS SIX

One of the first to arrive at the scene was the father of a soldier seriously injured in the explosion. He fainted from shock while being interviewed live on Israeli radio.

Security guards are supposed to travel on all Israeli buses, but there are reports that the doomed vehicle's guard got off one stop before the explosion.

Several hours after the blast, a body covered with an orange blanket, with one thin leg protruding, still lay in the middle of the street. Wounded passengers lay on the pavements. A soldier was taken away in an ambulance, his face torn and bloodied.

The back end of the bus was a twisted cobweb of poles and metal. The roof was ripped off like the peel of an orange, but the engine was still running. Emergency workers climbed over the charred wreckage, searching for bodies. Jerusalem Police Chief Arie Amit said the attack appeared to be work of a suicide bomber. He said the bomber may have been a woman, because the condition of an unidentified woman's body suggested she could have been holding a bomb.

Police spokesman Shmuel Ben-Ruby said police were checking whether the bomb was 'on or next to her.' But police later said there was also a possibility the attack was carried out by a man, because there was also an unidentified male body.

One theory is that the terrorists favour women bombers because they are more difficult to search. Until now, women have only performed such attacks inside Lebanon.

Israel radio reported that an Arabic caller said: 'The operation was carried out by a cell of students of Yahya Ayyash. The Izz el-Deen al-Qassam brigades from now until the (Israeli) elections have prepared a campaign because Rabin has declared an all-out war against Hamas.'

Ayyash, dubbed the Engineer, is top of the Israeli army's wanted list. He is believed to have made or trained the makers of many of the bombs used by Qassam, the military wing of Hamas.

Hundreds of Israelis defied police appeals to keep clear and flocked to the scene.

The bombing threw into question the future of Israel-PLO talks on the extension of Palestinian autonomy. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin immediately suspended the talks, but Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said the suspension would not affect the timetable for reaching an agreement.

The attack came a day after Israel lifted a 10-day closure of the Palestinian-ruled Gaza Strip, which had been sealed because of fears of such an attack. Following today's bombing, the army closed off both the West Bank and Gaza until further notice.

Load-Date: August 25, 1995

HOPES AMID ISRAELI PULLOUT

COURIER-MAIL

October 21, 1995 Saturday

Copyright 1995 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 1081 words

Byline: HOROVITZ D

Body

KEYWORD-HIT Hopes amid Israeli pullout By DAVID HOROVITZ in Jerusalem DURING the peak years of the Palestinian Intifada uprising, in the late 1980s, the West Bank village of Qabatiya was one of the hottest spots of confrontation. Day after day, local youths would clash with Israeli soldiers _ stones and burning tyres against rubber bullets and tear gas. The most blatant symbol of the reviled Israeli presence was the local office of the civil administration , the army bureaucracy that for 28 years has overseen Israel's occupation of the West Bank. Last week, that office was emptied out. Qabatiya's children, parents and grandparents thronged the building's perimeter to cheer the Israelis as they drove away for good. At a modest ceremony, Israel formally transferred control of the freshly painted office to a representative of Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority. The Israeli flag was lowered. A Palestinian one was raised in its place. Israel's West Bank withdrawal had begun in earnest. Israeli forces are also set to begin pulling out of the city of Jenin, just to the north of Qabatiya. Then, week by week until the end of the year, the process of withdrawal will continue southwards _ Israeli troops relinquishing control of Tulkarm, Nablus, Qalqilya, Ramallah and Bethlehem to Mr Arafat, his officials, and his 12,000-strong West Bank police force. Under the terms of the "'Oslo II" peace accord, signed last month at the White House (and named after the Norwegian capital where Israel and the PLO started serious negotiations three years ago), Mr Arafat will also take effective control of 450 Palestinian towns and villages.

QNPAnd by next March, Hebron, the last West Bank city, will be mostly Arafat-ruled; only a small contingent of Israeli troops will remain to protect the 450 Jewish settlers who live in the city centre. In all, by next April, the Palestinians will be responsible for about 30 per cent of the West Bank, captured by Israel from Jordan in the 1967 Six-Day War. Then, early next year, the two million-plus Palestinians of the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem are to hold elections _ to replace Mr Arafat's appointed Palestinian Authority with an 82-strong Palestinian Council. Less than a month after it was signed, the Oslo II accord is already running into problems. There have been arguments over the precise timetable of the Israeli pullout, and an outcry over Israel's failure to honour a clear commitment to release all the Palestinian women it holds in its jails. But among both Israeli and Palestinian supporters of the peace process, there is a consensus that the 314-page accord represents about as good a deal as was feasible _ a blueprint for a safe transfer of power, with joint mechanisms to resolve every conceivable crisis. Even some doubters are being won over. The Muslim radicals of Hamas, who have led a campaign of suicide bombings of Israeli targets in the past 18 months, have not erupted into their customary chorus of denunciation. Instead, Sheikh Ahmad Yassin, the paraplegic spiritual leader of Hamas, was quoted this week as saying that Oslo II should be given a chance, while other Hamas leaders have been speaking for the first time about calling a halt to attacks on Israel. These beginnings of a change in tone stem from the realisation that Oslo II represents the irreversible demolition of the right-wing Israeli dream of "'Greater Israel" _ a Jewish state stretching uninterrupted from the Mediterranean across to the Jordan River. Hamas and other rejectionists who scoffed that Oslo I _ under which Mr Arafat took control of Gaza and Jericho in May 1994 _ was an Israeli trick, and that there would no further concessions, are having to revise their opinions. But what is good news for the Palenstinians, of course, is bad

HOPES AMID ISRAELI PULLOUT

news for Israel's right-wing opposition parties and, especially, for the 130,000 Jewish settlers who live in the West Bank. The main opposition party, the Likud, did its utmost to block parliamentary approval for the Oslo II accord earlier this month, and came within two votes of succeeding. It has also organised a series of demonstrations, at which up to 40,000 settlers and their supporters have loudly denounced Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as a traitor, and even brandished pictures of him in full Nazi SS regalia. The settlers argue, accurately, that for this latest accord to work, trust and co-operation between Israel and Mr Arafat will have to reach new levels. But while Israeli army officers and government officials assert that Mr Arafat really can now be relied upon, having cracked down on **Hamas** and brought relative calm to Gaza and Jericho, the settlers beg to differ. They foresee an upsurge in Palestinian violence against them, as they travel to and from their homes close by the cities coming under Mr Arafat's control. And the most extreme settlers are talking increasingly openly about the need to take the law into their own hands _ to confront the Palestinians themselves, even to assassinate Mr Rabin as a last resort to stop the peace process. Next May, Israeli and Palestinian delegates are due to begin a whole new series of talks _ on the final status of the territories _ at which the most controversial issues of all, including the future of Jerusalem, the fate of the settlements, and criteria for the return of Palestinian refugees, will be on the agenda. Mr Rabin's hope is that the success of Oslo II, and constructive progress at these final status talks, will help him win Israel's next general election, due no later than November 1996. The Likud is trying to bring down the government long before then, having seen Mr Rabin's narrow knesset majority undermined by wavering, even among the ranks of his own Labour Party. The Israeli electorate is deeply divided over the whole peace process, and the nature of the next government will almost certainly depend on the level of violence in the wake of the army's withdrawal. If this most ambitious stage of Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation can be achieved peacefully, then the foundations for co-existence between Israel and a Palestinian state will truly be in place. But an upsurge in bloodshed over the next few months will sow the seeds of another bitter phase of Middle East confrontation. The pullout from Qabatiya will have signalled a false dawn. (David Horovitz is Managing Editor of The Jerusalem Report newsmagazine.) The settlers . . . foresee an upsurge in Palestinian violence against them

Graphic

PIC OF A CARICATURE OF RABIN BY LURIE

Load-Date: October 1, 2003

Talks are off, say Israelis

Hobart Mercury (Australia)

March 24, 1997, Monday

Copyright 1997 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 361 words

Body

ISRAEL has suspended political negotiations with the Palestinian Authority following an Islamic suicide bombing in Tel Aviv on Friday, but security discussions between the two sides are continuing, a senior Israeli official said yesterday.

"All the political negotiations have been suspended until the Palestinian Authority proves that it is truly determined to battle terrorism," David Bar-Illan, a senior adviser to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, said.

The decision came after a militant of the Islamic Resistance Movement **Hamas** blew himself up in a crowded Tel Aviv cafe on Friday, killing three Israeli **women** and wounding nearly 50 people.

Efforts to keep the peace process alive were also damaged by violent clashes in the West Bank yesterday.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian President Yasser Arafat spoke on the phone after the suicide bombing for the first time since the crisis sparked by the start of construction Tuesday of homes for 30,000 Jews in east Jerusalem.

Netanyahu accused Arafat of bearing a "heavy responsibility" for the bombing attack by a suspected Palestinian militant and called on him to prove that he still wants peace.

Arafat, for his part, denounced the bombing at a crowded Tel Aviv cafe, which killed three Israelis and wounded 46.

An anonymous caller claimed responsibility for the bomb attack in the name of **Hamas**, saying it was in retaliation for the Jewish settlement in east Jerusalem.

Israeli police said the bomber, Mussa Adbel Qader Kader Ghanimat, had been arrested several times for staying illegally in Israel.

The Israeli army yesterday announced it would demolish the home of West Bank home of Ghanimat, a 35-year-old father of three from the village of Surif between Bethlehem and Hebron.

Tensions were running high for a third day on the West Bank, as violent clashes between rock-throwing Palestinians and Israeli soldiers firing rubber bullets and tear gas injured dozens.

Twenty-three protestors and three Palestinian police, along with three Israeli soldiers and three cameramen working for foreign news organisations were injured in clashes in Hebron.

AFP/Reuter

Talks are off, say Israelis

Load-Date: March 8, 2002

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With Placards and Slogans, Palestinians Face the Unknown: An Election

The New York Times

January 4, 1996, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

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Length: 1491 words

Byline: By SERGE SCHMEMANN

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

Dateline: NABLUS, West Bank, Jan. 2

Body

After many last-minute changes and much confusion, the Palestinian election commission today declared the campaign open to elect the first legislature and president the Palestinians have ever had.

In the hilly streets of the West Bank's second largest city, the announcement went almost unnoticed -- not because of apathy, but because the campaign has already been going at full steam for almost two months, since Yasir Arafat set Jan. 20 as the date of the elections.

The 55 contenders for the eight Council seats in Nablus have transformed every downtown wall and lamppost into a patchwork of posters with the red, green, black and white colors of the Palestinian flag and, with rare exceptions, portraits of male candidates sporting the mandatory Palestinian mustaches.

The scene is much the same throughout the Palestinian cities and villages that have emerged from Israeli occupation over the past two years. Some 700 candidates from a bewildering array of blocs and parties have each anted up the \$1,000 registration fee to compete for the ballots of 1,013,235 newly registered voters, most of whom have never voted before.

For both Palestinians and Israelis, the election of a Council marks a major step on the journey of West Bank Palestinians from an occupied people to full self-rule, in which the Palestinians will have a legitimate government of their own, with a legislature, executive council and president.

The elections are part of the agreements between the Israelis and Palestinians signed in the last two years under which the elected Palestinian legislative council and president will form an executive authority, and together they will govern the Palestinians until the end of the century, when a final peace settlement is to be concluded.

By any measure, the elections do not make a democracy. The domination of the race by Mr. Arafat and his Fatah movement, uncertainty about the powers of the legislature, continuing disputes with Israel, and Mr. Arafat's failure to bring the Islamic opposition, **Hamas**, into the race, have cast shadows over the voting.

With Placards and Slogans, Palestinians Face the Unknown: An Election

International monitors have complained about the haste and improvisation of the election. The election commission was appointed only two weeks ago, and only last week the number of seats in the Council was increased by presidential decree from 83 to 88.

During the Palestinian-Israeli talks, neither side could agree on whether the Palestinian chief executive would be known as the President, Mr. Arafat's choice, or Chairman, the Israeli choice. So they settled on "Ra'ees," an Arabic word that can be translated either way.

Only one candidate has challenged Mr. Arafat for that office -- Samiha Khalil, a 72-year-old woman known for her ardent left-wing social and political views, and who pledges to annul the Israeli-Palestinian agreements if elected.

There is no question that Mr. Arafat will defeat her soundly. He has drawn tens of thousands of Palestinians to victory rallies over the past two months as Israeli soldiers have pulled out of one West Bank city after another, and he is still a national icon to most Palestinians.

By contrast, Mrs. Khalil attracted about 200 curious Palestinians, plus several dozen reporters and observers, to a meeting this afternoon at the Al-Qasr Hotel in Nablus, where she declared, "What drove me to stand for a candidate to the presidency is my wish to lift the burden of oppression from the shoulders of the Palestinian people."

The real action has been in the Council race. In the crush since he announced the election date, Mr. Arafat has failed to issue a law regulating political parties, so candidates have banded together in dozens of parties and blocs. Even the Samaritans, a sect whose approximately 400 adherents live near Nablus, have fielded three candidates for their one guaranteed seat.

In the scramble to win votes, many candidates have been using the tricks of more mature democracies. One rich candidate even took over a Nablus coffee shop for the duration of the campaign, offering free coffee to all comers.

At the headquarters of the "Freedom and Independence Bloc," a pair of bare rooms in a downtown office building, the bloc's leader, Khair al-Din Barham, sat under a large sheet with a hand-painted seal of his association, "The Palestinian Association of Revolutionary Ex-Warriors," featuring crossed assault rifles.

As befits a Palestinian of stature, his office was filled with supporters smoking and sipping sugary coffee. As they looked on, Mr. Barham answered questions of a group of observers from the European Union.

How did his bloc differ from any other, asked one monitor. "We want to help the people," Mr. Barham explained to the approving nods from his supporters. "If elected we will fight for social issues and economic help."

The observer jotted down the answer, but it was not immediately apparent how the program Mr. Barham outlined differed from any described on the posters and ads plastering the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Out in the street, a poster promoting Fawzi al-Araj, an architect and engineer, featured his photo under the slogan, "There's no difference between independence and economic development."

Next to it was a picture of Tahseen al-Fares with the message, "No development without cooperation, no cooperation without development." Kamel Afghani, opting for poetic impact, pledged that those who struggled for Palestinian liberation would "leave their horses only on the fields of Jerusalem."

The only portrait of a woman was that of Mihaya al-Saqa, one of only 20 women who have registered as candidates although women account for 49 percent of registered voters. She pledged to "create real unity," to resolve the issue of refugees, to free all political prisoners, to support farmers and workers and to defend women.

In the absence of traditional parties apart from Fatah, and with few differences on issues, the campaign has focused on individuals. The qualification most frequently cited is resistance to Israeli occupation, with candidates proudly listing how many times they were imprisoned, beaten or -- most prestigious -- deported.

With Placards and Slogans, Palestinians Face the Unknown: An Election

Most candidates are from Fatah, the oldest Palestinian movement extant, though democracy has sharply divided its ranks. Initially, Mr. Arafat held primaries within Fatah to select a single slate, but when the results came in he put them aside and announced his own list of candidates, setting aside many veteran guerrillas in favor of men with entrepreneurial or legal skills, as well as a broader representation from villages and refugee camps.

In Nablus, Mr. Arafat tapped Mayor Ghassan Shaka, scion of a powerful local clan and head of the West Bank lawyers' association, to head his slate. Sitting in his storefront office among coffee-sipping supporters, Mr. Shaka, 53, said he had resigned the mayoralty to run for the Council because "this is the most important moment of Palestinian history -- the building of a state."

The most yawning gap in the campaign is the absence of Hamas, the Islamic opposition group that has the strongest backing among Palestinians. Mr. Arafat opened talks on Dec. 20 with Hamas in hopes of persuading them to join the election.

Evidently expecting Hamas to do so, Mr. Arafat issued a presidential decree adding five seats to the Council and extended the registration deadline. But Hamas refused to participate and ordered three moderate members in Gaza who had registered as independent candidates to drop out. Mr. Arafat's only gain was that Hamas tacitly agreed not to call for a general boycott of the vote and not to mount terrorist attacks during the campaign.

Mr. Arafat's attempt to attract Hamas through last-minute changes in the size of the Council and the rules of the campaign drew a sharp rebuke from European Union election observers.

In a statement titled "Enough is Enough," the head of the team, Carl Lidbom, complained that extending the deadline for registering shortened the campaign to 14 days, and that Mr. Arafat did not have the authority to change the rules.

"Over all, the events of the past few days have created confusion and uncertainty, and give the impression of the arbitrary use of power to redesign the electoral architecture," Mr. Lidbom declared in a press release, though he did not note that the intention was actually to make place for the opposition.

Mr. Arafat has made sure that the Palestinian Christian minority will be in the Council, making them the only minority aside from the Samaritans to have guaranteed seats. Though the Christians comprise only 3 percent of the population, Mr. Arafat granted them six seats, recognizing their disproportionate wealth and influence among Palestinians, especially in Jerusalem.

The race for Jerusalem's two Christian seats drew a number of prominent Palestinians, including Hanan Ashwari, a former peace negotiator; Hanna Siniora, a publisher and head of the Palestinian-European Chamber of Commerce, and Jonathan Kuttab, a lawyer.

Graphic

Photos: Samiha Khalil, on the left, Yasir Arafat's only opponent in Palestinian elections, was cheered by supporters yesterday in Nablus, on the West Bank. (Rina Castelnovo for The New York Times); At the Al Katab printing press in Ramallah, Tariq Arori is making election posters for Nabil Mahmud Hamdi, a candidate for the ruling council. (Associated Press)

Map/Graph: "A Palestinian Electon"

Palestinian residents of the West Bank, Jerusalem and Gaza Strip who are 18 years or older and are not Israeli citizens will elect a Palestinian Council composed of 88 members in 16 constituencies.

With Placards and Slogans, Palestinians Face the Unknown: An Election

Voters in each constituency can vote for as many candidates as they have seats. Six seats are reserved for declared Christian candidates, and one for the Samaritans.

There are over 1 million registered voters.

Map/Graph shows number of seats per constituency. (Source Palestinian Bureau of Statistics)

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Security is my only concern: Netanyahu

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

March 24, 1997, Monday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A1 / FRONT

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Byline: NORMA GREENAWAY; SOUTHAM NEWSPAPERS; SOUTHAM NEWS; NEW YORK TIMES

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Israeli Prime Benjamin Netanyahu declared yesterday that a resumption of broad peace talks hinges on Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat making good on a commitment to fight terrorism.

Netanyahu said talks would continue with the Palestinians. But he made clear in a television interview that the only serious issue on Israel's agenda for now is security and the demand that Arafat's security forces achieve "concrete results" in putting Islamic militants out of business.

His statements capped a day of renewed street battles between Israeli forces and Palestinian protesters in the West Bank town of Hebron, and fresh allegations from Arafat that Israel's construction policies in Jerusalem were pushing the Mideast peace process to the brink of collapse.

The political temperature was lower in Tel Aviv, the city targeted in the latest attack by an Islamic extremist. Three women were killed and more than 40 other people were injured when a bomb exploded Friday in a trendy downtown cafe.

The newly repaired Apropro cafe reopened yesterday. And thousands of residents, emboldened by a tight blanket of security there and elsewhere across Israel, strolled the nearby streets to celebrate the Jewish holiday of Purim.

Netanyahu set out his negotiating priorities with the Palestinians during an interview on CNN, which followed a meeting of his inner cabinet to discuss strategy for dealing with the current environment.

"I'm putting the first condition for peace on the table," he told the U.S. cable-news network. "I want them to start fighting terrorism as they promised.

"They've given a green light to terror. The traffic light hasn't changed yet. I want to see a red light." After that, the two sides can "resume the peaceful pursuit of peace," he said.

Netanyahu charged that Arafat essentially gave a green light for militants to renew their attacks on Israel by releasing several leaders from Palestinian jails this month.

Palestinian officials have denied vigorously the green-light charge, although they acknowledge some activists from the militant Islamic Hamas group were freed. Hamas claimed responsibility for the Tel Aviv bombing.

Security is my only concern: Netanyahu

Yesterday's session of the inner cabinet was the first meeting of the Israeli government since the Friday bombing attack, and it was watched carefully for an indication of how Netanyahu intended to proceed, and whether he would take the sort of severe measures he had advocated in such cases when he was an opposition leader.

Israeli television reported that hard-line members of his cabinet, including Ariel Sharon, Natan Sharansky and Rafael Eitan, demanded an end to negotiations and the imposition of economic sanctions against the Palestinian areas unless Arafat rearrested the 150 Palestinian militants he has reportedly released over the past eight months.

The statement that emerged, however, made no mention of punitive measures, or of Arafat by name. It said the government "demands that the Palestinian Authority fulfill its obligation to fight terrorism and violence as a necessary stage in advancing the peace process." In subsequent interviews, Netanyahu avoided direct answers when asked whether he intended to suspend the negotiations.

Palestinian Attorney-General Khaled al-Qidra said yesterday an arrest warrant has been issued for one of the most prominent **Hamas** leaders, Ibrahim Makadmeh, who remained at large. Earlier reports said Makadmeh had been arrested late Friday in the Gaza Strip after he told a **Hamas** rally that bombs were the only way to stop Israel from building Jewish settlements on captured Arab land.

Palestinian officials say they are doing their best to crack down on militants and keep a lid on street protests. But they warn rising anger over Israel's Jerusalem policies risks an explosion of violence that could spread beyond Hebron, the site of daily clashes since Friday.

Peace talks between Israel and Arafat's Palestinian Authority virtually have been frozen since Netanyahu sent in the bulldozers last Tuesday to begin clearing land for a new Jewish neighborhood on a hill in mostly Arab East Jerusalem. The impasse prevented the scheduled start of negotiations on a final peace treaty, covering such sensitive issues as the future status of Jerusalem, Jewish settlements, borders, refugees and water rights.

However, top security officials from both sides have met since the bombing and say they are committed to improving co-operation in the battle to end terrorism. Those talks are expected to continue. But there were no plans yet for Netanyahu and Arafat to meet, and final-status negotiations remained in limbo.

Arafat voiced his anger over Israel's settlement policies at a meeting of the 54-member Islamic Conference in Islamabad, Pakistan. He told the group the new project represented an attempt by Netanyahu to "isolate and Judaize" the eastern sector. Israel captured East Jerusalem, along with the West Bank, from Jordan in the 1967 Mideast war. Arafat repeated that he would not rest until the territory became the capital of a future Palestinian state.

- After meeting with his inner cabinet for the first time since Friday's bombing, the Israeli prime minister agrees to continue peace talks - with conditions.

Graphic

Photo: AP / Zehava Rozen kisses the casket of her daughter, 31-year-old Anat Rozen-Winter, which is wrapped in the Star of David. Rozen-Winter was the mother of 6-month-old Shani, whose photo was seen all over the world as she was evacuated from the Tel Aviv suicide bombing on Friday.

Load-Date: March 25, 1997

Israel Frees Palestinian Leader Held 23 Years

The New York Times

October 20, 1993, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

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Length: 544 words

Byline: By JOEL GREENBERG

By JOEL GREENBERG

Dateline: JERUSALEM, Oct. 19

Body

In a gesture to the Palestine Liberation Organization that was seen as a harbinger of a possible mass release of prisoners, Israel today freed the Palestinian prisoner it has held the longest, 23 years.

It was the first release since the agreement on Palestinian autonomy signed last month. Israeli officials called it a confidence-building measure that could increase support for the accord in the occupied territories.

Palestinians said the prisoner, Salim al-Zreii, 50, had been a commander in the mainstream Fatah group of Yasir Arafat and was considered the leader of the nearly 11,000 Palestinians held in Israeli jails.

Mr. Arafat had reportedly asked Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to release Mr. Zreii, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment in 1970 after being caught trying to infiltrate into Israel by sea. The Defense Ministry said Mr. Zreii had escaped in 1969 from the Gaza Strip, where he had carried out several attacks on soldiers, though none were hurt, and had killed a Palestinian and planned other slayings.

"Since the P.L.O. in Tunis has not carried out terrorist attacks since the signing of the agreement, Mr. Zreii could be freed," said Oded Ben-Ami, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry.

After Mr. Zreii's release at the northern end of the Gaza Strip, he was given a hero's welcome by hundreds of Palestinians at his home town of Deir al-Balah. Men carried him on their shoulders, chanting "God is Great!" as women cheered and clapped. Two uniformed members of the Fatah Hawks, an armed group, hugged him and fired their weapons in the air.

"Our main aim is peace," Mr. Zreii told reporters. "This peace deal is the first step forward to achieve the Palestinian goal."

The P.L.O. and its supporters in the territories have been pressing Israel for a large-scale release. Families of the prisoners have demonstrated almost daily, and Palestinian newspapers have carried reports of an imminent release. Such a release will "contribute to a better atmosphere and greater support among the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip," said Ahmad Tibi, an adviser to Mr. Arafat who negotiated Mr. Zreii's release.

Israel Frees Palestinian Leader Held 23 Years

Plea for Leader of **Hamas**

Dr. Tibi, an Israeli Arab, said he had also given Mr. Rabin a request from Mr. Arafat for the release of Sheik Ahmad Yassin, leader of the militant Islamic group **Hamas**. The P.L.O. wants Mr. Yassin set free to widen support for the agreement and to undercut **Hamas**'s criticism of it.

Mr. Rabin has said that "large numbers" of prisoners would be freed, but he added that details still had to be decided by security officials and by Palestinian and Israeli negotiators on self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. The talks are to resume on Wednesday.

It is expected that Palestinians imprisoned for relatively light offenses, like participation in nationalist protests or membership in banned political organizations, will be freed quickly; those convicted of killing or wounding Israelis will probably not be freed.

Leaders of the opposition Likud Party accused the Government of making one-sided concessions that would encourage more Arab attacks. "It shows that Jews can be murdered, and the perpetrators can then return like heroes from the Israeli jails," said Uzi Landau, a Likud parliament member.

Load-Date: October 20, 1993

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Hurd says Syrians ready for peace accord with Israel

The Times (London)

October 25, 1993, Monday

Copyright 1993 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news; 13

Length: 527 words

Byline: Richard Beeston in Jerusalem and Michael Binyon in Damascus

Body

THE Israeli army said last night that 700 jailed Palestinians would be released today, but not members of the militant Muslim **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad organisations. The restriction came after gunmen killed two Israeli soldiers in the occupied Gaza Strip and wounded three more during clashes in southern Lebanon.

Yitzhak Rabin, the prime minister, said he drew a clear distinction between Palestinian supporters of the peace deal he signed last month in Washington with Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman, and rejectionists who continued to engage in violence. **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad fundamentalists have killed eight Israelis since news of the PLO-Israeli accord emerged.

In Damascus, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said after talks with President Assad of Syria that he had the strong impression "that Syria was heading for a peace deal with Israel. I am impressed by the seriousness here, and I am sure that Israel is serious," Mr Hurd said in Damascus. In remarks bound to cause irritation in Tel Aviv, he warned the Israelis that they must not delay resuming peace talks with the Syrians or momentum would be lost.

The Gaza killings cast a shadow over the first positive results from the Israeli-PLO talks in Taba, where it was agreed last week to begin the release of thousands of Palestinian prisoners and detainees, starting with the freeing today of the first batch of elderly, ill and **female** inmates. The gunmen, belonging to the Islamic Resistance Movement, **Hamas**, kidnapped and murdered the two soldiers as they hitch-hiked in the Jewish settlement of Gush Katif in the Gaza Strip. The attack is the sort of incident that Israeli and Palestinians fear could undermine their agreement to transfer Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho to Palestinian control.

In a separate operation by Hezbollah, the Lebanese Muslim fundamentalist group, guerrillas attacked Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon, leaving three Israeli troops injured. Two Hezbollah men were killed.

At the weekend the mainstream Fatah organisation loyal to Mr Arafat ordered its members on alert after the murder in Gaza on Thursday of Asaad Saftawi, the third prominent Fatah figure assassinated in the area over the past month. In Beirut, Shaikh Hassan Nasrallah, Hezbollah's leader, told a crowd of 3,000 supporters to resist the peace deal.

Mr Hurd made clear that Syria was committed to total peace with the Israelis in return for their withdrawal from the Golan Heights, but said the details of what that meant must still be worked out. No comprehensive peace was possible without Syria, and Britain would do what it could to push the process forward. The British have been surprised and encouraged by the Syrians' forthright assurance that they would not cause the peace process to fail, even though Mr Assad insisted that the Israel-PLO agreement was wrong and would not work. Mr Hurd was clearly

Hurd says Syrians ready for peace accord with Israel

elated by Syria's promise that it would not allow Palestinian rejectionists to sabotage the recent peace moves, and made it clear to Mr Assad that Europe would reward Syria with new and vital economic co-operation agreements.

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Hurd says Syrians ready for peace accord with Israel

The Times (London)

October 25, 1993, Monday

Copyright 1993 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news; 13

Length: 527 words

Byline: Richard Beeston in Jerusalem and Michael Binyon in Damascus

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Out of Gaza: An eye for an eye in hotbed of Islamic zeal

The Independent (London)

May 7, 1990, Monday

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Length: 946 words

Byline: By MICHAEL SHERIDAN

Body

GAZA - The black-bearded young man leaned from the front seat of the car and shook hands. "Salaam Alaikum", he said - "peace be upon us". He was 23, built like an ox. Large eyes competed with prominent teeth fixed in a permanent wry grin. "I shall not give you my name," he said in Arabic, "but you may describe me as one of the students of Dr Shkaki."

Dr Fathi Shkaki was a founder of Islamic Jihad. In its Gazan incarnation, Islamic Jihad is an underground guerrilla network of cells spread throughout the Palestinian community. Dismissive of talks or compromise, it foresees three stages to redemption: the religious awakening of Muslim people, the consequent destruction of the state of Israel and the establishment of an Islamic polity throughout the Middle East. Dr Shkaki won a wide local readership for his pamphlet beguilingly entitled: Khomeini, the Islamic Solution and the Alternative.

"We refuse any deals with the Israelis," his student explained. "If the PLO enters any deals, well, we shall not use armed struggle against them - we will argue with words. But we shall escalate our armed struggle against Israelis - grenade attacks, killing soldiers and so on."

Reflected in the car mirror behind his head, two Israeli jeeps and a foot patrol passed a few dozen feet away along a deserted main road. There had been stone-throwing and shooting, the Israelis had forced the shops to close and were now edging their way down the shuttered streets. Undisturbed in this rubble-strewn side alley, Dr Shkaki's student continued to expound the theology of Islamic Jihad.

Killing the Israeli foe appeared to be its most urgent requirement. "Children, we don't kill, except by accident only," he said. "We kill women and men." Women? "Yes, we kill women soldiers," he explained. Civilians? "Yes of course, we kill civilians, for it is an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." We drove to a place of his choosing to drop him off. We bade each other peace and parted with elaborate courtesy.

It is going to be a long, hot summer in Gaza. Inspired by its own unshakeable faith and strengthened by every new sign of ideological extremism on the part of Israel, the Islamic movement can only prosper amid the muddy tenements, its message amplified from 200 mosques across the rooftops, perfumed by the scent of open sewers and uncollected rubbish.

Since the collapse of the Labour Party's attempts to form a government, events have shown that neither side enjoys a monopoly on the politics of religious unreason. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has approved provocative new settlements of Jews on occupied land. Bulldozers protected by soldiers are at present turning the sandy earth at Dugit, at the north end of the Gaza Strip, to create a seaboard settlement. It has scanty economic prospects and if

Out of Gaza: An eye for an eye in hotbed of Islamic zeal

Zionist zealots had sought to give the maximum comfort to the students of Dr Shkaki, a prophet could not have provided more felicitous counsel.

At dawn on 26 April, the male inhabitants of the nearby Jabalya camp stormed out from the gold-painted mosque in the midst of their wretched homes and began hurling stones, axes, iron bars and petrol bombs at an Israeli outpost. The trouble spread. The Israelis retaliated with tear gas, rubber bullets and a machine that throws a spray of gravel at its targets. The army denied using live ammunition but by the time of the sunset prayer, 108 Palestinians were wounded and three were dead.

Every new name added to the litany of martyrs replenishes the conviction of the believers in Gaza. Every delay, every disappointment, every signal of intransigence from Jerusalem, lends wings to the Islamic movement and weakens its main opponent in Palestinian politics, the secular leadership of the PLO. Ultimately that could be disastrous for Israel. Warnings to this effect make little impression on Mr Shamir, the Likud party and the religious Right.

Islamic Jihad is wildly popular among young Gazans, but its cell structure does not encourage a broad membership. That is reserved for **Hamas**, a semi-clandestine movement founded by a blind preacher, Sheikh Ahmed Ismail Yassin. **Hamas** means "zeal" or "courage" and it is an acronym for the Islamic Resistance Movement. Sheikh Yassin regards the PLO leaders as "eaters of pork and drinkers of wine," presumably the last word in Islamic anathemas.

Hamas grew out of the Muslim Brotherhood, a worldwide movement that seeks to turn the faithful towards devout observance and to agitate for the application of Islamic law in Muslim countries. It possesses a clear structure: five districts in Gaza and three commands responsible for military, political and propaganda organisation. "There has been a great shift of people from being non- religious to being religious," said Dr Mahmoud Zahar, a disciple of Sheikh Yassin who is credited with helping to turn Al- Azhar, the Islamic University of Gaza, into a hotbed of **Hamas** activity.

Sitting in his modest surgery, Dr Zahar explained that talk of compromise tended to unite **Hamas** with radical elements in the PLO, such as Dr George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. "They and we on the Islamic side believe this peace process will not restore even the minimal strands of our rights," he said.

Dr Zahar, a grey-bearded gentleman, possesses no doubts about the future. Time and demographics are on the side of the believers. "Socially, economically, we are the foundation of this new movement," he said, "the number of our people has totally changed from the start of the intifada. The young people are now believing in the well- known words" - he paused for effect - "that Islam is the solution."

BOMBING IN JERUSALEM: THE OVERVIEW;
Suicide Bombers Kill 13 in Jerusalem Market

The New York Times

July 31, 1997, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

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Byline: By SERGE SCHMEMANN

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

Dateline: JERUSALEM, July 30

Body

Two men dressed in black suits and carrying bombs in attache cases set off twin explosions in a crowded Jerusalem market today, killing themselves and at least 13 other people and wounding more than 150, many seriously. The militant Islamic organization Hamas took responsibility in a statement demanding that Israel free Palestinian prisoners.

The suicide bombing was the worst terror attack since Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu came to office one year ago, and it brought to an abrupt halt tentative new efforts to revive the moribund peace politics. Dennis Ross, Washington's special envoy to the Middle East, postponed his scheduled departure today on his first mediating venture to Israel in almost three months.

Even before there was any indication who might be behind the bombing, Mr. Netanyahu fiercely assailed Yasir Arafat when the Palestinian leader called to express condolences. "I am not prepared to be satisfied with expressions of regret," the Prime Minister told Mr. Arafat, according to the Government. "You have to completely change what you are saying and doing. You must change your policy 180 degrees."

The Israeli Cabinet met today and declared that in order to continue with the peace process, the Palestinian Authority must honor its commitment to fight terrorist organizations. The statement also promised further actions against terrorists, which could include conducting more commando raids into Palestinian-administered areas.

[On Thursday Israel issued an arrest warrant for the chief of the Palestinian police, Gen. Ghazi Jabali, the Prime Minister's office said in a statement reported by Agence France-Presse. General Jabali is not suspected of involvement in the bombings but was accused of encouraging attacks on Jewish settlements, an official said.

[Other sanctions announced against the Palestinian Authority include jamming broadcasts by the Voice of Palestine radio, which is accused of inciting violence against Israel, and suspension of several million dollars in customs dues owed to the Palestinians.]

BOMBING IN JERUSALEM: THE OVERVIEW; Suicide Bombers Kill 13 in Jerusalem Market

A leaflet left outside the Red Cross offices in Ramallah and faxed to a news agency declared that the bombings were the work of the military wing of Hamas, the militant Islamic organization. The communique demanded that Israel release a broad range of Palestinian prisoners, and set a deadline of 9 P.M. Sunday, though without any specific threat.

Some Palestinians expressed doubt about the authenticity of the statement, since it differed from previous Hamas communiques. But Israeli officials noted that Palestinian police recently raided a Hamas hideout in Beit Sahur, near Bethlehem, and found a large amount of bomb-making materials. Investigators who interrogated suspects reported that two suitcases were missing from the site, the officials said.

The bombers set off their charges about 15 seconds apart in the crowded Mahane Yehuda market of western Jerusalem, an old warren of open and covered alleys crowded with stalls. The market is usually filled with shoppers, including many people from the surrounding religious Jewish neighborhoods as well as Arabs.

Witnesses recalled two men in dark glasses, black jackets and white shirts, which might have been intended to help them blend in to a crowd of rigorously Orthodox Jews. The police said the two apparently maintained eye contact and were about 90 feet apart when one pulled a string inside his jacket to set off his bomb at about 1:15 P.M. The second erupted seconds later, creating a huge fireball and a shower of bodies, limbs, fruit, fish, plaster and plastic roofing panels.

The police said the bombs each consisted of about 20 pounds of explosive packed with bolts and nails to serve as shrapnel. When the smoke cleared, writhing, blackened victims lay scattered in the tangle of debris in the narrow market alley. Some rescue workers used plastic roof panels as litters to carry out the dead and wounded.

Bystanders spoke in horror of the eruption of flame and flesh: "The fire was in front of my eyes, pieces of flesh," said a shop owner who narrowly escaped injury. "Human body parts were flying through the air, huge flames all around. People running in all directions -- chaos -- chaos."

For all the horror, the bombings had a grim familiarity to Israelis. Fifteen suicide bombers have struck in Israel over the last three and a half years, killing at least 140 people and wounding hundreds. The last one was on March 21, when a Palestinian set off a bomb in a Tel Aviv cafe, killing three women and himself.

With practiced efficiency, rescue workers descended on the site to rush the wounded to hospitals, while religious volunteers scoured every inch of the site for every bit of flesh to satisfy requirements for proper burial. A handful of militant youths chanted "Death to Arabs" from behind police lines.

The Army immediately declared all Palestinian areas sealed and urged Arab workers to go home.

The immediate question was what impact the attack would have on the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. Though attention for the moment was focused on the death and destruction, political experts noted that the attack would probably serve to give Mr. Netanyahu a temporary respite from American pressures to make concessions. But it was also likely to present him with a political problem, since he had come to office promising "peace with security," and now could demonstrate neither.

During the Israeli election campaign early last year, suicide bombings played a crucial role in turning public opinion against Mr. Netanyahu's opponent, Shimon Peres, who was then Prime Minister. Under Mr. Peres's Labor Government, suicide bombings were presumed to have the goal of derailing the peace negotiations.

Today's attack, by contrast, came after four months of virtual standstill in the process and constant tensions and mutual recriminations. But it also came after a few tentative efforts to restart contacts.

On Monday, Foreign Minister David Levy and the Palestinian planning minister, Nabil Shaath, agreed to resume talks on some practical matters, including the opening of an airport in the Palestinian-administered Gaza Strip, and the release of Palestinian prisoners.

BOMBING IN JERUSALEM: THE OVERVIEW; Suicide Bombers Kill 13 in Jerusalem Market

Then Mr. Ross was expected to begin a round of talks on Thursday, reportedly in an effort to persuade Mr. Netanyahu to suspend construction of Jewish settlements in Jerusalem and the West Bank and to begin consultations with the Palestinians on the next scheduled Israeli withdrawal in the West Bank. Mr. Netanyahu had signaled his stiff opposition to the demands.

The suicide attacks abruptly changed the situation, putting Mr. Netanyahu on the offensive and Mr. Arafat on the defensive.

When Mr. Arafat telephoned Mr. Netanyahu at 2:15 P.M. to offer condolences, the Prime Minister leapt on him with fury. "You have encouraged the violence and incitement, you have not arrested Hamas and Islamic Holy War activists, and you have not fought the terrorist infrastructure," Mr. Netanyahu told the Palestinian chief, according to a transcript of the conversation released by the Israeli Government.

Later, visiting the injured at Hadassah Hospital, Mr. Netanyahu said, "There will be no forgiving and no absolving. We are not ready to accept that murderous acts will be part of our daily lives every few weeks and months and we will await suitable steps."

Mr. Arafat condemned the killings as "an attack against the peace process, against the Palestinians, and against the Israelis," and he urged Mr. Netanyahu not to abandon the search for peace. "We will do our best to confront these terrorist activities as we have done in the past and will do in the future," he said.

A senior Palestinian official said the Palestinian Authority security forces had already begun to arrest members of Hamas, Islamic Holy War and other militant groups. Mr. Arafat ordered a crackdown on Islamic militants after the suicide bombings last year, but according to Israel, many of those rounded up have been released.

The Israeli Cabinet issued a statement declaring that "in order for it to be possible to advance the peace process, the Palestinian Authority must honor all of its commitments, including -- first and foremost -- to fight the terrorist organizations and their infrastructure."

The statement also directed the security services "to carry out a series of security measures against the Palestinian terrorist organizations." Officials said that might include more raids into Palestinian-administered areas, like one earlier this week in which Israeli agents entered Tulkarm to seize a member of Islamic Holy War who had escaped from an Israeli prison.

During the Cabinet meeting, Mr. Netanyahu took a call from Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, who reportedly urged Mr. Netanyahu not to take actions that might totally destroy the political process.

Israeli officials noted that the reported Hamas communique was not worded as an ultimatum. Israel Radio later reported that senior Israeli and Palestinian security officials were meeting to coordinate their investigations.

Mrs. Albright also called Mr. Arafat from her airplane en route home from Asia, and said afterwards that he had told her "he was committed to restoring a secure atmosphere."

President Clinton also condemned the bombing. "The slaughter was aimed at the majority of Israelis, Palestinians and Arabs who want a lasting and just peace," he said.

Ariel Deri, head of the powerful Shas Party, an important part of Mr. Netanyahu's coalition, suggested that Mr. Netanyahu should seek to form a unity government with the Labor Party. It was the first time Mr. Deri had made such a proposal, though it was unclear whether he would pursue the idea after the current crisis subsided.

"You can't expect security cooperation without forward movement in the political process," Mr. Deri said. "You can't have the one without the other, and only a strong government can do this. Now when we are all united in pain we should use this to form a national unity government."

Graphic

Photos: Religious volunteers load a body onto a stretcher; others were combing the area for every bit of flesh, to meet requirements for a proper burial. (Associated Press); Television showed survivors hugging and crying after the attack. (Agence France-Presse)(pg. A1); Israeli policemen and security officers searched through the rubble of an outdoor market in western Jerusalem yesterday after an explosion in which two suicide bombers and 13 other people were killed. (Associated Press); Some of the 150 people wounded in the explosions, like the man at right, were laid on store panels that were used as litters. Others, like the woman, were comforted by Orthodox Jews who soon arrived at the scene. (Associated Press)(pg. A10)

Load-Date: July 31, 1997

End of Document

ISRAELI COURT BARS DEPORTATION OF FOUR PALESTINIANS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

December 28, 1990, FRIDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. 12A

Length: 491 words

Body

JERUSALEM - Israel's Supreme Court has temporarily barred the deportation of four Palestinians suspected of leading the Moslem fundamentalist movement Hamas in the occupied territories. All the Palestinians are from the Gaza strip. The four appealed to the court in a last-ditch effort to overturn military orders expelling them. On Thursday, the court issued a temporary restraining order preventing the Defense Ministry from carrying out the expulsions until the court completed its deliberations. A date for a hearing has not been set. The expulsions would raise to 62 the number of Palestinians banished by Israel in defiance of world condemnation since a Palestinian revolt against Israeli rule in the West Bank and Gaza strip began Dec. 8, 1987. The Supreme Court has reversed only one army expulsion order in Israel's 23-year rule over the territories. On Tuesday, a military committee upheld the orders accusing the four of leading the Hamas movement. They are Fadel Khadel Zaabut, 34, a college instructor in Gaza City; Emad Khaled el Alami, 34, a civil engineer; Mustafa Youssef Abdul el Lidawi, 26; and Mustafa Ahmed el Qnuhi, 45. The orders followed the knifing deaths Dec. 14 of three Israeli workers near Tel Aviv, Israel. Hamas claimed responsibility. The army accused the four men of inciting the murders, not of the crime itself. The two suspects in the slayings have yet to be caught. Also Thursday, the Supreme Court upheld a police decision banning Israeli and Palestinian women from holding a joint peace march this weekend along the "Green Line," which separated Arab east Jerusalem from the Jewish western sector until 1967.

The court accepted the police argument that public demonstrations should be banned this week and next to prevent any disturbances connected with next Tuesday's 26th anniversary of the founding of Fatah, Yasser Arafat's mainstream faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization. And in a related development, Ami Popper, 21, an Israeli, told an Israeli trial court Thursday that he had fatally shot seven Arab workers from the Gaza strip in May to "end the nightmare" of his rape as a boy by Arabs. He admitted killing the seven, but his lawyer said that Popper was mentally ill. The lawyer denied charges by prosecutors that Popper had calculated the murders. Popper said he had chosen May 20, which he said was the anniversary of his rape in 1982, to go to a field nicknamed the "slave market" in the Israeli city of Rishon Lezion. There, he opened fire on Arab job-seekers. He told investigators on his arrest that he had killed the seven because he had been gang-raped by four Arabs when he was 13 in an orchard near his school. Also Thursday, a 30-year-old Palestinian in the West Bank died of a bullet wound suffered in a clash with Israeli soldiers on March 15, 1988, Arab reports said. The man had been hit in the back by the bullet and had been paralyzed from the waist down.

Load-Date: October 18, 1993

Arafat may share power Uprising leaders, activists win seats

The Daily Telegraph (Sydney, Australia)

January 23, 1996, Tuesday

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Length: 337 words

Body

GAZA CITY: Yasser Arafat emerged from yesterday's first Palestinian election with a resounding mandate to complete peace with Israel and lead his people to independence.

He won almost 90 per cent of the vote.

Arafat loyalists will also control the newly elected 88-member parliament.

But he may have to share some power with uprising leaders, **female** activists and other independents who were shut out of decision-making.

Mr Arafat's crushing majority is being widely seen as an endorsement of his decision to make peace with Israel.

Election officials said preliminary results showed that Mr Arafat, who spent almost 30 years spearheading a guerilla struggle for a Palestinian homeland, won 88.1 per cent of the vote in Saturday's poll.

His only challenger, veteran woman activist Samiha Khalil, received 9.3 per cent and 2.6 per cent of votes were invalid, they said.

"I am very proud of this very important historical, democratic election," Mr Arafat, 66, said.

"We hope it will be one of the most important platforms of our independent Palestinian State."

Final results were due to be announced late, along with those of a parallel election for a Palestinian legislative council to run the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Despite the historic event, the mood in the West Bank and Gaza Strip was subdued as Palestinians began observance of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan with dawn-to-dusk fasting.

Winners postponed celebrations until after the "iftar", the festive meal that breaks the fast after sundown.

Islamic groups and radical PLO factions boycotted the poll charging that the peace accord was a sell-out to Israel.

But candidates once identified with the Muslim **Hamas** movement stood and many individual **Hamas** sympathisers voted.

The observers judged that voting was free and fair despite some reports of irregularities.

Many world leaders congratulated Mr Arafat on his victory, but Arab radicals said the poll was false because it excluded the millions of Palestinian refugees living in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

Arafat may share power Uprising leaders, activists win seats

Load-Date: March 4, 2002

End of Document

Intifada forcing women to cover up

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

July 15, 1991, Monday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A1/FRONT

Length: 1180 words

Byline: DIANA JEAN SCHEMO BALTIMORE SUN

Dateline: GAZA CITY, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip

Body

Since the uprising began in 1987, Gaza's Palestinian women have seen their quest for liberation halted, their freedom eroding. Today, those who won't cover their heads in public, as Islamic law demands, risk being beaten, pelted with vegetables or having acid thrown in their face.

GAZA CITY, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip - The 32-year-old secretary is not dressed in a way that suggests great respect for Islamic tradition: black jeans, bright green T-shirt, makeup and frosted hair.

But looped loosely around her neck is a narrow white headscarf, a grudging nod to the arbiters of God's will in Gaza.

"Today, I have no choice," she said bitterly, asking whether women in the streets of East Jerusalem and the West Bank must cover their heads. "Here, they force us."

No woman here seems able to remember the precise day she realized that time had begun flowing backward for the women of Gaza.

When did their hair disappear from the streets and go under wraps? When did trying to look pretty become an act of defiance against one's own people?

When did the stragglers begin feeling as if they had better fall in line? Was it right to throw acid at women who didn't? By the time women in Gaza thought to ask, it was already too late.

"If I try to round up 5,000 women to take off our scarves at the same time in Rimal Square here, it would never happen," said Amal, secretary in an accounting firm.

"To begin with, there's no way to get the 5,000 together. Because the first ones agreed to wear it, it meant that the rest of us had to wear it."

Shortly after the Palestinian uprising erupted in December 1987, the hijab became survival gear for Gaza women. It is the traditional loose Islamic dress, covering the woman to her wrists and ankles, a scarf over her head.

Its sudden compulsory use signaled to the women that the popular uprising to liberate Palestine meant less for the liberation of Palestinian women, at least not in Gaza, where the Islamic fundamentalist group Hamas is strongest. In the West Bank and much of East Jerusalem, Palestinian women do not feel compelled to cover their heads.

Intifada forcing women to cover up

Sign of internal violence

It is also a sign of the internal violence and fear that have aggravated the Israeli military occupation. Palestinian intellectuals only recently began speaking publicly against the "interrogations" and summary executions by the masked youths acting on their own in the name of the intifada.

For the moment, the code has relaxed slightly. A 19-year-old Hamas member said some of the group's key activists who would help enforce the dress code are in Israeli prisons. But he explained how and why Hamas drove the women back to tradition, sometimes against their will.

"In the Koran, it says the women should not show their bodies as they did during the Jahiliyya period," said the young man, who would not give his name. The Jahiliyya refers to pre-Islamic Arabia.

"We consider makeup and lipstick not an advancement, but a step backward," said another Hamas member. The group of half a dozen shabab, or young men, spoke to each other in the formal Arabic of the Koran.

The group's leader said women who resisted covering their heads were given up to five warnings.

"Then we beat them up, throw vegetables and things at them."

He acknowledged that in the beginning, some women resisted, and Hamas followers threw acid at them. "We did it to the women who were swimming and doing promiscuous things on the beach. We threw firewater at them. We wanted to make an example of them.

"And I don't think it was too harsh," the young man said.

Religious elders appear to condone the use of violence.

"The first step is not the stones or fire in the face," Imam Haydar Skeik said. "They warn her. After that, if she doesn't listen, they will insult her. Then they will use force."

He said the Koran does not specify a punishment for a woman who does not cover her head. He said, "Of course there is force to defend the sharia," or Islamic law. "There should be."

Most women, however, did not require acid or flying vegetables to get them to fall in line. In a culture whose vocabulary is rich in words to describe fine shades of embarrassment, the demands of propriety and threat of humiliation became powerful motivators.

A woman's freedom - as symbolized by being able to choose her dress in the morning - became an early and easy casualty of the intifada.

Hamas called for the headcovering on religious grounds, but others - not wanting to splinter the popular movement against the Israeli occupation - found political reasons for women to cover up.

For the secular Palestinian factions, a ban on makeup and showing one's hair gave proof of solidarity with the victims of the intifada, a kind of moratorium on youth and beauty.

"If I was walking in the street and the soldiers were beating someone, it's an embarrassment for the man in the street if I look pretty," said Nahala, a 20-year-old teaching student. "Then it becomes a question of for whom am I dressing up?"

Nahala said she had never been attacked or insulted before she covered her head. "But I went shopping one day, and there was a woman who didn't cover her head," she recalled. "One of the guys spit on her. And he told her, 'If you want to show us your hair and your beauty, we don't need it,' " she recalled.

Intifada forcing women to cover up

Few women in this male-dominated, politically and emotionally charged atmosphere dare protest publicly. One 26-year-old computer student named Majda described her anger at having no choice whether to cover up and her fear that other restrictions could follow.

Her teacher, standing nearby, chided her for speaking badly about the intifada.

"For the intifada, we should forget all kinds of things," she said. Then she drew her embroidered black scarf over her dark hair.

For the fundamentalists, the issue does not revolve around choice, but Koranic obligations. Beyond encouragement from the woman's father, husband and brothers, and initial efforts to persuade her to cover herself, there is little room for free will.

An Islamic order

"It is not a personal attitude. It is an Islamic order," said Mahmoud Zahar, a surgeon and religious leader. "It is not a democratic system. We have to ask what is right according to Islam."

Most Gaza women fear that the dress rules are but the beginning of a long drive to take away their already limited freedom. Even those who cover up for the victims of the intifada cannot imagine taking off their scarves if it ever ends.

Amal, the secretary, said she feared speaking publicly, or even allowing her full name to be published.

"We are in times when you cannot speak freely. A masked youth will knock on your door," she said.

But she seemed furious at the anonymous youths' power to deliver only restrictions over her life.

"I want to say it clearly," she began, switching suddenly from halting English to Arabic. "Give me a state, and I'll wear whatever you want. But don't come around when you can't even give me a state and tell me what I can wear."

Arab attackers, 2 women die in shootout in Jerusalem

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

July 2, 1993, Friday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A8

Length: 508 words

Byline: NEW YORK TIMES; REUTER

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Two Palestinian gunmen opened fire yesterday aboard a crowded bus in Jerusalem, shooting three people and then hijacking a car in a failed attempt to escape that ended when they and the Israeli woman driving the car were killed at an army roadblock.

Another Israeli woman who had been shot in the head on the bus died hours later.

It was the most serious terrorist attack against Jews since Israel ordered the closing of the occupied West Bank and Gaza three months ago following a spate of attacks against Israelis. Israel insisted yesterday its role in the peace talks would not be jeopardized by any hardening of public opinion that may follow the incident.

"We are not going to hand the fate of the peace process to the hands of terrorists," Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said.

Given the large number of passengers on the bus - about 80, in the morning rush hour - the bloodshed might have been considerably worse, the police said, had it not been for a combination of fortune and quick action by the bus driver, who was himself shot in a struggle with the gunmen.

No Arab group claimed responsibility for the raid. But the Israeli authorities said that the unidentified gunmen belonged to **Hamas**, a militant Islamic group that fiercely opposes the Middle East peace talks and that was the main target of mass deportations of accused extremists to Lebanon last December. Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak, the Israeli army chief of staff, said a pistol used by the assailants had the word "**Hamas**" engraved on the handle.

One oddity with no clear explanation was the fact that among the wounded on the bus was a **Hamas** member from Gaza said to be a long-wanted fugitive. It was not certain if the fugitive, who was shot in the head, had been among the attackers, or if his presence was a coincidence, albeit a bizarre one. Israel Radio, leaning toward the first theory, reported that bullets had been found in his pocket and that after being taken to the hospital, the man said the Muslim call of "God is great!" over and over.

In Washington, the thorny issue of Jerusalem and the extent of Palestinian authority in Israeli-occupied lands remained the two key points of contention at the end of the 10th round of Middle East peace talks yesterday.

Palestinians and Israelis said they were not happy with a U.S. draft proposal intended to bridge their differences.

Arab attackers, 2 women die in shootout in Jerusalem

While neither Palestinians nor Israelis were divulging the text of the document, both said privately that Arab East Jerusalem and the extent of future Palestinian jurisdiction were the main points of contention in the U.S. proposal.

The Palestinians, who are negotiating a five-year self-rule arrangement for the nearly two million Arabs in the occupied territories, have ruled out any agreement that leaves Arab East Jerusalem outside their jurisdiction.

Equally determined, the Israelis say they will not compromise on the future of that section of the city they seized in the 1967 Middle East war. Israel views East Jerusalem as part of its "eternal" capital.

Load-Date: July 4, 1993

End of Document

'We can't go on killing each other'

The Times

December 18, 1997, Thursday

Copyright 1997 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Features

Length: 897 words

Byline: Michael Freedland

Body

The brutal murder of an Israeli soldier by Hamas terrorists led his mother to embark on a mission of peace. Interview by Michael Freedland

Nachshon Wachsman was 19, an Israeli soldier with the kind of bright smile that made people like him, when he went home for a week's leave in 1994. On October 8, the Sabbath, the army rang, telling him to attend a one-day course on operating a special tank.

"I'll be home on Sunday night," he told his mother as he left for a northern army base. Those were his last words to her. Nachshon was kidnapped by Hamas terrorists and, after five days in which he was paraded on television pleading for his life, he was killed as Israeli commandos attacked the house where he was being held.

"We were devastated," says Esther Wachsman. She is a composed woman and at first glance does not seem like the typical Jewish mother, full of noisy emotion for her family. She is, of course; it is just that she separates her private grief from her public crusade. During the past three years she has travelled the world, pleading for Arabs and Jews to forge a new understanding which, she hopes, will end the brutality that led to the murder of the third of her seven sons. "We can't go on killing each other," she says.

A small, warm and bespectacled woman of 49, she still has a distinct New York accent (although it is 27 years since she lived in America). She does not wear make-up and always wears a hat. She looks and sounds like a thousand other Orthodox Jewish women who believe they must hold on to land no matter what the cost in human lives. The stark difference in her perspective emerges only as she describes the last days of Nachshon's life and explains the mission that is taking her to speaking engagements with Jewish and non-Jewish organisations.

Nachshon was hitch-hiking when a group of bearded men wearing skullcaps offered him a lift. Assuming them to be Orthodox Jews, he accepted. He was taken to a secret destination which, his family later discovered, was just ten minutes away from their home in Ramot, on the hills surrounding Jerusalem.

"My sons never come home without calling their mother," says Mrs Wachsman. "We knew that if he did not call, he could not call. When he did not arrive on Sunday night we notified the army. We traced his movements to the last place where he was seen. On Tuesday afternoon, Israel television came to our home with that infamous video. I felt relief that my son was alive; I believed we would save him."

'We can't go on killing each other'

There were many reasons why Nachshon was a catch for the terrorists. He was intensely religious yet he had qualified for the crack Golani Brigade. At 5ft 8in and 9 1/2 stone, he was the smallest and lightest man in the force, a fact that would have disqualified him had he not shown such exceptional dedication and aptitude.

Hamas issued an ultimatum, demanding the release of its spiritual leader, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin (freed this year by the Prime Minister, Binyamin Netanyahu). Mrs Wachsman appealed to the Government of the then Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, to negotiate with the captors. He refused. She appealed to the US Government, and Warren Christopher, then Secretary of State, contacted Yassir Arafat, who promised the Wachsmans that if Nachshon was in Gaza, he would find him and return him safely. The Wachsmans felt optimistic.

But he was not in Gaza. On October 14 Israeli commandos raided the house where their intelligence had revealed he was being held. "Nachshon and the commander of the rescue team - just a few months older than him - were killed at the very hour of the ultimatum's expiry," says his mother.

This week saw the official opening of the Nachshon Wachsman Centre for Tolerance and Understanding, a college she has set up in Jerusalem to hold lectures for people on both sides of the conflict. The inaugural ceremony was attended by Mr Netanyahu and the opposition leader, Ehud Barak. Mrs Wachsman has already organised forums between Jews, Christians and Muslims designed to teach them about each other's way of life.

"My son was always the peacemaker, in the family and the army," says his mother. "He couldn't bear arguments. He felt the same about the fight between Israel and the Arabs. This centre should be his legacy. It is important to try to educate people in peace, if not in love and friendship."

In this spirit Nachshon's father, Yehuda, met Sheikh Yassin Bader, father of the man who killed Nachshon. They issued a joint statement saying that the death penalty should be enforced for murders by terrorists.

"My husband thought he had found a Palestinian partner and that Palestinian youth could become involved in working for peace. Then **Hamas** said it would kill Sheikh Bader and it all came to an end.

"I would love to live in a better world. I feel much more than bitterness to the animals who kidnapped my son."

She looks exhausted. In addition to her ceaseless quest to keep the public memory of her son alive, she is mother to a large family. Does she treasure her remaining six sons all the more? "Oh no," she says. "We have a very normal love for them.

"Nachshon had not yet worked out his life. He was a good student, a popular boy. Everybody loved him for his good nature, his eternal smile, his compassionate personality. His whole future was ahead of him. He could have done and been anything. Instead we have a tombstone on Mount Herzl."

Load-Date: December 19, 1997

News briefs briefs

\$%Charleston Gazette (West Virginia) virginia)

August 03, 1997, Sunday sunday

Copyright 1997 Charleston Newspapers newspapers

Section: News; Pg. P15A P15A

Length: 1139 words

Body

Pregnancy no added risk

for breast cancer patients

LONDON - **Women** with breast cancer do not face a greater risk of death

if they become pregnant, according to a study published Saturday.

The study of Danish **women**, in the British medical journal The Lancet,

found no statistically significant difference in the risk of death

compared to breast cancer patients who did not become pregnant.

The research was directed by Dr. Niels Kroman of the Danish

Epidemiology Science Center in Copenhagen.

Dr. Eugenia Calle, director of analytic epidemiology at the American

Cancer Society in Atlanta, said that previous studies had not found an

increased risk. But those studies were unable to discount the the

possibility that only **women** with smaller or less-advanced cancers were

taking the risk of becoming pregnant.

While no single study is conclusive, she said this one would be

helpful for doctors advising breast-cancer patients who are

considering pregnancy.

Landslide victim saved

after days under rubble

THREDBO, Australia - Weary from a night of digging and finding only

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bodies, rescuers had nearly abandoned hope of finding any survivors under the wreckage of a ski resort buried by a landslide.

Suddenly, their sensitive detectors picked up what sounded like a muffled voice coming from under a concrete slab. As a police spokesman later put it, emergency crews went "ballistic."

Fireman Steve Hirst told rescuers to hold off with their chain saws and lay down on the ground.

"Rescue team working overhead, can anyone hear me?" he shouted.

"I can hear you!" came the response.

For the next 12 hours, searchers, including Stuart Diver's brother, worked frantically to free the 30-year-old Australian ski instructor.

They drilled a 4-inch hole, pumped in hot air to warm him, and handed the dehydrated Diver liquids and a flashlight. Sometimes they just held his hand.

They pulled him from his icy tomb Saturday evening, 65 hours after the landslide.

Six bodies had been found but 13 other people were still missing. Two of the 20 were Americans.

New security camera

got La. shooting on video

LEESVILLE, La. - A WalMart security camera was rolling when a man knocked his estranged wife to the ground in the store's parking lot, stood over her, and shot her four times, police said.

Angela Knox was pronounced dead at 5 a.m. Friday, shortly after the shooting.

"Basically, it appears this guy was stalking his wife and then he executed her," Police Chief Bobby D. Hickman said.

Anthony A. Knox, 34, of Leesville was booked on second-degree murder charges.

Two days earlier, Knox had been served with court papers telling him

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that Mrs. Knox, 32, had asked for a divorce and a restraining order against him, Hickman said.

Knox followed his wife to the store, which is open 24 hours a day, and sat in the parking lot waiting for her to return to her car, he said.

Witnesses told police Mrs. Knox was putting bags in the car when Knox approached her from behind.

WalMart Corp. installed four video surveillance cameras last week at the Leesville store, and one of those cameras taped the attack and shooting.

Burger King to launch
own version of Big Mac

MIAMI - In the mood for two all-beef patties, special sauce, lettuce, cheese, pickles, onions on a sesame seed bun?

Soon, you'll get it your way at Burger King.

In a move designed to steal market share from arch competitor McDonald's, the Miami-based fast food company will launch its own version of McD's flagship Big Mac sandwich this fall.

Tentatively named The Big King, the new BK sandwich will be the company's first new menu item since it launched the BK Broiler chicken sandwich in March 1990. The double-decker burger has been tested nationwide during two years under the name Double Supreme.

This offering is just the latest volley in the ever-escalating battle of the burgers.

According to analysts, McDonald's is planning its own attack. The No.

1 burger chain has a version of BK's famous Whopper sandwich in testing. McDonald's had expected to launch its Whopper wannabe this fall, but a company reorganization has put that plan on hold.

Hamas denies link

to Brooklyn bomb plot

NEW YORK - **Hamas**, the militant Islamic organization that has claimed

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responsibility for a string of deadly bombing attacks in Israel over the last several years, Saturday denied any connection with the two men arrested in Brooklyn last week in a plot to detonate bombs in New York.

In a statement issued in the Gaza Strip, the organization said that "**Hamas** has declared repeatedly and still that our struggle doesn't target anybody but the Israeli Zionist occupation, and its battlefield is only the land of Palestine."

Most recently, **Hamas** claimed responsibility for two suicide bombing attacks on Tuesday at a crowded market in Jerusalem in which 15 people died.

Law-enforcement officials in New York have been exploring whether **Hamas** had any link to the Brooklyn case since the two men were discovered Thursday morning in a Park Slope apartment with the components of at least two pipe bombs. The officials said they have no evidence of a connection to any organized terrorist group, only intriguing hints, at best.

Iran's defeated faction
accused of dirty tricks

TEHRAN, Iran - The man who ran Mohammad Khatami's successful presidential campaign on Saturday accused the defeated hard-line faction of using dirty tactics to undermine the incoming government.

Gholamhossein Karbaschi, who also is the mayor of Tehran, accused the hard-line faction of being behind the recent arrest of seven senior municipal officials.

"The municipality was stormed by some armed security officials, who as far as we know didn't even have arrest warrants," Karbaschi said.

"These are the doings of the faction which lost in the elections and is now trying to take revenge."

Khatami is expected to nominate his Cabinet after his inauguration

News briefs briefs

today. Hard-liners have been determined to block Karbaschi and other powerful moderates from getting senior positions in the new government.

A power struggle between the two factions in Iran's Islamic government came to a head in May elections, when Khatami soundly defeated Ali Akbar Nateq-Nouri, the hard-line parliament speaker.

Khatami campaigned to ease the strict Islamic laws that govern Iran.

Eleven homes destroyed

as Calif. fires still burn

SAN DIEGO - Eleven homes were destroyed and more than 1,000 acres charred as brush fires continued to burn in San Diego County, fueled by sporadic winds. One fire was deliberately set, authorities said.

Thirty cars and 15 other structures burned, and an air tanker helping douse the flames crashed. Firefighters said they didn't expect to get either of two brush fires under control until Monday.

Two crew members aboard the plane escaped without serious injury. It crashed in the San Vicente Reservoir while scooping water. Of nearly 800 firefighters working to control the blaze, one suffered a minor eye injury.

Compiled from wire reports reports

Load-Date: August 4, 1997

Israeli mothers launch 'quit Lebanon' protest

The Times

October 21, 1997, Tuesday

Copyright 1997 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news

Length: 364 words

Byline: From Christopher Walker in Jerusalem

Body

A POWERFUL new Israeli protest movement of soldiers' mothers has launched demonstrations urging a military withdrawal from Lebanon, after the toll of troops killed there this year rose at the weekend to 38.

Standing near a military gate to the self-styled "security zone" which Israel has occupied since a partial withdrawal from Lebanon in 1985, scores of Jewish women waved at soldiers crossing the border in convoy. Many held signs saying "Leave Lebanon in peace".

Named the Four Mothers movement, the protest group has mushroomed since it was founded after 73 soldiers died in a helicopter crash in February. The helicopters involved in the mid-air collision were ferrying troops to duty in Lebanon where the pro-Iranian group Hezbollah is waging war against the Israeli presence.

"We have lost far too many soldiers over the years, and the Four Mothers movement is asking the Government to withdraw unilaterally in order to defend ourselves like every other country does," said Linda Ben-Zvi.

Mrs Ben-Zvi claimed that the "security zone" had proved a liability which did not prevent guerrilla rocket attacks on Israel, usually carried out in retaliation for Israeli strikes at Lebanese civilian centres.

The group is reminiscent of an earlier Israeli campaign against involvement in Lebanon launched after the 1982 invasion to drive out the PLO.

Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement, said yesterday it had honoured two members who last month helped to thwart a murder attempt on Khaled Meshaal, one of its leaders, by a hit squad sent to Jordan by Mossad, Israel's secret service.

Hamas said that the two men, Mr Meshaal's driver and bodyguard, were feted at a party and presented with money and tickets for a pilgrimage to Mecca for their courage in helping to save his life when two Mossad men attacked him with a deadly poison.

Relations between Jordan and Israel, severely strained by the decision of Binyamin Netanyahu, the Israeli Prime Minister, to allow the attack to proceed on Jordanian territory, remained tense yesterday after Amman protested officially to Israel over an attack on one of its diplomatic residences in Tel Aviv by what it said were Jewish extremists.

Load-Date: October 22, 1997

Israeli mothers launch 'quit Lebanon ' protest

End of Document

ISRAELIS RAZE HOME OF BOMBER WHO BLEW UP CAFE

The Columbian (Vancouver, WA.)

March 31, 1997, Monday

Copyright 1997 The Columbian Publishing Co.

Section: A section; Pg. 1

Length: 372 words

Byline: By SAMAR ASSAD ; Associated Press writer

Body

ZURIF, West Bank -- A bulldozer demolished the home today of a Palestinian who killed himself and three Israeli women with a bombing at a Tel Aviv cafe.

The demolition followed daily rioting in the West Bank over Israel's decision to build a neighborhood for 30,000 Jews in east Jerusalem, the sector the Palestinians claim as a future capital.

There were clashes today near the northern West Bank city Jenin. Elsewhere in the West Bank, however, it was the quietest day since riots began 12 days ago.

Also today, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu reiterated that peace talks could resume if Yasser Arafat cracks down on Islamic militants.

"If it is seen that they act against terror in the next few days and weeks, then we can proceed to negotiate a peace between us and our Arab neighbors," he said.

In Zurif, residents watched from rooftops as the bulldozer drove through the village alleys and approached the one-story home where Moussa Ghneimat, 28, lived with his wife and four children.

Dozens of soldiers ringed the house as a pneumatic hammer mounted on a bulldozer cut through the cement roof and knocked down the walls, leaving the adjacent home where Ghneimat's parents live standing. The bomber's family moved in with his parents.

"For us, Moussa is a hero and a martyr," said 17-year-old Abdel Khader Ghneimat, a cousin. "We are proud of the act he carried out, and the demolition of his house only gives us more conviction to continue with the struggle."

Israel's demolition of the home was retaliation for the March 21 suicide bombing that killed Ghneimat and three women and left more than 40 wounded.

The Muslim militant group Hamas claimed responsibility for the March 21 bombing in Tel Aviv, but there has been some question as to whether Ghneimat -- who did not fit the usual profile of a suicide bomber and had no direct connection to Hamas -- knew he was carrying the explosives.

Israeli leaders have accused Arafat of giving tacit approval to Islamic militants to carry out attacks in Israel following the start of construction of the Jerusalem neighborhood.

ISRAELIS RAZE HOME OF BOMBER WHO BLEW UP CAFE

Palestinians deny the allegations. However, Arafat's Fatah faction has acknowledged organizing stone-throwing riots in the West Bank for the past 11 days.

Load-Date: April 1, 1997

End of Document

'Now What?':
Ending a Bloody Standoff in Israel

The New York Times

September 7, 1997, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Week in Review Desk

Section: Section 4; ; Section 4; Page 1; Column 2; Week in Review Desk ; Column 2;

Length: 877 words

Byline: By SERGE SCHMEMANN

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

FROM the time the Israeli-Palestinian peace was first launched on the White House lawn four years ago, the process has been regularly punctuated by the sound of suicide bombs. The triple attack on the popular Ben Yehuda promenade in Jerusalem last week brought the number of Islamic fanatics who have turned themselves into human bombs since then to 20, with many times that number of victims. And with every explosion, Israeli reaction has gone from a horrified disbelief to angry demands for vengeance, and finally to the question that predominated after carnage on Thursday -- "What now?"

It was not surrender. The thousands of Israelis who came to the Ben Yehuda mall the morning after the attack, in which four Israelis died, bore powerful testimony to a determination that Israel would not be cowed, only strengthened.

It was not fatalism, either, but a recognition that neither doves nor hawks, neither the Palestinian Authority nor the Israeli Government has a ready solution. (And Washington has been downplaying Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright's visit here this week, her first to the Middle East, though the shock of violence offered a brief window for moderation).

That matured attitude contrasted sharply with reactions to the first bomb explosions after the Israeli-Palestinian peace began in September 1993. Then, each explosion was followed by dismay among Israelis who had thought peace would bring security, and ever more frenzied protests from right wingers who saw the blood as proof of the perfidy of dealing with the Arabs.

Yet in those days, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his successor, Shimon Peres, and Yasir Arafat could argue that the terror attacks were only a rearguard action against peace, that both sides had to persevere. With each attack, however, the line began to ring hollow, especially against Benjamin Netanyahu's promise of "peace with security."

'Now What?': Ending a Bloody Standoff in Israel

But after a year and a half of Mr. Netanyahu's Government, that promise also began to erode, as the new Prime Minister's combination of reluctant concessions to the Oslo process and expansion in the West Bank undermined the fledgling partnership with Mr. Arafat and the Palestinians' faith in the peace. After the start of construction on a new Jewish neighborhood in East Jerusalem last March, Mr. Arafat again reached out his hand to the Islamic militants of Hamas.

The first suicide bombing on Mr. Netanyahu's watch came last March in Tel Aviv. Then came a double bombing at the Yehuda Mahane market in Jerusalem last July, and finally the unprecedented triple attack last week. This time in the immediate aftermath, there were no violent demonstrations, no anguished demands for action. Just the frustrated question, "What now?"

"The Israeli mentality is that there has to be some solution to a problem. That's why Israelis are so frustrated," said Uri Dromi, who was the Government spokesman under the former Labor Government. "Rabin was the first among Israeli leaders to realize that we really have a big problem here, and that the peace process was the only way out. Now many Israelis are coming to terms with the fact that there is really no easy answer."

That conclusion had several components.

One was the realization that terror was likely to stay with Israel for a long time, and that none of Israel's mighty weaponry was fully effective against it. Last week's bombing came after a month of stringent military restrictions on the Palestinians; it was followed by reports of a botched military operation in Lebanon in which at least 12 Israeli commandos were killed.

"The events of the past 36 hours reinforce that sense, that in the war against terrorists and in other low-level warfare being visited upon us, there can be no decisive strategic battles," said Joseph Alpher, director of the Israel office of the American Jewish Committee, "and victories will ultimately have to take a political, not a military, form."

Another conclusion was that whatever his motives, Mr. Arafat showed that he was not prepared to curb Hamas, and that he had not abandoned violence as an option.

Whether Mr. Netanyahu had left him no alternative, as some argued on the left, or whether Mr. Arafat never accepted his share of the peace bargain, as those on the right charged, many agreed that the Israelis, and the Americans, would have to seek far more stringent security guarantees in any future negotiations.

And so, what now? In the immediate aftermath of the Ben Yehuda attacks, Mr. Netanyahu warned of tough measures, including security operations inside Palestinian areas and the postponement of a scheduled withdrawal in the West Bank. Mr. Arafat rounded up some Hamas leaders. But neither action changed the existing stalemate.

Some, like Gideon Ezra, a former deputy chief of the intelligence service and adviser on terrorism to Mr. Netanyahu, called for more pressure on Mr. Arafat to crack down on Hamas. "We have no choice," he said. "We have nothing to give them."

From the other side of the political spectrum, Yossi Beilin, a leading strategist in the Labor party, argued that Mr. Arafat could be effective only if the Palestinians had some hope.

"If Netanyahu doesn't give the Palestinians some light at the end of the tunnel," he warned, "there will be more terrorism."

Graphic

Photo: Women grieving in the aftermath of the bombing of a popular promenade in Jerusalem last week. (Agence France-Presse)

'Now What?'; Ending a Bloody Standoff in Israel

Load-Date: September 7, 1997

End of Document

Soldiers kill six as Gaza explodes

The Independent (London)

December 20, 1992, Sunday

Copyright 1992 Independent Print Ltd

Section: TITLE PAGE; Page 1

Length: 317 words

Byline: From SARAH HELM in Jerusalem

Body

SIX Palestinians were shot dead by Israeli troops during demonstrations in the Gaza Strip yesterday against the deportation of more than 400 suspected Muslim fundamentalists to Lebanon. Among the dead were a 10-year-old girl and an ambulance driver.

Eyewitnesses said ground troops and soldiers in helicopters opened fire on rioters in the southern Gaza town of Chan Younis and a neighbouring refugee camp. The deaths look certain to spark more violence as anger mounts among Palestinians over the deportations last Thursday of suspected supporters of **Hamas**, the Islamic resistance movement which murdered a kidnapped Israeli border guard.

Pressure has been building up in Gaza's refugee camps, where 700,000 Palestinians have lived under curfew for the past 10 days. Yesterday afternoon Israel lifted the curfew - for two hours and for **women** only - to allow families to buy food.

As soon as the curfew was lifted pent-up anger erupted. "Palestinians attacked any Israeli targets they could see - jeeps and military buildings. Then they attacked soldiers," said Saud Ramadan, a Palestinian journalist. Mr Ramadan said there was hand-to-hand fighting between protesters and soldiers.

Three military helicopters then swooped down to give back-up and live ammunition was used on the crowd with no warning and no prior use of teargas or smoke bombs. "The scenes in the hospital were shocking as families came to find bodies. There was blood everywhere," said Mr Ramadan.

The protesters shouted support for **Hamas** as they rampaged through the streets before the curfew was re-imposed.

The violence broke out as the 418 deportees prepared to spend a second night in exile in no man's land in Lebanon. The United Nations has condemned the deportations, but Israel's Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, said last night he was standing firm and the deportees would not be allowed back.

Raising the stakes, page 11

Dangerous turn on rocky road to peace

The Daily Telegraph (Sydney, Australia)

March 24, 1997, Monday

Copyright 1997 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Section: WORLD; Pg. 22

Length: 397 words

Body

JERUSALEM: It was the moment a young Israeli soldier confronted the anger of a dispossessed people . . . alone.

As he protected the property of Jewish settlers in the ancient and troubled Palestinian city of Hebron, the odds suddenly turned against him.

Around the corner, only metres away, was a mob of rioting Palestinians, angry at directions peace negotiations with Israel had been taking.

Despite being equipped with an automatic rifle and facing people armed only with slingshots, rocks and their anger, the soldier must have felt dreadfully alone.

The confrontation came on a day of violence where Israeli soldiers injured dozens of rock-throwing Palestinians with rubber bullets and tear gas as they tried to maintain order in Hebron and Bethlehem.

It was a day not unlike hundreds of others that had crippled Israeli-Palestinian relations before the start of the peace process, but which had been rare in recent years.

The violence on the West Bank yesterday followed a suicide bomb attack by a militant Palestinian on a Tel Aviv cafe late on Friday, which killed three Israeli women and injured 46 other people.

As a result of that attack the Israeli Government yesterday suspended political negotiations with the Palestinian Authority.

"All the political negotiations have been suspended until the Palestinian Authority proves that it is truly determined to battle terrorism," said David Bar-Illan, a senior adviser to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

But he said security discussions between the two sides would continue.

A Palestinian negotiator immediately denounced the move, saying Israel was purposely acting to "destroy the peace process". Mr Bar-Illan spoke ahead of a meeting of Mr Netanyahu's inner security cabinet last night to discuss measures to be taken following the attack by a member of the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS).

HAMAS said it was in retaliation for the start of work last week on a Jewish settlement in east Jerusalem, where Palestinians hope to establish the capital of a future State.

Yesterday tensions were high on the West Bank amid clashes between rock-throwing Palestinians and Israeli soldiers firing rubber bullets and teargas.

Dangerous turn on rocky road to peace

Twenty-three protesters and three Palestinian police, along with three Israeli soldiers and three cameramen working for foreign news groups, were hurt in clashes in Hebron, Palestinian officials said.

Load-Date: March 4, 2002

End of Document

Israel reaps what its bulldozers sow

THE AUSTRALIAN

March 24, 1997, Monday

Copyright 1997 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Section: FULLPAGE, WORLD / FULLPAGE, LOCAL; Pg. 6

Length: 900 words

Byline: MARIE COLVIN / ANDY GOLDBERG

Body

A SKETCH on Israeli television's version of Spitting Image on Friday indicated the profound sense of despair gripping the Holy Land. As news bulletins showed rioting on the West Bank and the carnage caused by a suicide bomber in Tel Aviv, puppets representing Israeli government ministers sang a nostalgic goodbye to peace called The End-of-Oslo Celebration.

"It was so nice travelling to Morocco, Jordan and Tunis," they crooned. "Now we can visit Arab cities in our tanks." A puppet representing the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Netanyahu, waved goodbye, promising: "See you soon at the End of Peace With Jordan Festival. And after that, the celebration for the war with Egypt." The Sunday Times

As clashes between Palestinians and Israelis flared in the West Bank town of Hebron and the Islamic extremist group Hamas claimed responsibility for Friday's bomb attack in Tel Aviv which killed three Israeli women and wounded 42, peace hung by a slim thread.

The bomb attack and rioting by Palestinian youths were sparked by Israel's determination to press ahead last week with the construction of a new settlement in Arab East Jerusalem.

The settlement at Jabal Abu Ghneim -called Har Homa in Hebrew -is a highly controversial project because it will complete a half-circle of similar townships around Arab East Jerusalem and pre-empt negotiations to decide the city's status.

As soon as the bulldozers moved in to break ground for the new settlement, many Palestinians, who had placed all their hopes on the success of the peace process, suddenly felt the only way to express their anger was violence.

Among those throwing rocks at the site of the settlement last week was Abdel Fatah Sabah. His justification for returning to violence goes a long way towards explaining why the Middle East has once again plunged into crisis.

For Mr Sabah, the peace accord signed at Oslo four years ago meant that finally he felt he could have a future. After an adolescence spent hurling rocks at Israeli soldiers, he enrolled at university and planned to start a business. But when construction started at Har Homa, Mr Sabah and other Palestinians deeply resented the Israeli Government's assumption that they would accept anything because of Israel's superior force.

"I want to live in peace. I never thought I would throw another rock," Mr Sabah said last week, his eyes streaming from the teargas soldiers lobbed into a crowd of 300 students who had gathered in Bethlehem ready to march to Har Homa. "But we cannot sit back and face humiliation."

Israel reaps what its bulldozers sow

The explosion of violence is a political body blow for Mr Netanyahu, who rode to power last May on a wave of Israeli outrage over suicide bomb attacks by Islamic extremists. He campaigned on the promise of "peace and security". Less than a year later, Israelis are back where they started -because of his policies.

As the Israeli army poured reinforcements into the West Bank to control rioting last week, Palestinian leader Mr Yasser Arafat struggled to contain the fury of his fellow Palestinians.

Last week he ordered his forces to maintain order whatever the provocation. But there has been no stopping the anger. On Friday Israel's worst fears were realised.

As Israelis sat at tables on the patio of the Apropos cafe in Tel Aviv, enjoying the sunshine after a week of storms and with children wearing fancy dress for the Jewish holiday of Purim running around, a nervous young man walked in carrying a duffel bag.

He was later identified by police as Moussa Abdel Khader Abu Deiyah, a 28-year-old Palestinian from Beit Surif, a West Bank village still under Israeli control.

He was a member of Hamas, which opposes the Oslo accord.

In a blinding flash, the scene changed to horror. Abu Deiyah detonated a bomb in his bag, sending 3kg of explosives and nails into the crowd. Deiyah and three Israeli women died instantly; 42 wounded lay among the shattered glass, chairs, tables and umbrellas.

Mr Arafat has vehemently rejected Israeli charges that he gave the green light for Hamas to carry out the attack. American intelligence sources have supported his denial. But while he has worked hard to control Hamas - imprisoning its leaders, breaking up its infrastructure, and persuading members to join him in building a government his only real hope in defeating the extremists is to wring benefits from the peace process so his people see that talking with the Israelis is more beneficial than fighting them.

Although there has been international sympathy for the victims of the bombing, there has been little for the embattled Israeli Prime Minister. While denouncing the Palestinians' return to violence, many Israelis also condemned their Government for going ahead with building new settlements.

There now seems little chance that the Oslo negotiations, due to resume nearly a week ago, will do so in the near future. Angered by a second American veto in two weeks of a United Nations resolution condemning the construction at Har Homa, Mr Arafat refused twice on Friday to meet Mr Edward Abington, the US consul in Jerusalem.

Having lost trust in the Israelis, Mr Arafat set off abroad in search of international support. Before he left, the Palestinian leader rejected a proposal put forward by Mr Netanyahu to complete in six months -rather than two years -the "final-status negotiations", which are the last round of negotiations due under the Oslo accord.

Load-Date: March 1, 2002

Veiled logic; Islamic feminism creates false hopes for change

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

March 9, 1995, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: EDITORIAL/OP-ED; MARTIN WOOLLACOTT; Pg. B3

Length: 888 words

Byline: MARTIN WOOLLACOTT; THE GUARDIAN

Dateline: LONDON

Body

Women are being heralded as the new reformers in Islamic countries, with hopes rising that their ideas of sexual equality and individual freedom will help to drive out authoritarianism and oppression in parts of the globe.

"They won't stand for it in the end" is the thought, "they" being women who may help overturn the extremist ideas of their menfolk.

Insensibly, hopes for some of the Muslim societies that have lost or have never known democracy are bound up with the idea of women coming to the rescue.

The theory is that the revolution of sexual equality is irreversible and that, denied direct expression, it will find new religious or political forms. All kinds of democratic and legal battles may be lost in a particular country, but the revolution that cannot be reversed, the argument goes, is the one taking place in every household, inside every marriage and inside every young woman's head.

It is a revolution sustained by global entertainment networks which propagandize the notions of individual freedom, sexual equality and romantic love. The comforting conclusion is that democracy will triumph over Islamist and other fundamentalist movements.

Life, however, is not so simple. The dismal alternative is that some Islamist movements may succeed in permanently suppressing women, and will try to build long-lived authoritarian societies on that very basis. In the process, women might even lose some of the genuine control over their affairs that traditional Islam does grant them. Islamist movements, for all their fundamentalist claims, display a readiness to pick and choose from tradition and even sometimes to invent it. They have been particularly prone to do so in the area of women's rights.

Idea of restoration

Yet women in Islamic societies are affected not only by Western ideas of sexual equality but also by the idea of restoration, of going back to unsullied Islam.

Fundamentalism in Muslim societies is a tool for the dispossession of ruling groups, and its claims to religious purity are a wonderfully effective means of discrediting any government. Women are not immune to the attractions of a new class taking power, nor to the excitements and cruelties of combat against the state. At a more general level,

Veiled logic; Islamic feminism creates false hopes for change

they may feel the same desire to escape from the uncertainties of living a half-Westernized life in incoherent and unsuccessful societies that pulls at men.

In her fascinating new book on women in Islam, *Nine Parts of Desire*, Geraldine Brooks asks: "Was it possible to reclaim the positive messages in the Koran and Islamic history, and devise some kind of Muslim feminism?" At the end of a book in which she has measured many of the complexities of the relationship between the sexes in modern Islamic societies - the virtues of traditional Muslim households, the attractions of Islam for some educated and sophisticated women, the plain truth that there are many wise and virtuous people in Muslim societies - she comes close to a negative. "Palestinian, Egyptian, Algerian and Afghani women," she writes, "were seeing a curtain come down on decades of women's liberation as Islamic leaders in their countries turned to the most exclusionary and inequitable interpretations."

Many contradictions

There are many contradictions within the new Islamic scene. In Syria, good-looking young women will go off to the mosque as a form of adolescent liberation. This is a way of getting out of the house that parents can't refuse, as they could a visit to restaurant or disco. In Saudi Arabia, women are active in religious movements from which position they can challenge and infuriate the authorities. In Iran, some women, including women from the families of leading mullahs, have half successfully pushed for women's rights from within the religious establishment.

But these are riffs within a different tune. That tune is called by organizations like Hamas which see the liberation of women as part of a Western plot to destroy Islam. "If they can guide and educate women in a way that would distance them from Islam, they would have won the war," the Hamas charter says. It is symptomatic that the deal between Hamas and the Palestine Liberation Organization that seemed close late last year involved giving Hamas control over the area of family and personal-status law.

Fifty years ago, Freya Stark wrote gaily from Iraq: "Education is pouring upon the female Arab world like a tide, and the young girls are frisking in its foam. . . . Among the debris which it . . . casts away is the veil." The tide has turned. Now Muslim girls even in Britain can face taunts and threats of hellfire from boys if they take art education. Germaine Tillion, who believed that unequal family and sexual patterns on both sides of the Mediterranean were neither Christian nor Islamic but a once- functional inheritance from neolithic society, put her finger on the replicating power of the old ways. "Crushed women manufacture vain, irresponsible mannequins."

Tillion sees social disruption in Islamic countries as leading to further regression rather than progressive change. The end result, she says, is "flight into the future for some, flight into the past for all the rest." It is an analysis that, sadly, still seems just.

Load-Date: March 10, 1995

**ISRAEL TO RETURN MILLIONS IN REVENUE TO THE PALESTINIANS;
EFFORTS TO CUT TERRORISM SPURS GESTURE**

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

September 15, 1997, Monday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

Copyright 1997 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS, Pg. 06A

Length: 628 words

Byline: AP

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Israel said Sunday that it would return half of the millions of dollars in Palestinian tax revenue that it was withholding. The move came as a "goodwill gesture" after Palestinian steps to curb terrorism.

The action followed by two days a visit from Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, who had pushed Israel's government to release the money.

Israel has been withholding the funds since suicide bombings July 30 in Jerusalem that claimed 15 lives. The total amount withheld is believed to be more than \$ 67 million.

A statement from Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's office called the move "a goodwill gesture in light of initial steps taken by the Palestinian Authority in the war against terrorism."

David Bar-Illan, a top adviser to Netanyahu, cited the arrest of Muslim militants and a Palestinian plan to disrupt militant groups. The Palestinians have arrested 123 people suspected of being militants since Albright arrived in the region Wednesday.

On Saturday, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's Cabinet pledged to tackle terrorism and to renew security cooperation with Israel.

Bar-Illan also said he expected that tough travel restrictions on Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be eased Tuesday.

Responding to Israel's decision to return some of the tax revenues, Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat said it fell short.

"This is our money to begin with," he said. "They have no right to it. We expect them to release all of it. We call for an immediate cessation of all of this nonsense."

In related developments:

*A three-way security meeting was held Saturday among Israeli, Palestinian and U.S. officials.

ISRAEL TO RETURN MILLIONS IN REVENUE TO THE PALESTINIANS; EFFORTS TO CUT TERRORISM SPURS GESTURE

*During her visit, Albright arranged for Israeli and Palestinian diplomats to meet later this month in Washington and New York. Political talks between the two sides broke down in March when Israel began building a housing project for Jews on land in Jerusalem claimed by both sides.

Albright In Jordan

In Amman, Jordan, Albright urged wealthy Arab countries on Sunday to deny financial aid to Muslim militants waging terrorism against Israel.

She also made a pitch for women in Arab societies, telling foreign ministers from Saudi Arabia and five other Arab states that they should put the issue high on their agenda.

Albright's appeal to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates to deny money to Hamas and other militant Muslim groups was aimed at contributions raised in the countries.

"The Arab states have a responsibility . . . to support the peace process and work against the enemies of peace," Albright said, "to do your utmost to ensure that no assistance of any kind reaches the practitioners of extremist violence such as Hamas."

The speech to the foreign ministers was coupled with an appeal for help from the Palestinian Authority. James Rubin, a State Department spokesman, said Saudi Arabia immediately had pledged \$ 10 million to the authority.

"It is our belief these governments do not support Hamas with official funds," Rubin said. But the United States would like to dry up fund raising and improve intelligence exchanges with the Arab governments.

It was at the session with the foreign ministers that Albright raised the women's issue. The first woman to serve as secretary of state, she was received by the Saudi royal family correctly, even with some warmth.

Known for her outspoken style, Albright told the six foreign ministers, according to Rubin, "You may all have noticed, I am not like previous secretaries of state in one way obviously. I hope that in our future discussions in New York (at U.N. General Assembly meetings), and when we meet again, we can speak about the role of women in your societies and a round the world."

The foreign ministers received the statement amiably.

Graphic

PHOTO, Photo by AP - Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Jordan's King Hussein after their joint news conference Sunday. Albright urged Arab countries to help the Palestinian Authority but to deny financial aid to terrorists.

Load-Date: September 16, 1997

Israeli's Death: Atrocity or Act of War?

The New York Times

October 17, 1994, Monday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 11; Column 1; Foreign Desk ; Column 1;

Length: 791 words

Byline: By ALAN COWELL,

By ALAN COWELL, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: AMARI, Israeli-Occupied West Bank, Oct. 16

Body

When Nahshon Waxman, the Israeli soldier killed after being abducted by Islamic militants, was buried Saturday night, thousands of Israelis poured into the darkness of the Mount Herzl military cemetery at midnight to mourn a man they considered their latest martyr.

A Palestinian mother of four in this refugee camp near the West Bank town of Ramallah saw things in a different light today. She preferred to focus not so much on the violent outcome -- three kidnapers and another Israeli soldier also died in the rescue attempt -- as the stated aim of the hostage-taking: to force the release of Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails in return for the soldier's life.

"We have families who have lost their sons, we have families with relatives in prison, we have families who paid the price of occupation," said the woman, who identified herself as Oum Ashraf, meaning mother of Ashraf. "So people can justify that kidnapping. It was legitimate. Their sons are dear to them, and our sons are dear to us."

Palestinians here and elsewhere in the West Bank echoed her view. None seemed ready to follow Yasir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in condemning the kidnapping, which was carried out by members of the militant Islamic group Hamas.

Their comments seemed to underscore a familiar collision of perceptions here: actions that appear as atrocities to one side are often interpreted by the other as appropriate moves in a legitimate struggle.

"What do the occupiers expect of us?" said Ghassan Safi, a 25-year-old sociology student at Bir Zeit University, near Ramallah.

The kidnapping ended on Friday when Israeli forces stormed a house just north of Jerusalem in the village of Bir Nabala. The Israeli authorities say the kidnapers shot dead Nahshon Waxman, who was promoted posthumously from corporal to sergeant.

The episode brought new strains to the settlement between the P.L.O. and Israel, which permits limited self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. Israel at first insisted that its soldier was being held in Gaza, not Israeli-occupied

Israeli 's Death: Atrocity or Act of War?

territory. Under pressure from the Israelis, the Palestinian police rounded up hundreds of the Islamic militants in Gaza who oppose the agreement with Israel.

For some Palestinians, this was a new setback to Mr. Arafat's credibility.

"Arafat is in bad shape," said Ibrahim Saeed, a 30-year-old shoe-seller surrounded in his shop by banks of women's patent-leather footwear decked with gold trimmings. "He is embarrassed because the Israelis made him their tool. He became an instrument, not a decision-maker."

The 60-year-old co-owner of a taxi company in Ramallah, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said, "The hopes which Arafat gave us as a result of this settlement are going to disappear."

A woman in this refugee camp who identified herself as Oum Abed said: "There are limits to everything, and Arafat has reached his limits because the Israelis didn't give him anything. They didn't give him the opportunity to achieve peace."

At the core of the frustration of many Palestinians lies Israel's refusal to release more of the thousands of prisoners it is holding. That is another reason why many Palestinians were prepared to support the abduction of Corporal Waxman, people said today.

"They express their support for this act by Hamas because they look at it from one angle -- the angle of the prisoners," said Ahmed al-Deek, a senior member of Mr. Arafat's Fatah movement in the West Bank.

"Every woman wants to see her son released and if this isn't resolved, the kidnappings will continue," said Oum Abed, who has six sons and four daughters. She said one over her sons had died in the uprising and the other five had all been detained by Israel at one time or another.

But there are other considerations that touch on basic ways of doing business. Where Israeli leaders insist, as Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin did Friday night, that there can be no bargaining with terrorists, many Palestinians felt there was still time to talk.

"Our understanding was that there could be an extension of the ultimatum," said Mr. al-Deek.

Ibrahim Barghoutti, a lawyer in Ramallah said that "Mr. Rabin made a very big mistake." "He could have tried a political way, but he chose the military way and it came to a very bad end."

Mr. Barghoutti also drew a distinction between the kidnapping and an attack by Hamas gunmen in central Jerusalem last Sunday night. "People were against the shooting because it was against civilians. With a soldier, it's different. People are entitled to resist occupation."

Mr. Saeed, the shoe-seller, said: "The Israelis forgot that there was a movement called Hamas, and an Islamic people. They forgot that they didn't achieve peace with all the Palestinians."

Graphic

Map of Israel showing location of Amari.

Load-Date: October 17, 1994

Fierce clashes rage in Hebron: Israel braces for more bombings

The Ottawa Citizen

March 23, 1997, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A5

Length: 690 words

Byline: NORMA GREENAWAY; THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

The bulldozers were silent yesterday, parked for the Jewish sabbath.

But there was no letup in the Israeli-Palestinian hostilities sparked by the work the bulldozers resume today, when they continue clearing land for a Jewish housing project on a hill on the fringes of this disputed city.

The tree-lined hill, in mostly Arab East Jerusalem, has become the focus of a deepening crisis in a peace process newly bloodied by the first suicide bombing by an Islamic militant inside Israel in 13 months.

Palestinian anger over Israel's building plans continued for the second day at a hot spot 40 kilometres southeast of here. Hundreds of youths hurled rocks and gasoline bombs at Israeli forces in the West Bank city of Hebron, long a flashpoint of Arab-Jewish hatreds and now a city divided into strictly defined Israeli- and Palestinian-controlled areas.

They surged through police barricades, chanting "God is greatest" and "We don't want peace, we want Hamas." Israeli forces responded with stun grenades, rubber bullets, live ammunition and tear gas.

Radio reports said as many as 100 Palestinians, among them 10 policemen, and half a dozen Israeli soldiers were injured before Israeli forces and Palestinian security forces were able to restore an uneasy calm. Additional reinforcements from both sides were brought in to quell the fiercest clashes in recent years.

The pitched street battles, on top of a deadly suicide bombing at a Tel Aviv cafe Friday, underline the rising pressures on Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian Authority leader Yasser Arafat. Both are under the gun from their respective constituencies to show their besieged peace strategies have a future.

Mr. Arafat also faced stepped up Israeli demands following the bombing to crack down on Islamic militants in his self-rule enclaves and to rein in street protests such as those in Hebron.

There was no public sign, however, that either leader was prepared to budge on the explosive issue of Jerusalem, prompting few expectations the dangerous stalemate in the peace process was about to be broken. Both sides continued to blame each other for the violence, including the bombing in Tel Aviv that killed three Israeli women and injured 42 other people. The militant Islamic group Hamas claimed responsibility.

Fierce clashes rage in Hebron: Israel braces for more bombings

Mr. Netanyahu charges Mr. Arafat gave a tacit "green light" for militant organizations to renew attacks on Israelis by releasing several of the group's leaders from Palestinian jails earlier this month at a time when the peace talks were bogged down.

Palestinian security forces rearrested one at his home in a Gaza Strip refugee camp within hours of the bombing. Ibrahim Makadmeh, a dentist who was imprisoned last February, had spoken earlier in the day at a **Hamas** rally where he argued only bombs would halt Israel's Jewish settlement drive.

But Palestinian officials reject Mr. Netanyahu's "green-light" accusation. They say the attack, while inexcusable, was a reaction to Israel's planned housing project on the East Jerusalem hill, known as Har Homa to the Israelis and Jabal Abu Ghneim to the Arabs.

Jabril Rajoub, Palestinian security chief for the West Bank, told reporters in Hebron the angry demonstrations were provoked by Mr. Netanyahu's policies in East Jerusalem and they would stop if the building was halted. Palestinians claim the eastern sector of Jerusalem, which Jordan lost to Israel in the 1967 Mideast war, as the capital of a future state. Israel has declared all of the city its eternal, undivided capital.

Israeli officials dismiss suggestions the government's building plans provoked the suicide bombing. Israeli intelligence and security officials were operating on the assumption there could be more attacks. Israeli security was beefed up in Tel Aviv and across Israel in the wake of the bombing.

A strict closure remained in effect on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, preventing thousands of Palestinians from going to their jobs in Israel. Israeli security forces sealed the home of Mussa Abu Ghneimat, the dead suicide bomber in the West Bank village of Zurif.

Load-Date: March 26, 1997

End of Document

BOMBER'S FAMILIES SUFFER

The Columbian (Vancouver, WA.)

March 20, 1996, Wednesday

Copyright 1996 The Columbian Publishing Co.

Section: Region/Nation/World; Pg. C1

Length: 314 words

Byline: AP

Body

AL FAWAR, West Bank (AP) Majdi Abu Wardeh spent hours in the company of his beloved birds. He courted a secret high school sweetheart with gifts of pens and notebooks. And then the 19-year-old blew himself up on a Jerusalem bus.

Fellow suicide bomber Ibrahim Sarahneh, 26, is no less a paradox. He liked to cook chicken-and-rice dishes. He hoped to put his younger brother through college, become a nurse and start a family.

Today, Abu Wardeh and Sarahneh's families paid for their sons' actions.

The two-story Sarahneh home was blown up by Israeli army demolition experts. An army bulldozer prepared to level the Abu Wardeh home later in the day.

The Israeli tactic meant to deter future attacks has been resumed after suicide bombings by Islamic militants hoping to wreck the peace process killed 58 victims plus the four bombers since Feb. 25.

On Tuesday, the Abu Wardehs set up a tent provided by the international Red Cross near their one-story home. The Sarahnehs erected theirs on a lawn and furnished it with mattresses and a bed.

As they moved their belongings into the tents, relatives marveled at how the two seemingly gentle young men never let on that they had been recruited by the Islamic militant **Hamas** group for their deadly missions.

How could Majdi have agreed to set off the bomb that killed himself and 25 others on Feb. 25?

The question leaves his father at a loss. "I try to understand why he did such a thing and come up with no answers," the father said.

A few blocks from the Abu Wardeh home, Ibrahim Sarahneh lived with his mother Maryam and two younger brothers.

Ibrahim's mother is unimpressed with some neighbors' talk of her son as a martyr. She blames him for causing her so much suffering, including the demolition of her house.

Had Ibrahim told her of his plans, Maryam said, she would have "chained him to the house."

"I would have killed him myself," she declared.

BOMBER'S FAMILIES SUFFER

Graphic

The Associated Press * A Palestinian police officer pushes a group of protesters in the West Bank town of Nablus today. Palestinian riot police clubbed and kicked dozens of Palestinian women who protested the arrest of Hamas supporters.

Load-Date: March 20, 1996

End of Document

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

March 31, 1996, Sunday, FIVE STAR LIFT Edition

Copyright 1996 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: EDITORIAL; Pg. 2B; LETTERS

Length: 1274 words

Body

Housing Problems, Education Problems

Regarding the March 22 editorial, "Downside Of Cutting Housing Subsidies For Decades," our federal, state and local governments have been supporting low-income housing. As stated, 400,000 new households were added nationwide in just two years.

At an extreme cost, we have learned that large, concentrated multi-family complexes in St. Louis do not work. The alternative for these people has been Section 8, and now a new voucher system to move outward to the suburbs and smaller apartment complexes.

According to the St. Louis County Housing Authority, presently more than 11,000 families are on a waiting list that has ceased to accumulate additional recipients. At present, Fannie Mae with the city has created House St. Louis, which is a \$ 275 million, five-year plan for mortgage options to homebuyers in the low, moderate and middle income.

For such a wealthy country, we sure are dumb. Our housing problems need to be viewed as education problems. We need to spend \$ 275 million on our low- and moderate-income families to fill vacant school desks, so they may learn about parenting, social skills, economics, academics and trade. I may choose to feed a family for a day or teach a family to feed itself forever. What is your choice?

Mark J. Behlmann Director - Florissant Valley Chamber of Commerce Florissant

Death And Smoking

Dr. Bradley Schlaggar's March 24 Commentary article, "Death And Joe Camel," is disingenuous. Consider, statistically:

80 percent of lung cancer patients are heavy smokers, but 90 percent of all heavy smokers do not develop lung cancer.

20 percent of lung cancer patients do not smoke and have not smoked.

The incidence of lung cancer among Japanese men is increasing despite a reduction in the number of smoking Japanese males.

Schlaggar makes the fundamental mistake of confusing correlation with cause. Darrel Hoff in his book "How To Lie With Statistics" explains "a correlation given without measure of reliability . . . is not to be taken seriously."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

There is simply no evidence to establish any cause for the so-called tobacco-related diseases, much less for the litany of diseases from cardiovascular diseases, such as strokes and heart attacks to eight types of cancer to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, much less for tobacco as a cause.

Schlaggar's prescription to prevent these diseases borders on totalitarianism. History is filled with paradoxical effects of prohibition resulting in increased demand.

The answer, of course, is education beginning primarily in the family to prevent smoking from becoming habitual, and treatment, however ineffective, to help those who are truly addicted.

Correlations, while useful, can never be confused with causation if we are to avoid waste of time, money and human resources, not to mention loss of confidence in the medical profession.

Kevin W. Toal Richmond Heights

International Court

The two March 20 letters about the tragic situation in the former Yugoslavia were very thought provoking. Mirko Popovich pointed out a number of international understandings that should have been invoked to prevent bloodshed as Yugoslavia disintegrated. Robert McFarland addressed the problem of prosecuting war criminals while the negotiations for a settlement are under way.

We need to establish a permanent tribunal to be in place to discourage savagery during future conflicts. It is important for people to know ahead of time what activities will not be tolerated and that violators will be punished.

The United Nations is holding a preparatory committee meeting to prepare a draft treaty for an International Criminal Court. We should support the United Nations as it perfects this concept and encourage our senators to vote for it.

James E. Elliott Florissant

Distracted Driver

Count me as another who is glad to see statistics being compiled on traffic accidents when a mobile phone is in use.

Some months ago I was a passenger in the front seat of an ambulance transporting a heart patient to a hospital. As we approached a busy four-way intersection, the ambulance, with siren blaring and emergency lights flashing, began cautiously snaking its way through the intersection.

Three cars back, a pickup truck, annoyed and unaware, swerved out and sped toward the intersection. The embarrassed driver, with cellular phone still held to his ear, brought his vehicle to a screeching halt less than a foot from the side of the ambulance.

We proceeded to the hospital, leaving the phone-happy, embarrassed driver crossways in the intersection. Sadly, the ambulance driver said it happens every day.

Joan Leistler Columbia, Ill.

Suicide Bombings

Edmund Hanauer's March 26 Commentary article, "Israel Violates Palestinians' Human Rights," has disgraced the memory of the American and Israeli victims of recent Hamas atrocities by essentially justifying Palestinian terrorism against innocent civilians.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

In Hanauer's distorted world view, Hamas suicide bombers are the victims; they are driven to desperate measures by Israeli intransigence in the peace process. If only Israel would accede to Hanauer's demands for the Palestinians, suicide attacks would cease.

In the real world, Hamas suicide bombers and their leaders, who promise them paradise for their service to Allah, are motivated by virulent anti-Semitism, a desire to replace Israel with an Islamic state and an utter disregard for the sanctity of human life.

Hamas' hatred of Jews and Judaism is rooted in the writings of Sayyid Qutb - the Muslim brotherhood's leading theologian, who composed his anti-Jewish tracts years before Israel gained control of the West Bank and Gaza.

According to Hamas' ideological principles, Islamic precepts forbid a Jewish state in the area known as Palestine, Jews have no legitimate connection to the land of Israel and Yasser Arafat is a traitor to the Islamic Palestinian cause.

Despair, economic or political, real or perceived, is no justification for cutting down innocent men, women and children.

Stephanie Seleman Regional Director - Anti-Defamation League Creve Coeur

Cap Damage Awards

Despite the statistic cited in the March 25 editorial, ridiculously high punitive damage awards are becoming very common. Many companies are forced to settle meritless suits because of the possibility that a jury may be swayed by emotion and deep pockets into awarding punitive damages on top of compensatory damages.

This affects small business as well as big business. Ultimately, since business employs workers and passes costs on to consumers, the costs of these ridiculous awards are borne by workers in the form of lower wages and by consumers in the form of higher costs for products. The Common Sense Product Liability Act is one piece of legislation that is both pro-worker and pro-consumer.

The injured plaintiff is compensated for injuries through compensatory damages. Therefore, even assuming a case could be made for punitive damages, there is absolutely no reason the lawyers and the already compensated party should walk away with a windfall.

The purpose of punitive damages has always been to punish especially egregious behavior and to compensate society at large for this conduct. If the behavior of the company was so egregious that a jury could find a total disregard for users of a product, then this type of behavior should be punished through the criminal court system.

In this era of partisan politics, this is one of the few pieces of legislation that is supported by members of both parties. Hopefully, the president will not be swayed by his biggest contributors, the trial lawyers, and will support this badly needed piece of legislation.

Jim Tiburzi Glendale

Load-Date: March 31, 1996

Hebron crowds hail triumphant Arafat

The Times

January 20, 1997, Monday

Copyright 1997 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news

Length: 681 words

Byline: Christopher Walker in Hebron

Body

YASSIR ARAFAT returned in triumph to Hebron yesterday after an absence of 32 years and made a speech conciliatory to the 450 remaining Jewish settlers.

The beaming Palestinian leader, given a hero's welcome by tens of thousands of jubilant Palestinians, also claimed that the peace process had been transformed now it had been joined by the right-wing Likud Party of Binyamin Netanyahu, the Prime Minister - "a friend and a partner in peace".

"Now, with this Hebron deal, we have signed peace with all the Israeli people," the former guerrilla leader said. "This is something new ... We will make peace together in the Middle East hand by hand, heart by heart, soul by soul." He called for the peace treaties between the Jewish state and Egypt, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to be followed by peace with Syria and Lebanon.

Standing on the balcony of the former Israeli military headquarters, Mr Arafat, dressed in his chequered keffiyeh and his olive-green fatigues, told the crowd: "I say to the settlers here in Hebron that we do not want confrontation ... we want a just peace."

Although the militant settlers living under heavy military guard less than two miles away rebuffed his gesture and described him as a "master murderer", Mr Arafat's message was hailed by David Bar-Illan, the Israeli Prime Minister's communications director.

"Israel welcomes the conciliatory speech by Chairman Arafat, a welcome contrast to the incendiary and inflammatory speech given the day before by the head of the preventive security forces of the Palestinian Authority, Jibril Rajoub, who called for the expulsion of the settlers from Hebron," Mr Bar-Illan said. "That is something we consider unacceptable which can damage the continuation of the peace process."

Yesterday's return by Mr Arafat to a city of 120,000 Arabs that he had not visited since 1965, and which fell to Israeli forces in the Six Day War of 1967, raised new hopes that he and Mr Netanyahu can reach a final settlement by the set date of mid-1999.

Saeb Erekat, a leading Palestinian negotiator, told Israel radio: "We have proved that negotiating in pain and frustration for a year is much cheaper than fighting for five minutes. I am sure that by the end of the century there will be a Palestine next to Israel."

Hebron crowds hail triumphant Arafat

Hebronites who flocked to the hilltop fort created a festive atmosphere rarely seen in Hebron, a city with a long history of violence between Arabs and Jews. "With our blood and soul, we sacrifice for you, Abu Ammar," they chanted, using Mr Arafat's nom de guerre .

"We waited a long time for you," read one of the slogans as the crowd, expectant of further moves towards their elusive independence, shouted "Long live Palestine". Asmil al-Jahoun, a 57-year-old mechanic who had been imprisoned in the fort - which doubled as an Israeli jail - voiced the general mood. "For the first time, we now feel that we are masters of our own destiny. It makes us very, very happy."

Another Hebronite, Hassan Suleiman, said: "I longed for this day for so many years, so many days, so many months to see my President here. Even a week ago I would not believe it could happen, that the redeployment (of Israeli troops from 80 per cent of Hebron) would actually go ahead."

Mr Arafat, who arrived by helicopter, told his supporters: "I declare Hebron a liberated city." The next goal was to take control of the rest of the West Bank and establish a new Palestinian state. As the crowd cheered, he added: "We will continue until Jerusalem."

Aware that Hebron is a stronghold of the Islamic Resistance Movement, **Hamas**, Mr Arafat boosted his standing by assuring the crowd that Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, the blind, wheelchair-bound **Hamas** spiritual leader, would eventually be released from the Israeli jail where he is held and that the remaining Palestinian **women** prisoners held by Israel would be set free "in a few days". Foreign observers said the size and enthusiasm of his welcome in a city noted for its Islamic fervour showed the growing support among ordinary Palestinians for a peace process that **Hamas** opposes.

Load-Date: January 21, 1997

Wedded to death in a blaze of glory

The Sunday Times (London)

March 10, 1996, Sunday

Copyright 1996 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Features

Length: 1201 words

Body

Before the wedding the bridegroom wanted a video taken, as a reminder of his old life. One chapter closes, another opens. He had shaved and bathed meticulously. There would be time later for family celebrations: music, dancing, and feasting from tables piled high with cakes and lamb with yellow rice.

The explosives 10kg of TNT were packed tightly in a grip-bag, and chaperones who had instructed him in their detonation saw him towards the busy city. The target had been identified; all he had to do was squeeze the button and blow himself and a crowd of innocents to smithereens. Then he could be at one with his bride: death.

The **Hamas** suicide bombs that have killed 56 Israelis in nine days are grotesque not only for the wantonness of the slaughter, but also for the ritual and personal motivation behind them. According to well-documented sources, the "marriage of death" scenario is no figment of the western imagination.

In paradise, the bomber believes he will be allowed to choose 70 family members to join him. He will also have available truly celestial pleasures: rivers of milk and wine (non-alcoholic for strict Muslims), lakes of honey, and the services of 70 virgins. Many survivors of suicide bombings report a wry smile on the face of the bomber just before the blast.

The "martyrs" of **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad are unique, for nobody embraces death with such callous sentimentality. It is inconceivable that secular European terrorists of the Baader-Meinhof variety would willingly sacrifice their own lives. Even the "human wave" attacks by Iranians in the first Gulf war were conducted in the context of a formal battlefield. The IRA understands the power of martyrdom (Bobby Sands et al), but shuns suicide bombing.

What makes someone become a suicide bomber? Is there a common background, some clue as to how this legion of the doomed is recruited and trained?

Almost all are single men under 24. Until recently, all they would have known was Israeli occupation: the army on the streets; endless identity checks; the stone-hurling riots of the intifada. For them, Arafat's new Palestinian enclaves are too little, too late. They demand the whole of what they regard as their patrimony, from the River Jordan to the sea.

They will have been raised in a violent fundamentalist tradition from the cradle to their premature, unmarked graves (the Israeli authorities inter them in a "cemetery of the cursed"). At kindergarten, there would have been slogans on the wall such as: "The children are the soldiers of tomorrow." They will not be uneducated. A survey of 23 suicide bombers showed 19 had been to college or university.

Wedded to death in a blaze of glory

Even if from the middle classes, they will be familiar with the squalor and hopelessness of life in the stinking back alleys. But in so far as they possess a rationale, it rests on a perverted syllogism: only a great cause would justify killing at random; I have killed at random, therefore my cause is great.

Candidates are hand-picked by older Hamas activists, but there is no shortage of volunteers. At Hamas gatherings, those prepared to become suicide bombers don white shrouds and often it looks as though a blanket of snow has fallen. Only last week, Ami Ayalon, head of Israel's Shin Bet intelligence service, admitted: "Thousands of Palestinian youths are waiting in line to have their chance." In the Fawar refugee camp alone, from which two of the recent bombers came, another 30 youths have volunteered.

In one documented instance in 1994, a fierce argument erupted in front of Yahyah Ayyash the master bomb-maker nicknamed "The Engineer", whom the Israelis assassinated in January between two candidates who wanted to carry a bomb. Having chosen one, Ayyash reassured the other: "Don't worry, your time will come."

Preparation for the mission is both spiritual and physical. Supervisors sometimes make candidates undergo grisly ceremonies to test their nerve. Two 17-year-olds captured last year before they managed to commit a suicide mission told how Hamas operatives had taken them to a graveyard one night, where they were buried alive until dawn with just one small breathing hole.

Secrecy and mutual trust are essential, the latter often arising from family and social connections. According to Mohammed Abu Warde, who recruited three of the bombers involved in the most recent attacks, one was a fellow student, another his cousin, and the third a neighbour of the cousin. Warde told his captors: "There was trust between us. At the beginning I spoke to them, I checked their pulse."

Because of the danger of informers, operations are compartmentalised. One man recruits, another instructs candidates on the Koranic niceties, another builds the bomb, and others demonstrate how to use it. The shorter the time span between recruitment and detonation the better. It usually takes no more than three days.

After the last rituals of bathing, videos, photographs, and a visit to the mosque to offer a shaid ("I am going to God") prayer, the bomber is almost ready for his "wedding". He will dress inconspicuously, with perhaps an earring or tinted hair to show he follows the latest fashion. The explosives will be TNT, Semtex or nitroglycerin, which is home-made from widely available chemicals.

Most suicide bombs have been carried in ordinary bags, but a new trend is for tubes of explosives to be packed in a canvas girdle 12in wide. About 10 tubes, also containing ballbearings and nails to cause maximum damage, can be accommodated. The detonation wire runs down the bomber's sleeve, so the trigger is always in his hand.

The families of the bombers usually know nothing about the mission until afterwards. Sometimes it is the Israelis who break the news; sometimes the video containing the farewell message arrives first. The young men invariably speak in a matter-of-fact way, urging their relatives to live in the love of God. They show no fear.

Most families believe the death of a son in this way brings honour, and festivities ensue. Some weep and curse, but they are a minority. The modern suicide bomb was first used in Lebanon a decade ago, but the principle of suicide as a means of devastating the enemy goes back to the assassins of Alamut, who wreaked havoc among the Persian caliphate in the 12th century. The Crusaders coined the word "assassin", believing the ferocity of their adversaries could be explained only by hashish. A historical thread as thin and deadly as a detonating wire runs from Alamut to the crowded streets of Tel Aviv.

In the matter of suicide bombing, the ancient and the modern intertwine in macabre fashion. As the third millennium approaches, one deterrent seriously proposed by high-tech Israeli security experts last week was wrapping the remains of such bombers in pig carcasses. This, apparently, prevents them from entering heaven.

Meanwhile, in another bizarre sign of progress, women in the West Bank town of Tol Karem have complained that they are relegated to rearing children and cooking, instead of being allowed to strap explosive girdles to their waists. In an age of sexual equality, they feel it is high time they were allowed to meet their bridegroom in the sky.

Wedded to death in a blaze of glory

Graphic

Profile; The suicide bomber

Load-Date: March 13, 1996

End of Document

ISRAEL BEGINS RELEASING ARABS IN PEACE ACCORD

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

October 26, 1993, Tuesday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 1993 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 340 words

Byline: JOEL GREENBERG, THE NEW YORK TIMES

Body

After gingerly stepping off the bus that had brought him here from jail, Suleiman Awajneh, one of hundreds of Palestinian prisoners freed by Israel, said yesterday that he knew exactly what he would do once he got home to Jericho.

"I'll put a Palestinian flag on my house," Awajneh said, noting that he had served more than six months of a one-year sentence for raising the flag, throwing stones and painting nationalist graffiti.

Flags are no longer a cause for arrest since last month's accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on the start of limited self- rule by Palestinians in Jericho and in the Gaza Strip.

The accord led to yesterday's release of hundreds of prisoners, the first substantial gesture by Israel toward the PLO since the agreement was signed. As many as 700 prisoners are scheduled to be released by today.

Described by the government as a confidence-building measure to increase support for the agreement, the release came on the eve of renewed Israeli- Palestinian talks at the Egyptian resort of Taba on details for carrying out the accord.

Palestinian negotiators have urged that all the prisoners be freed, and they are expected to press for more releases when talks resume today. But Israeli officials have said freedom for the 9,000 Palestinians still jailed will depend on progress in the negotiations.

The release of the prisoners yesterday was overshadowed by Sunday's killing of two Israeli soldiers in the Gaza Strip by gunmen from **Hamas**, the militant Islamic group that opposes the accord.

The slaying prompted Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to bar the release of members of **Hamas** and a similar group, Islamic Holy War, who had been included among the categories of prisoners to be freed. They are sick inmates, **women** and prisoners under the age of 18 and over 50. The PLO had demanded the release of Islamic militants to show critics that it was acting on behalf of all Palestinians, not only its loyalists.

But Rabin said that those released yesterday did not have "blood on their hands."

Load-Date: September 20, 1995

ISRAEL BEGINS RELEASING ARABS IN PEACE ACCORD

End of Document

SEARCH YIELDS TERROR-SUSPECT LIST

Daily News (New York)

October 12, 1995, Thursday

Copyright 1995 Daily News, L.P.

Section: News; Pg. 8

Length: 389 words

Byline: By ALEX MICHELINI and WENDELL JAMIESON

Body

The wife of an accused Middle East terror kingpin nabbed at Kennedy Airport carried an address book listing suspected terrorists across the United States, according to court papers.

Federal agents believe the discovery bolsters Israel's claim that Mousa Marzook, who was captured last July, is a top member of the **Hamas** terrorist organization.

Israeli officials allege Marzook funneled money earmarked for bombings through U.S. bank accounts and want him extradited to face murder charges. Marzook, 45, is fighting extradition.

Marzook, who is detained at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in lower Manhattan, has denied that he is a member of **Hamas**. He claims to be a businessman, although he supports the group's goals.

FBI agent Joseph Hummel said in an affidavit filed in Manhattan Federal Court that the address book tumbled out of the undergarments of Marzook's wife, Nadia Mohamed el-Ashi, during a strip search by two **female** immigration agents at the airport. The agent described the book as "crucial."

Marzook and his wife, who was released, denied they had any phone numbers with them, Hummel said.

"As she was removing her undergarments, a small telephone/address book fell to the floor," Hummel said. "The entries hand-written and in Arabic number in the hundreds and include names, addresses and telephone numbers of associates, friends and relatives in the United States."

"Analysis of the telephone address book shows that it contains entries for a number of documented and suspect terrorists and terrorist organizations," the affidavit says.

The book includes the addresses and phone numbers of Hassan al-Turabi, leader of Sudan's National Islamic movement, and Ahmed Mohammed Yosef, linked to the 1993 plot to blow up sites in New York City.

In addition, it lists Ahmed Jabril, a leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, coded references to Yasser Arafat and the address for the Islamic Call Society, an organization used to channel cash to terrorists.

Stanley Cohen, Marzook's attorney, said the book was filled with numbers his client uses for peaceful fund-raising around the world.

"This is crap," he said. "There is nothing sinister about the phone book. I'm not worried about it at all."

SEARCH YIELDS TERROR-SUSPECT LIST

He said the book includes numbers for King Hussein of Jordan, heads of state for various governments and others.

Load-Date: October 12, 1995

End of Document

TERRORISM IN ISRAEL KILLS 4;
ATTACK ON BUS LEADS TO DEATHS OF 2 WOMEN, 2 PALESTINIAN
GUNMEN

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

July 2, 1993, Friday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 1993 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 523 words

Byline: DAVID HOFFMAN, THE WASHINGTON POST

Body

Two Israeli **women** and two Palestinian gunmen were killed yesterday in a rampage of violence that began when the Palestinians opened fire inside a commuter bus and ended in a clash with police at a roadblock after they had hijacked a car and its driver.

It was the most violent attack since Israel sealed off the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in late March after several stabbings, and it shattered the relative calm that had prevailed in Israel in recent weeks.

In an apparent revenge attack, an Israeli fired randomly on five Arab workers later yesterday morning, wounding them slightly, before fleeing, witnesses said.

The bus attack set off political reverberations. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, traveling in Paris, said its goal was "to derail the Israeli-Arab peace negotiations."

Rafael Eitan, leader of a small nationalist party, called for suspension of peace talks. Moshe Katsav, head of the opposition Likud, said the attack was an effort to force Israel to relinquish its sovereignty over east Jerusalem, and he called for renewed deportations of Palestinian militants from the occupied territories.

Authorities said the two assailants who carried out the attack may have been members of the militant Islamic movement **Hamas**. They said a pistol found on one of them had a **Hamas** inscription. The two were not identified.

A third Arab, who authorities identified as Otman Saleh Mustafa, 22, a resident of the Jabiliya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, was wounded in the head by gunfire in the initial bus attack and was hospitalized in serious condition.

Police said Mustafa was a member of **Hamas** and appeared to have been a partner of the other two.

According to police and witness accounts, the commuter bus, carrying 80 passengers, was making its way from one of Jerusalem's northernmost neighborhoods toward the center of town on the main boulevard about 7:15 a.m. when one of the two Arabs, near the front of the bus, pulled out a pistol.

The bus driver, Shem-Tov David, said he struggled to seize the weapon. The Arab fired and hit him in the legs. Pandemonium broke out as the other Arab, near the rear of the bus, opened fire with an M-16 assault rifle.

TERRORISM IN ISRAEL KILLS 4; ATTACK ON BUS LEADS TO DEATHS OF 2 WOMEN, 2 PALESTINIAN GUNMEN

A woman identified as Olga Haichov, 42, a recent Russian immigrant, was wounded and died several hours later.

After the bus came to rest on a median strip, the two Arabs fled to a Jewish neighborhood nearby and seized a rental car being driven by Janette Kadoush Dayan, 39, a mother of four children, according to the police.

Sharon Buhbut, a border policeman, told Israeli Army Radio he saw the car as it approached a roadblock in Bethlehem in the West Bank.

"The young woman tried to motion to me something. She moved the steering wheel," Buhbut said, and then the Arab seated next to her shot at her legs.

While the car was still moving, the woman either jumped or was thrown from the vehicle, police said.

Buhbut said moments after Dayan rolled from the car, he spotted a grenade being thrown from the vehicle and yelled "grenade" at the other policemen, who opened fire, killing the two Arabs. Other explosives in the automobile detonated and it was consumed in flames.

Graphic

PHOTO, David Silverman/Reuters: The elder brother of Janette Kadoush Dayan, killed at an Israeli army roadblock in Bethlehem, West Bank, after being taken hostage by two Palestinian gunmen, is restrained during her funeral yesterday.

Load-Date: September 20, 1995

Gaza residents remain skeptical about autonomy

The Ottawa Citizen

September 7, 1993, Tuesday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A6

Length: 823 words

Byline: PETER BAKOGEORGE; SOUTHAM NEWS

Dateline: GAZA, Israeli-Occupied Territory

Body

In this dismal corner of the world, even hope is a hard sell. One week after details of the Israeli-Palestinian peace deal began to filter through the poor streets of Gaza, few believe their dreams of getting out from under the boot of Israeli occupation are really coming true.

The proposed agreement, which will give Palestinians a measure of self-rule here and in Jericho in the West Bank may have sent a warm front across the frigid environment of Arab-Israeli relations. But little of that optimistic breeze has reached the wretched Gaza area.

"This doesn't represent even the minimum of Palestinian rights, says Dr. Ibrahim el-Yazouri, an intense pharmacist in Gaza City. "This says Israelis get certain rights, like control of external security and foreign relations. That's a legitimization of their occupation.

Across town, on another of those Gaza corners where the restless, unemployed young men idle away their days and where the dirty, barefoot children play next to mounds of rotting garbage, Nadir Yousef says what has been offered to Palestinians is an insult.

"This is all just noise with nothing real behind it. . . . We can never trust Israel.

Gaza, long a problem the Israelis wanted to be rid of, could become as big a worry for the leaders of Palestinian self-rule.

It lacks services, infrastructure and jobs, and has become a society where even the youngest children are exposed to almost daily violence. Beyond that, the response to the peace deal raises the question of whether it will lead to Palestinian infighting.

Many of its opponents are allied with the Muslim fundamentalist groups **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad, or with hardline factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Most who welcome the deal are supporters of Fatah, the mainstream PLO group led by Yasser Arafat.

Jabber el-Ghoul, a Gaza farmer, says that's a recipe for certain war.

"I saw their conflict when I was in prison. There are many problems between Fatah and **Hamas**, and I know there will be war between the people of Gaza, he says.

Gaza residents remain skeptical about autonomy

Palestinian leaders who are loyal to Arafat and have embraced the deal dismiss that fear.

"We believe **Hamas** leaders when they say they won't start violence, says Jabber Fadda, a Palestinian delegate to Middle East peace talks.

Some Gaza observers predict outright war; others are more cautious.

"I expect there will be fighting, but only minor fighting and only here and there, says a Gazan professional who closely monitors activities of the rival political factions.

Southam News

Just how violent things will get could depend on how Palestinians conduct key aspects of their self-rule.

Under the terms of the peace deal, Palestinians will be responsible for internal security here and in Jericho, and the PLO plans to use former guerrilla fighters as the foundation of the police force.

Some believe that Arafat will give it a mandate broader than that called for in the agreement -- which says it is intended to maintain order among Arabs.

They say he will use his force to rein in the influence of the Islamists, who worry him as much as they do the mostly secular leaders of countries like Egypt and Algeria.

"The Islamic movement is afraid that when Fatah takes over they will end what is almost the Islamic state, says a Gazan with close ties to leaders of both Islamic groups.

"Look around. **Women** are veiled, the people pray, there's no alcohol, almost no drugs. All that was built here by **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad will be destroyed.

Despite that analysis, the Gazan disagrees with the civil war theory for reasons which he sums up as "paradise over Palestine.

"Their religion tells them that if they kill a fellow Muslim they will go to hell.

"That's enough to stop these people.

There is no such self-restraint about fighting others.

Both the Islamists and members of secular rejectionist groups have promised to continue fighting against Israel, even if told to stop by Palestinian security force.

And in protest marches during the past week, Palestinians have displayed a new degree of anger.

Some Gazans, like the pharmacist el-Yazouri, say public opinion will turn even more against the proposed deal as its supporters study it.

Now, he argues, some people are thrilled at the prospect of Israeli soldiers leaving Gaza.

"But it's just like after Madrid, he says, referring to the 1991 Middle East peace conference.

"People threw olive branches at the (Palestinian) peace conference delegates and the (Israeli) soldiers. After a few months they saw that Israel didn't mean real peace, and no one was enthused any more.

If there is a way to turn Palestinian thinking in favor of the deal, it's likely with some quick fixes to the deathbed economy.

But even with peace negotiators working to secure international aid and investment it will take a long time to dig Gaza out of its poverty and despair.

Gaza residents remain skeptical about autonomy

Southam News

Graphic

AP photo/ Tough sell: Palestinian elders on Sunday applaud a speech by Faisal Hussein, head of the Palestinian team to the Washington peace talks at Al Azhar University, Gaza

Load-Date: September 8, 1993

End of Document

Talks hinge on end to terrorism

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

March 24, 1997 Monday Final Edition

Copyright 1997 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: FRONT; Pg. A5; News

Length: 373 words

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Jerusalem - Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared Sunday that a resumption of broad peace talks with the Palestinians hinges on Yasser Arafat making good on a commitment to fight terrorism.

Netanyahu said in Jerusalem that talks would continue with the Palestinians. But he made clear that the only serious issue on Israel's agenda for now is security and the demand that Arafat's security forces achieve "concrete results" in putting Islamic militants out of business.

Southam News

His statements capped a day of renewed street battles between Israeli forces and Palestinian protesters in the West Bank town of Hebron, and fresh allegations from Arafat that Israel's building policies in Jerusalem were pushing the Mideast peace process to the brink of collapse.

The political temperature was lower in Tel Aviv, the city targeted in the latest attack by an Islamic extremist. Three women were killed and more than 40 other people were injured when a bomb exploded Friday in a trendy downtown cafe.

The repaired Apropos cafe reopened Sunday. And thousands of residents, emboldened by a tight blanket of Israeli security there and elsewhere across Israel, strolled the nearby streets to celebrate the Jewish holiday of Purim.

Netanyahu set out his negotiating priorities with the Palestinians during a television interview which followed a meeting of his inner cabinet to discuss strategy.

"I'm putting the first condition for peace on the table," he said. "I want them to start fighting terrorism as they promised.

"They've given a green light to terror. The traffic light hasn't changed yet. I want to see a red light." After that, the two sides can "resume the peaceful pursuit of peace," he said.

Netanyahu charges that Arafat essentially gave a "green light" for militants to renew their attacks on Israel by releasing several leaders from Palestinian jails earlier this month.

Palestinian officials have denied the "green light" charge, although they acknowledge some activists from the militant Islamic Hamas group were freed. Hamas claimed responsibility for the bombing.

Talks hinge on end to terrorism

Palestinians say they are doing their best to crack down on militants and keep a lid on street protests. Hebron has been the site of daily clashes since Friday

Graphic

Black & White Photo: Associated Press; Palestinian youths hurl stones Sunday in the West Bank town of Hebron as clashes between Palestinians and Israeli troops continued for the third day in a row.

Load-Date: September 21, 2002

End of Document

LETHAL WEAPON

Courier Mail (Queensland, Australia)

August 2, 1997, Saturday

Copyright 1997 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Section: MONITOR; Pg. 29

Length: 1683 words

Byline: KAPEL M

Body

In a devastating attack in Jerusalem this week, two ***Hamas*** terrorist suicide bombers killed 15 people, including themselves, and injured about 150, so stalling the peace process again. Michael Kapel reassesses the extremist threat facing Israel

EARLIER this year, an extraordinary documentary screened on Israel TV. Called Shaheed (Arabic for holy martyrs) its producer, Israeli filmmaker Dan Seton, explored the world of the suicide bomber _ the human faces behind the most potent psychological weapon that Israel has encountered.

Israelis saw and heard Islamic fundamentalists who had attempted to perform suicide operations _ such as this week's brutal attack in Jerusalem _ but who, unlike their colleagues, had failed and now were in Israeli prisons. During interviews with Seton, they revealed the material and spiritual rewards and the motivation that drives them to strap dynamite to their bodies and sacrifice themselves for holy martyrdom in the afterlife.

QNP

In graphic detail, Mahmud Sharif describes what he anticipated would be his last day on earth. "I woke up in the morning quite normal, knowing that this would be the last day of my life. I prayed, knowing that this would be my last prayer like the Iman says. Then I left the mosque, walked around the neighbourhood, as if I was saying goodbye to the neighbourhood. I was quite normal. This is how one who is going to be a martyr should be or else you will expose yourself.

"The bag with dynamite came half an hour later. I took it and I put it on my shoulder. I got in the car and we drove to the destination. I kept thinking this is the last car I will be in. I was going to meet the lord of the universe. I will see the prophets, the pious people, my brother and my friends."

Mahmud disguised himself as an Israeli and travelled to Erez, the border crossing between Israel and the Palestinian territory of Gaza. There, he approached the Israeli military checkpoint at the border crossing and, believing he held the key to heaven in his hand, pressed the trigger on the bomb. A technical malfunction exploded the detonator but not the bomb. Mahmud was injured and fainted. He woke up in an Israeli hospital.

In the hospital, he was interrogated by Ario Gino, an Israeli intelligence officer. "When he woke up in the hospital he was sure that he was in paradise. Nothing we said would change his mind," recalled Gino. "Finally, we asked him 'Are there any Israelis in heaven?' It was only then that he began to regain consciousness."

LETHAL WEAPON

Before embarking on his mission Mahmud had his photo taken. The photo was to be made into a shrine and distributed by Hamas. The new Shaheed would have become a glorified martyr in death _ posters of him would decorate mosques and streets throughout his community. To prepare them for death, the militant Islamic group Hamas makes the newly selected Shaheed lie dressed in a death shroud in a graveyard at night for hours. "I am not afraid of death because death is a privilege," says a newly initiated Shaheed, captured leaving a graveside.

Mahmud had married only three months before Hamas had offered him a place in heaven _ an eternal paradise in a garden of everlasting bliss with rivers of wine and honey. The Shaheed are especially honoured in heaven, promised 72 beautiful virgin brides for their desires.

A colleague of Mahmud, Rashid Saka, was arrested by the Palestinian Authority with a bomb strapped to him intended for an Israeli bus. Rashid was similarly recruited in the local mosque in the Palestinian town of Gaza. He was modest, had never been arrested and did not stand out. "They taught me about martyrdom and that martyrs send their families to heaven and marry 72 women in heaven and God will consider you a martyr and God will forgive your sins. They convinced me . . . they sat with me three times and I was convinced. They said there would be \$6000 'in return for blowing yourself up. After you blow yourself up your family will have the money.' "

And yet the suicide bomber is not reflective of the Islamic religion. He is drawn from a small extremist faction that has perverted the teachings of Allah into a militant, theological doctrine, rejecting the notion of religious diversity in Islamic society. The mosque remains an important political forum and a recruiting ground for young Muslims, disillusioned, poor and susceptible to the propaganda of the extremist clerics who face little challenge from their more moderate, but largely intimidated, colleagues.

Leading United States terrorism analyst Steve Emerson argues "the failure to perceive the nature of the conflict stems from a Western tendency to apply a Judaeo-Christian frame of reference to Islam. Both Christianity and Judaism have undergone reformations and their societies have built democratic institutions. In militant Islam there is no separation between mosque and state, between religion and politics. In practice, this means the militant Islamic cleric is also a political and military leader, and his mosque may serve as a source and venue for violent Jihad activities."

How does a Western democracy confront the religious threat that Islamic extremism poses? There is little real solution to the suicide bomber who remains anonymous, who is prepared to sacrifice his life for his cause, who defies all principles of Western society in a belief that any state that fails to enforce the will of Allah is a state that has to be destroyed.

But as terrorists are becoming more successful and more brazen like the two bombers this week who disguised themselves as religious Jews, the preparedness of some countries to fight back is increasing. Argues Paul Wilkinson, professor of International Relations at the University of St Andrews, Scotland: "An important part of the strategy for the West to counter international terrorism is to adopt and implement the principle that one democracy's terrorist is another democracy's terrorist."

Professor Yonah Alexander, director of the Terrorism Programme at George Washington University agrees, pointing to the increase in Western nations' counter-terrorism programmes, international co-operation like last year's Sharm el Sheik summit where more than 25 countries discussed strategies to counter international terrorism. Alexander also points to the increased use of the military option by countries fighting terrorism. "The rescue of hostages in the Japanese embassy in Peru, the preparedness of Turkey to seek out Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq, the arrest of Carlos by French forces in Sudan _ terrorists are learning that they can run but they can't hide."

But despite the efforts of the West and Alexander's optimism, there still are depressing forecasts for international terrorism.

The US State Department database on international terrorist incidents shows a new trend towards the greater use of lethal violence. While the number of recorded terrorist incidents is down, the fatality rate is growing. Last year there were only 296 international terrorist incidents, compared with a peak of 665 in 1987. But a record low number of incidents produced a record high 311 deaths and 2652 wounded.

LETHAL WEAPON

Commentators attribute the growth in violence to the increasing religious background of many terrorists. Dr Saul Zedaka of the Department of Government at Holon University in Israel says: "The loss of life is not a consideration for religious fundamentalists . . . The media is a Western infidel. Islamic groups don't look for better media."

Lt-Colonel Daniel Reisner, Military Advocate General for international law with the Israeli Defence Force, says Israel is largely alone in the world in combating Islamic suicide bombers. "It is difficult to deter these people and there is nothing you can say to stop them unless you get to them before they have been brainwashed." Worse still, many terrorists operate from safe havens in the US, Canada or Europe. "When we ask those governments to help us, very often it is difficult to get assistance." Many countries fear possible terrorist reprisals.

Hamas, Islamic Jihad and Hezbollah movements all maintain strong networks in the West, facilitating their use of advanced communications, the movement of funds around the world, intelligence gathering, the planning of operations and fundraising. Provided they do not engage in violent operations in their host nation, they are allowed relative impunity to assist their organisations abroad.

Reisner says many nations in the West do not understand the difficulties faced by Israel as a democracy that relies largely on administrative measures to deter terrorists, who in turn are resorting to violent and illegal activities. If a terrorist is found, his organisation's offices may be closed, his movements may be limited or his house demolished, but all these actions provoke condemnation from the international community.

Now Israel is trying new techniques in its war on fundamentalists. A recently formed special task force is targeting extremists at their source _ their bank accounts. Earlier this year, the task force broke an organisation that had been operating in Nazareth as the Islamic Relief Committee. The group claimed to be raising funds for orphans but in reality was a conduit for funds for **Hamas** from abroad. The Israelis seized millions of dollars and the case is in the Israeli courts.

But as quickly as Israel is closing down funding sources, new ones are emerging. "Terrorism needs a safe haven, moral support and financial backing," says Ambassador Reuven Merhav, a former senior Israeli intelligence officer and Director-General of Israel's Foreign Ministry. "In South Lebanon alone, Iran invests between \$US70 million and \$US150 million to support Hezbollah."

But more frightening perhaps is the resignation of many terrorism experts that the future lies with super terrorists, or super weapons. Terrorists who have gained control of biological and chemical weapons with mass lethal effect will be able to hold entire nations to ransom. "It's not if it happens, but when it happens," Yonah Alexander says.

Michael Kapel is editor of the

Australia-Israel Review.

Load-Date: March 1, 2002

AMBUSH KILLS 2 IN HEBRON

The Columbian (Vancouver, WA.)

March 20, 1995, Monday

Copyright 1995 The Columbian Publishing Co.

Section: Region/Nation/World; Pg. A7

Length: 388 words

Byline: Associated Press

Body

HEBRON, West Bank (AP) Soldiers enforced an around-the-clock curfew that kept all residents off the streets of Hebron today after an attack on a bus killed two Jewish settlers and wounded five.

An Israeli military commander said Izzedine al-Qassam, the armed wing of the Muslim militant group **Hamas**, apparently was responsible for Sunday night's ambush in Hebron. **Hamas** is a leading opponent of the Israel-PLO peace accord.

Frightened and angry settlers demanded that Israel break off Palestinian autonomy talks.

"We have become like (sitting) ducks," Zvi Katzover, mayor of the Kiryat Arba settlement outside Hebron, told Israel radio. "The terrorists are shooting ... and the government acts as if nothing happened."

One of the dead, Yehuda Partosh, 41, was from Kiryat Arba. The other, Nahum Hoss, 31, came from the Jewish enclave of Avraham Avinu in Hebron and was a confidant of a founder of the settler movement, Rabbi Moshe Levinger.

In Jerusalem today, police broke up an anti-government protest by the right-wing group "**Women** in Green" outside Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's office. Officers threw several **women** on the ground and detained three after the dozens of demonstrators refused to disperse.

Cabinet ministers said the talks would continue.

"We cannot let the terrorists run our lives," said Environment Protection Minister Yossi Sarid, an Israeli negotiator.

The attack occurred shortly after Israel and the PLO reported progress in negotiations following months of deadlock. The two sides are discussing the terms for expanding Palestinian self-rule to the West Bank and holding Palestinian elections.

Officials in the Palestinian autonomy government denounced Sunday's ambush at a junction at the entrance to Hebron.

Friction in the Hebron area, where about 6,500 settlers live among 80,000 Palestinians, has been especially high since a settler killed 29 Muslims worshipping at a Hebron mosque in February 1994.

AMBUSH KILLS 2 IN HEBRON

The shooting Sunday began around 7:45 p.m. when gunmen fired at a bus running the Jerusalem-Kiryat Arba route.

The Israeli army commander of Hebron, identified only as Col. Benny, said the ambush was carried out by three or four gunmen who apparently belonged to Izzedine al-Qassam.

Israel's police minister, Moshe Shahal, said the squad has been responsible for several other attacks on Israelis in the Hebron area.

Load-Date: March 21, 1995

End of Document

Palestinians prepare to vote in their first free elections

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

December 30, 1995, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. B8

Length: 732 words

Byline: CHARLES W. HOLMES; COX NEWS SERVICE; AP

Dateline: RAMALLAH, West Bank

Body

Listening to Rashid Hijazi Rashid, it's difficult to believe the 1.2 million voting-age Palestinians are new at this. Preparations for the first free elections in their history are on in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem.

Rashid, 28, who is managing his father's candidacy for the 88-seat Palestinian legislative council, has mastered the kind of populist campaign-speak that would delight any grizzled Washington political operative.

'We need a change'

"We need a change. We need someone who knows our needs and who will work for us. Someone who is from the people. My father is that candidate," said Rashid, a British-educated civil engineer who plans posters, bumperstickers and a breakneck schedule of personal appearances by the candidate.

After nearly three decades of Israeli military occupation, the new Palestinian National Authority has control of most major Arab towns and villages in the West Bank. The peace process has opened the way for polling on Jan. 20 to elect a Palestinian president and an 88-member council.

About 700 hundred candidates have qualified to run, more than half of them independents.

For many Palestinians, the elections will provide the first tangible encounter with self-rule after a succession of occupation in this century by the Turks, British, Jordanians and Israelis. Israeli troops are to be out of all West Bank towns and villages except Hebron at election time.

"We need a good democracy, a real democracy, not the example of the Arab world," said Taha Faqeeh, director of the elections office for the Ramallah district, north of Jerusalem, home to about 220,000 Palestinians. "In Egypt, in Syria, there are guns - 'Vote for me or we shoot.' We do not need this kind of democracy."

But some Palestinians fear that is just the kind of democracy the West Bank and Gaza Strip will get.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat has no credible opponent for the presidency. Only one candidate, Samiha Khalil, a liberal, women's activist from Ramallah, is challenging Arafat.

Khalil is pledging that if elected, she will work to scrap the Israel-PLO peace agreement she dismisses as a sellout.

Palestinians prepare to vote in their first free elections

"I am entering the race to raise my voice," said Khalil, a 72-year-old social worker and mother of five who runs a community centre. "I thought maybe Israel would come to its senses and . . . say enough of taking lands and gobbling them."

Khalil, a member of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinians' parliament-in-exile, says her top priority is to deal with issues she says really matter to people, including winning the release of thousands of Palestinian prisoners still held by Israel.

Rubber stamp

Some Palestinians assume that Arafat's autocratic rule of the Palestine Liberation Organization will simply be transferred to the new Palestinian Authority, with the council serving merely as a rubber stamp for his policies.

International observers overseeing the elections and some Palestinian groups have expressed concern that the elections are being rushed and that candidates are locking up support using local family ties with little regard to open debate and an airing of the issues.

In mid-December, the Atlanta-based Carter Centre, founded by former president Jimmy Carter, concluded that voter registration went smoothly and "prospects for an election without violence or disruption" have improved.

But the study, conducted jointly with the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, raised concerns that Arafat's police force - and alleged incidents of human-rights violations by them - and his control over the Palestinian media could infringe on open debate and campaigning.

Some Islamic extremists opposed to the peace process declined to register to vote and Islamic groups such as **Hamas** refused to participate, though some Islamic candidates are running.

Last week, Israel agreed to Arafat's request to enlarge the legislative council from 82 to 88 seats. An 89th seat is reserved for the president of the Palestinian Authority. Arafat reportedly plans to reserve five seats on the council for political appointees, including the jailed founder of **Hamas**.

The appointments would allow Arafat to grant **Hamas** leaders positions in the government despite their election boycott, and thus broaden the public support for the council.

ADDITIONAL REPORTING: ASSOCIATED PRESS

Load-Date: May 30, 1996

Violence casts pall over election antics in Algeria

The Times

November 13, 1995; Monday

Copyright 1995 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news

Length: 689 words

Byline: Mark Huband in Ain Temouchent, Western Algeria

Body

JOKING with the audience, Sheikh Mafhoud Nahnah ignored the security implications of the gathering dusk and was rewarded as an old man in the front row hurled a flood of compliments at Algeria's portly and smiling conservative Islamist leader.

A red sunset had flooded the elegant, tree-lined streets by the time the security police with Uzi sub-machineguns closed the door of the sheikh's car in this small town 300 miles southwest of Algiers.

It was the fourth time in a few hours that Sheikh Nahnah, the 53-year-old leader of the **Hamas** Islamic party and contender for the title of Algeria's first democratically elected President, had stopped his cavalcade on a pre-election tour that included walking through markets, shaking hands and kissing babies. All would have seemed normal were the election on November 16 not the first step of the military-backed Government's solution to the crisis which has racked Algeria and left 40,000 dead since 1992.

When they are confronted by all the candidates, there is a tangible wariness on the part of the crowds which casts a sinister pall over the forced jollity of the walkabouts. At the last, legislative, election in 1991, only 45 per cent voted. Years of one-party rule had made elections meaningless.

In 1992 the army seized power in order to deny the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) its anticipated presidential election victory. The current wariness is partly explained by the wish not to show political colours in the street, stemming from fear of the armed Islamic militants. Voter apathy and cynicism are other factors.

But inside the meeting halls doubts about the validity of the election evaporate. The absence from the poll of key parties which have boycotted the election, and the FIS, which is banned, has not dimmed enthusiasm.

Sheikh Nahnah represents the unarmed face of Islam. The deputy leader of his party, Mohammed Bouslimane, had his throat cut by the armed Islamists in 1993.

In a 60-page election programme the sheikh confronts the omnipresent issue of national identity by saying it is bound up in Islam. Other candidates, all of whom are Muslims, argue that 33 years of autocracy mean the Algerian identity has been lost and that the current political process is a way of re-inventing the country.

If the elections are not rigged, you the Algerian people have already chosen the winner," he told the audience at Ain Temouchent's cinema, crammed with more than 1,000 people. The veiled **women** on the balcony, separated from the men in the stalls, whooped with approval while the men roared. Islam is the religion of all Algerians, and it

Violence casts pall over election antics in Algeria

alone can reunite the country, and November 16 is the hour of total change," the sheikh told them, reflecting his view that the crisis is the result of bad government and not religious conflict.

While there have been no reliable opinion polls, Sheikh Nahnah is expected to take second place to the incumbent President, retired General Liamine Zeroual. The **Hamas** leader is expected to take a large share of the vote for the banned FIS. His election programme blames the current crisis on the political system of which President Zeroual is regarded as the last bastion, despite widespread economic changes since he came to office.

The cultural and spiritual void created by the policies followed up until now have left the field open for all sorts of deviancy, producing a spirit similar to that of the inquisition, with its accusations of apostasy, heresy and a lack of piety," says the sheikh, in condemnation of the Islamic radicals, whose political leaders are as much his enemies as those of the secular parties.

Clear distinctions between the political goals of the banned FIS and **Hamas** are hard to find. Under Sheikh Nahnah, democracy would be subservient to a high Islamic council, charged with guarding Algeria's Islamic character. French would no longer be a national language with Arabic. **Women** would be expected to conform to Islamic codes, although their educational and professional opportunities would be expanded. Mosques would play a key role in the administration, and the Sharia would be the basis of the legal system.

Load-Date: February 25, 1996

End of Document

BORDER PLAN TO DIVIDE ISRAELIS, PALESTINIANS

Herald Sun

January 25, 1995 Wednesday

Copyright 1995 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 389 words

Body

JERUSALEM - Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin unveiled plans today to build a border to separate Israelis and Palestinians. Last Sunday's bombing by Islamic Jihad, the fourth suicide attack in Israel in 10 months, has led Mr Rabin to warn that total separation was the only way to halt the slaughter. A committee will be appointed by the cabinet on Sunday and given two months to draw up a separation plan between Israel and the West Bank. Mr Rabin said he wanted a security border for the five-year interim period of Palestinian autonomy. It would not necessarily be the same as any political border which might be agreed in negotiations with the Palestinians. But he enraged Right-wingers who accused the government of paving the way for an independent Palestine. They consider the territory, which was seized in the 1967 war, to be part of biblical Israel and fear a fixed border would lead to the removal of Jewish settlements on the Palestinian side. Meanwhile, Israeli security forces have arrested nearly 90 suspected Muslim militants in a new offensive against fundamentalism. In Gaza City, Palestinian police questioned four senior Islamic Jihad leaders, including Sheikh Abdallah el-Shami. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Israel would outlaw religious and charitable organisations, including mosques, used to "breed terrorists". Israel has demanded that Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority take equally strong measures. Mr Arafat said: "Nobody has the right to use this liberated territory to carry out acts that will harm the Palestinian Authority.

I will not allow this any more." Our workers now cannot go to work because of an irresponsible act." The army closed the Gaza Strip and the West Bank on Sunday night, preventing 50,000 Palestinian laborers from entering Israel. Israel's internal intelligence agency Shin Beth has called repeatedly for an offensive against the **HAMAS** "social" network. It alleges that the dispensaries, social services, **women's** groups, sports clubs, orphanages and ex-prisoner's organisations channel funds to armed extremists. In Washington, President Bill Clinton froze the US assets of 12 radical organisations and 18 people suspected of trying to destroy the Middle East peace process. The groups included **HAMAS** and Islamic Jihad as well as Kach, an extremist Jewish group. - APPEND OF STORY

Graphic

-KEYS- -LIB- -SECT- NEWS

Load-Date: October 1, 2003

SUHA ARAFAT A LIBERATED WOMAN

COURIER-MAIL

July 14, 1994 Thursday

Copyright 1994 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 347 words

Byline: BUCKLEY D

Body

KEYWORD-HIT Suha Arafat a liberated woman GAZA CITY: Suha Arafat yesterday gathered a group of other cosmopolitan Palestinian women on the steps of her Gaza villa to make a point on her first day there. "'No, I will not wear the veil," Mrs Arafat said. "'I don't think Gaza women are asked to wear a veil." Mrs Arafat, with her elegant suit, diamond studs and long blonde hair, is not a typical conservative Gaza woman who covers herself in a traditional show of modesty. As the de facto "'First Lady" of the autonomous areas, Mrs Arafat, 30, pledged to make humanitarian and women's issues her top priority. She said she has Yasser Arafat's support for that. It is still unclear how much support Mrs Arafat, born Suha Tawil, will get from Gazans. Born to a westernised Christian family, she was raised in the West Bank town of Ramallah and lived in France for a time. She converted to Islam to marry Mr Arafat. Her remarks about the veil were not popular with leaders of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas. "'Our women are conservative women who follow the laws of Islam," said Hamas activist Salem Salameh. "'She isn't familiar with Gaza society and may still be under the influence of her French surroundings." Mrs Arafat said she was determined to change the image of the Gaza Strip as a backward and impoverished place. "'If Gaza is conservative and poor, it's because of the occupation.

QNPThe Palestinians are not a backward people. The occupation destroyed the infrastructure and it's not our fault that we are in this situation," she said. Mrs Arafat has been criticised for trying to wield too much influence over her husband, prompting some Gazans to compare her to Hillary Clinton and jokingly refer to her as Hillary Tawil Arafat. She says, however, she will not emulate any of the world leaders' wives in her efforts to improve the status of women. "'Mrs Arafat has no connection to these women. I respect them. I like them. But our situation is different, and I don't compare myself to anyone," she said. Associated Press SUHA Arafat . . . "I will not wear the veil.'

Graphic

PIC OF SUHA ARAFAT

Load-Date: September 30, 2003

**4 ARABS DIE IN MIDEAST VIOLENCE / TWO WERE SUICIDE BOMBERS
APPARENTLY TARGETING SCHOOL BUSES. HOPES FOR THE PEACE
PROCESS DIMMED FURTHER.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer

APRIL 2, 1997 Wednesday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

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Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A01

Length: 1263 words

Byline: Barbara Demick, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

In a chaotic day of violence, two suicide bombers detonated themselves in the Gaza Strip in apparent attempts to blow up Israeli school buses, and two young Arab men were shot to death in the West Bank.

By the end of the day, dozens of Arabs were injured, and the peace process appeared to be sinking ever deeper into an abyss.

It was one of the deadliest days in the two stormy weeks that have elapsed since Israel broke ground on a disputed Jewish settlement in predominantly Arab East Jerusalem. Predictably, the incidents were followed by an exchange of recriminations between Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat.

The day opened with two rush-hour blasts near Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip. In Netzarim, a man with explosives strapped to his body blew up on a public road used by both Israelis and Palestinians near the exit to a well-fortified Jewish settlement. A school bus had been expected to pass at the time of the explosion, and Israeli authorities described the explosion as a failed terrorist attack.

"It was a huge blast," said Shlomit Ziv, a 27-year-old Netzarim schoolteacher. "The bus immediately turned back, under army instructions. The children weren't near enough to see anything, just a cloud of smoke. But they were only half a minute away from getting blown up."

A few minutes later, a donkey cart apparently laden with explosives detonated near the settlement of Kfar Darom, seven miles south. The cart was on a road, squeezed between an Israeli army jeep and a Palestinian taxi at the time of the blast. The driver of the donkey cart was killed and five Palestinians riding in the taxi were injured.

Israeli authorities said that at least one of the suicide bombers was dressed in a uniform of the Palestinian preventive security services, an elite antiterrorism unit. Military sources told Israeli television news that both bombs

4 ARABS DIE IN MIDEAST VIOLENCE / TWO WERE SUICIDE BOMBERS APPARENTLY TARGETING SCHOOL BUSES. HOPES FOR THE PEACE PROCESS DIMMED FURTHER.

appeared to have been assembled by the same bomb maker and had the same defect that caused them to detonate prematurely.

Palestinian officials offered accounts that sharply conflicted with the Israeli version. Arafat said at a meeting yesterday in Gaza that there was only one suicide bomber, in Netzarim, and that the taxi and donkey cart had been "fired on" by Israeli soldiers in the jeep. He made no mention of explosives on the cart.

A caller to Israel Radio claimed responsibility for both attacks in the name of Hamas, but Hamas political leaders and the Izzedine al-Qassem military wing of the group denied involvement.

Reuters reported that Izzedine al-Qassem, in leaflets distributed yesterday, blamed the Gaza explosions on Israel and vowed to "respond to the Zionist crimes painfully and quickly in the heart of Tel Aviv and the biggest cities of the Zionist entity."

Foreign journalists who visited the taxi passengers in a hospital supported the Israeli version, saying their injuries were consistent with an explosion and not with gunfire. However, the incident was made all the more curious by footage broadcast yesterday on Israeli television - showing the cart demolished, but the donkey miraculously unscathed.

Dispute also raged about the other fatalities of the day, the shooting of two Palestinians in the West Bank.

A 16-year-old Palestinian was shot to death at a checkpoint near Hebron in the morning. The Israeli army said the youth was in a car that tried to crash through the checkpoint, hitting an Israeli soldier. Palestinians said the youth was on foot, still wearing pajamas and slippers. He was the 10th Palestinian to die during the last two weeks of unrest.

Later in the day, a 20-year-old Palestinian demonstrator was fatally shot at a riot in Nablus. He was said to be an off-duty Palestinian police officer, dressed in plainclothes. The Israeli army contends that its soldiers have been combating the riots only with nonlethal rubber bullets - and officials were at a loss to explain the death.

Violence has become a daily ritual since the March 18 groundbreaking of the Har Homa settlement in East Jerusalem, with each new day bringing forth riots of escalating frenzy. Israel is in a state of high alert for terrorist attacks since the March 21 suicide bombing at a Tel Aviv cafe, in which three young women were killed.

At the senior levels, Israeli and Palestinian officials are barely speaking to each other, instead waging an unsavory war of words through the media. U.S. envoy Dennis Ross made an emergency peacekeeping visit to the region last week, but failed to bring about a resumption of negotiations.

Netanyahu says that he remains committed to peace accords that call for a continued Israeli withdrawal from territories it captured during the 1967 war, but that the process will be suspended until Arafat clamps down on the violence - as required under peace agreements between the Palestinians and Israel.

In turn, Arafat insists his side will not go forward as long as Israel proceeds with new settlements in East Jerusalem, coveted by the Palestinians as the capital of an autonomous state. Because neither side seems about to budge from its preconditions, the peace process is stuck.

Geoffrey Aronson, director of the Washington-based Foundation for Middle East Peace, said it appeared that Arafat's Fatah political party was orchestrating the stone-throwing riots on the West Bank, but that evidence was scanty as to any support from the Palestinian leader for terrorist activity.

"I personally don't believe Arafat has acquiesced in these kinds of attacks. I simply don't see how it helps him at all," Aronson said yesterday. Aronson disputed the contention of other Middle East analysts that the peace process was on the verge of collapse.

4 ARABS DIE IN MIDEAST VIOLENCE / TWO WERE SUICIDE BOMBERS APPARENTLY TARGETING SCHOOL BUSES. HOPES FOR THE PEACE PROCESS DIMMED FURTHER.

"A lot of what we are seeing is atmospheric, but I think neither side wants to cross beyond that red line where you can't put Humpty-Dumpty back together again," he said.

The most likely culprit behind yesterday's explosions in Gaza would seem to be the militant group Islamic Jihad, unlike last month's Tel Aviv bombing, which was attributed to **Hamas**.

Reuven Paz, a terrorism expert at Haifa University, said yesterday that Islamic Jihad was particularly strong in Gaza and had in the past detonated simultaneous explosions as a way of redoubling the panic. In 1994, Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for another bombing aimed at a school bus near the Jewish settlement in Netzarim, also using a donkey cart.

While both **Hamas** and Islamic Jihad are adamantly opposed to Israel and call for the rule of Islamic law, and both have carried out terrorist attacks against civilians, they are very different organizations. **Hamas** is a broad-based social movement that has tried to create an Islamic society by operating religious schools and health clinics. Islamic Jihad is a vanguard movement with a much smaller following and a more limited agenda centered on religious revolution.

Trying to ward off terrorist attacks, Israel has barred most of the nearly two million Palestinians living in Gaza and the West Bank from entering Israel proper. However, Jewish settlers in the territories remain vulnerable.

The Gaza settlements of Netzarim and Kfar Darom also came under attack in late September during a wave of rioting after the Israeli decision to open an archaeological tunnel entrance in Jerusalem's Old City. Since then the settlements have been turned into small fortresses, fortified with roadblocks, sand bags and well-armed soldiers, but settlers and their children still travel on public roads. The school buses used in Gaza are reinforced with armored plates as a defense against bombing.

Graphic

PHOTO;

PHOTO

A Palestinian youth throws rocks at Israeli soldiers in the West Bank town of Nablus. Geoffrey Aronson, a Mideast analyst, said it appeared that Yasir Arafat's party was orchestrating the stone-throwing riots, but that there wasn't evidence of Arafat supporting terrorist activity. (Associated Press, JOAO SILVA)

Load-Date: October 18, 2002

Hebron Massacre Further Wounds Arafat's Image

The New York Times

March 5, 1994, Saturday, Late Edition - Final

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Length: 1115 words

Byline: By CHRIS HEDGES,

By CHRIS HEDGES, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: GAZA, March 4

Body

A week after the massacre of Palestinian worshipers by an Israeli gunman, Yasir Arafat, plagued by mounting defections from his dispirited P.L.O. and widespread disillusionment over his efforts to promote peace, has become one of most reviled figures in the occupied territories.

Since the accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization was signed last September, numerous P.L.O. leaders have quit, disgruntled with what they see as unconscionable concessions to Israel and high-handed manipulations by Mr. Arafat.

But the massacre in Hebron appears to have accelerated the deterioration of support for the P.L.O., especially at the grass-roots level. In dozens of interviews with Palestinians this week in Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza, there was nearly universal condemnation of both the P.L.O. chairman and the peace accord he backs.

"People have turned against not just Chairman Arafat, but anyone associated with the peace process," said Saeb Erakat, one of the chief Palestinian delegates to the talks with the Israelis, which have been suspended. "We promised people that things would get better and instead we have witnessed one of the worst massacres in our history. When I marched with Palestinians last September they all said we should give the negotiations a chance. Now they say that chance is finished."

The antagonism comes at a time of extraordinarily high emotions among Palestinians, and it is not clear how long they will remain at that pitch.

Pictures and posters of the grinning Palestinian leader are often defaced, not by the Israeli authorities, who have given up trying to control graffiti, but by Palestinians themselves. Residents regularly spit on the ground or curse when asked about him.

Especially disturbing to Arafat loyalists is the defection of many members of the Fatah Hawks, the loosely knit military wing of Al Fatah, Mr. Arafat's faction. The Hawks are to form the backbone of the Palestinian police force after Israelis withdraw, and their defection could further aggravate the anarchy and violence of the occupied territories.

Hebron Massacre Further Wounds Arafat's Image

Mr. Arafat's troubles have also proved politically advantageous to the Islamic militant organization Hamas, which opposes the peace accord. Support for Hamas is clearly on the rise, even within Mr. Arafat's faction.

Israeli troops brokered an agreement with the Fatah Hawks last November that turned over some areas to the organization. Both sides have since refrained from attacking the other.

A Straying of the Hawks

But many Fatah Hawks are now ready to fight the Israelis again. Since the Hebron attack, gunmen from the Fatah Hawks and Hamas have paraded together through the rutted streets of Gaza, Hebron and Jericho.

In one such display of solidarity, masked Fatah Hawks, many carrying automatic weapons, entered the street in Gaza with members of the Qassim Brigades, the armed wing of Hamas.

"We are all ready to renew attacks against Israeli soldiers and settlers," said a leader of the Hawks, as he stood in a garbage-strewn alley among his men. "We have given up on the peace process and we can't stand by while Israelis massacre our people. Arafat and his people in Tunis tried to make peace, but we are the ones who live here and must protect our people. We have no choice."

It is probably premature to write off Mr. Arafat, who has plenty of time to rebound before the Palestinian elections set for July but likely to be postponed. But if the peace talks remain stymied, and violence continues, it could strengthen the hand of Hamas.

"The people here see nothing good from this agreement," said Sami Abu Samhadaneh, who recently resigned from the P.L.O. steering committee in the Gaza Strip. "They are furious at Arafat for making concessions while the Israelis continue the occupation and the murder of Palestinians. They don't see him appointing the right people. They don't see improvements. Disillusionment is total."

In Hebron, now closed and under nearly constant curfew, Palestinian flags have been replaced by black flags of mourning. When a car entered the city with the Palestinian flag in the window, a crowd made the driver remove it.

"That is Arafat's flag," said one young man derisively.

Little Faith in Peace

Jabrin Natsheh, whose brother was killed in the massacre, stood at a reception hall in Hebron receiving visitors who were expressing condolences.

"The P.L.O. no longer represents us," he said. "It does not ask us our opinion. It carries out talks while we live in a prison. I don't believe this peace settlement will ever happen."

Mr. Arafat suspended the talks after the massacre and called for international protection for the Palestinians and the disarming of the 120,000 Jewish settlers. He has called for the dismantling of "provocative" settlements set up in the heart of Palestinian cities.

But even the measures demanded by the P.L.O., which Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin appears unwilling to accept, may not be enough to bridge the gap between the aging Palestinian leaders and the bitter young men who throng the streets in Gaza and the West Bank.

"There are deep divisions now between the leadership, which comes from an older generation that often lives outside the country, and the young people who sacrificed and carried out the uprising," said Ihab al-Ashkar, another former member of the P.L.O. steering committee in Gaza. "The leadership has lost touch, and because it has lost touch it is losing control. Many mistakes have been made. Many people have been neglected."

The young men's frustration was fed by recent P.L.O. appointments that went to Arafat cronies.

Hebron Massacre Further Wounds Arafat's Image

In the large yellow stucco house in Gaza City that is home to the local P.L.O. headquarters, officials played down the disenchantment.

"These posters of Chairman Arafat were defaced by children," said Sobeh K. Masri, a P.L.O. official. "Most people are still behind him." But even Mr. Masri admitted Mr. Arafat could find himself deserted by some of his rank and file.

"It may be impossible to stop our young men from resuming violent attacks against the settlers if the Israelis do not disarm them," said Mr. Masri, "especially if the Israelis also continue to delay the withdrawal. There is only so much we can do."

In the sprawling market in the Shati refugee camp in Gaza City, vendors stood over wooden carts piled with green chili peppers, eggplants and tomatoes. In the crush of shoppers it was hard to find anyone who had good words for the P.L.O. chief.

"Every young man now has a duty to get himself a gun and shoot Israelis," said Abu al-Abed, 40, a beefy man in an old green overcoat. "We have had enough of Arafat's talk. What has it given us? More dead, more suffering and more occupation."

Graphic

Photo: Palestinian women walking past Israeli policemen after Friday's prayers at Al Aksa mosque in Jerusalem. To prevent unrest, Palestinian men under the age of 40 were not allowed on the mosque grounds. (Associated Press) (pg. 2)

Map of the Gaza Strip, Israel (pg. 2)

Load-Date: March 5, 1994

Terror used as tool in peace process: Israel

THE AUSTRALIAN

September 5, 1997, Friday

Copyright 1997 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Section: WORLD; Pg. 8

Length: 721 words

Body

JERUSALEM: Israel accused the Palestinian Authority of using terror as a tool in the peace process after last night's triple suicide bombing in a central Jerusalem shopping mall.

"This attack tragically underlines Israel's insistence upon ensuring security as the basis of the peace process," an Israeli government spokesman, Moshe Fogel, said.

"The Palestinians are using terror as a tool in the peace process," he said. "This is outrageous and we're not going to stand for it."

AFP

The Islamic radical movement **Hamas** claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to AFP.

The blasts came before a visit to the region by US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, who is due to arrive in Israel next Wednesday.

Israel immediately reimposed a closure on the Palestinian areas that had been partially lifted following the July 30 suicide bombings in a Jerusalem market that killed 15 Israelis and the two attackers.

"Just as we were lifting the closure, we were 'rewarded' by this terrorist attack," Mr Fogel said.

He said Israel had a "gamut of options available" to use against the Palestinians to force them to fight anti-Israeli groups.

The Palestinian Authority also condemned the bombing and called on Israel not to respond by imposing further sanctions on the Palestinians.

"We condemn this sort of operation which targets civilians, and our position in principle is against terrorism," said Ahmed Abdel Rahman, a senior adviser to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

"But what is needed now is to push forward the peace process, not to impose more closure.

Closure creates a fertile ground for more violence and terrorism," Mr Abdel Rahman said.

"The only way to ensure security is to achieve peace and to respond to the rights of the Palestinian people and implement our agreements."

Terror used as tool in peace process: Israel

After hearing of the blasts, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu made his way to his Jerusalem office from Tel Aviv to meet security advisers to assess the situation.

After the July 30 bombings, Israel withheld \$55 million owed to the Palestinian Authority as a form of punishment.

Israel demands that the Palestinians clamp down on radical groups before it will resume talks that broke off almost six months ago after Israel began building a Jewish housing project in annexed East Jerusalem.

AFP

HISTORY OF ATTACKS 1997

July 30: A double suicide bombing in Jerusalem's Jewish market killed 15 Israelis, the two unidentified bombers and left scores of people injured. After the attack, Israel clamped a blockade on the West Bank and Gaza Strip and demanded the Palestinian Authority arrest hundreds of Islamic militants -which the Palestinians refused to do.

March 21: A suicide bombing at a sidewalk cafe in Tel Aviv kills three Israeli women, the Palestinian bomber, and wounds 46 people.

March 13: A Jordanian soldier shoots dead seven Israeli schoolgirls on a field trip in Bakura, Jordan.

January 9: A double bombing in Tel Aviv wounds 13 people.

1996

March 4: A bomb attack in Tel Aviv kills 13 Israelis, including a soldier.

March 3: A suicide bombing on a Jerusalem bus kills 19 people including 10 Israelis, seven Romanians, an Ethiopian and a Palestinian.

February 25: A double suicide bombing in Jerusalem and Ashkelon, claimed by Hamas, kills 26 people. Twenty-five people died in the first attack against a bus: 22 Israelis, including eight soldiers, two Americans and a Palestinian. The second bombing, in Ashkelon, kills an Israeli soldier.

1995

August 21: An unidentified attacker sets off a bomb in a Jerusalem bus, killing five people, including an American, and wounding 89.

July 24: An unidentified suicide bomber activates a bomb aboard a bus in Ramat Gan, near Tel Aviv, killing six passengers.

April 9: An Islamic Jihad suicide bomber strikes in the middle of an Israeli military convoy near the Kfar Darom settlement in Gaza Strip, killing seven soldiers and a US tourist.

January 22: Two Islamic Jihad militants blow themselves up amid a group of Israeli troops at the Beit Lid crossing near Netanya, killing 21 soldiers.

1994

November 11: An Islamic Jihad member detonates a bomb near an Israeli military position in Netzarim, a Jewish settlement in the autonomous Gaza Strip, killing three officers.

October 19: An Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) militant sets off a bomb on a Tel Aviv bus, killing 23 passengers.

Terror used as tool in peace process: Israel

Load-Date: March 1, 2002

End of Document

Briefs

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

October 11, 1997 Saturday Final Edition

Copyright 1997 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: OBSERVER; Pg. B3; News

Length: 732 words

Body

JERUSALEM: ISRAEL ON ALERT FOR YOM KIPPUR

Israel went on high alert yesterday for Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish year, as a hardline leader of the Islamic-militant group Hamas threatened to "terrorize" the movement's enemies.

An Israeli police official said security had been bolstered at synagogues and patrols reinforced around Jerusalem, where 21 Israelis were killed in attacks by Hamas suicide bombers July 30 and Sept. 4.

The measures for Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement when observant Jews fast and flock to prayers, are in line with those taken on other holy days to guard against attack.

Israel Radio said security officials fear Hamas militants could seek revenge for a bungled attempt by Israel's Mossad secret service last month to kill one of their political leaders, Khaled Meshal, in Jordan.

Spectator wire services

LONDON: BRITANNIA DECISION DRAWS CRITICISM

There was anger yesterday at the announcement that the Royal Yacht Britannia is not to be replaced or refurbished.

Lord Ashbourne, chairman of the All-Party Royal Yacht Parliamentary Group, said Britain had "lost its flagship."

Senior naval officers said the decision represented the loss of a national asset. Some industrialists challenged the government's claim that it was impossible to renew or refurbish Britannia without spending public money.

George Robertson, the Defence Secretary, confirmed the decision, to decommission Britannia after a final voyage around the United Kingdom.

The Queen will attend the paying-off ceremony on Dec 11 in Portsmouth with other members of the Royal Family in a gesture of affection for a ship that has sailed more than a million miles and taken part in 85 state visits.

BORDEAUX, FRANCE: WAR CRIMES ACCUSED FREED FROM PRISON

In a move that could keep Maurice Papon out of prison for the rest of his life, a court ruled yesterday the former Vichy official can walk free during his trial for allegedly sending French Jews to Nazi death camps.

Briefs

The families of Holocaust victims were outraged at the decision, which freed the former cabinet minister from prison on the third day of his trial. Under French law he will remain free, even if he is convicted, until all appeals have been heard. That process that could take years.

The court noted Papon's age -- 87 -- and his health in ordering his release. Papon complained of chest pains during court proceedings Thursday and was hospitalized overnight, although he attended yesterday's hearing. He underwent triple bypass surgery last year.

LONDON: U.K. RECOGNIZES GAY RELATIONSHIPS

Foreigners in long-term homosexual relationships with British citizens will be allowed to settle in the United Kingdom following a change to the immigration rules ordered by the London government.

Heterosexual couples who cannot legally marry will also benefit from the change, which gives people in common law or same-sex relationships similar rights to bring their lovers into the country as those granted to married people.

The move was welcomed as a significant step towards equality by homosexual rights groups and immigrant welfare organizations, but denounced by opposition Tory MPs as a violation of the institution of marriage.

WASHINGTON: SAUDI DISSIDENT TO HAVE CHARGES DROPPED

A U.S. federal judge plans to dismiss charges against a Saudi dissident deported from Canada who subsequently backed out of plea bargain agreement to tell investigators what he knew about terrorist activities in the Middle East.

Judge Emmet Sullivan said yesterday he would issue a written order Oct. 21 dismissing charges against Hani al-Sayegh, who had been accused of taking part in a 1994-1995 plot -- never carried out -- to kill Americans in Saudi Arabia. Investigators said they didn't have enough evidence against him.

The government had hoped al-Sayegh would provide information about a June 1996 bombing that killed 19 American airmen.

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE: FIGHTING ERUPTS IN SIERRA LEONE

Fighting erupted yesterday between forces loyal to Sierra Leone's military rulers and Nigerian troops spearheading efforts to reinstate its deposed president. At least five civilians were killed.

One shell from the clash, the third battle in three months for a Nigerian-held base in the town of Jui, landed near a crowded market in the eastern suburb of Wellington, killing a mother and her baby, residents said.

A second shell hit a house killing two women and a man there.

Load-Date: October 14, 2002

Families flee south Lebanon in fear of Israeli reprisal; US is seen as having given nod to raids, reports Robert Fisk in Beirut

The Independent (London)

July 31, 1994, Sunday

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Section: INTERNATIONAL NEWS PAGE; Page 8

Length: 958 words

Byline: ROBERT FISK

Body

HUNDREDS of families continued to flee southern Lebanon yesterday in fear of Israel's threatened reprisal against the Hizbollah and other pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon for the bombings in London, Buenos Aires and Panama.

Lebanese government officials privately warned that Warren Christopher's speech two days ago - in which the US Secretary of State blamed the Hizbollah for "perhaps" all the bombings - meant that Washington had given Israel a green light for retaliation in Lebanon.

As Hizbollah leaders moved from their usual offices amid rumours that Israel might try to strike at targets in the capital, Beirut, the Lebanese foreign ministry refused to countenance extradition to Argentina of Sheikh Sobhi Tofeili, a founder of the Hizbollah who has been named in Buenos Aires as one of the men behind this month's double bombing in the city.

The Foreign Minister, Faris Bouez, said that there were "no solid, reasonable documents that contain evidence" against Sheikh Tofeili, whose Bekaa Valley followers are now more radical than the Hizbollah leadership of Sayed Hassan Nasrallah in Beirut.

Sheikh Tofeili, who has strenuously denied any connection with the anti-Jewish atrocities, is now widely regarded as the Hizbollah cleric responsible for the kidnapping of Westerners in Lebanon in the late Eighties; for example, Terry Anderson, the longest-held hostage, was imprisoned for almost a year in a building next to his Beirut headquarters, along with two French captives and the former dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut, Thomas Sutherland.

It is equally clear, however, that Israeli revenge is exactly what Sheikh Tofeili's Iranian-backed satellite group is now seeking, having adopted Israel's "eye-for-an-eye" policy of retaliation with grim enthusiasm. Supported by those Iranian clerics opposed to the presidency of Hashemi Rafsanjani, it is as anxious to extend its war against Israel as Israel and the US are to pursue a war against "international terrorism".

In this context, it is easy to forget Israel's role in helping to create the Hizbollah, which Sheikh Tofeili and others founded to counter the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and its own contacts with a group which it purports to regard as the source of all evil.

For there have been repeated messages sent between Hizbollah and Israeli officials through a neutral third party; and on one occasion in the mid-Eighties, the Israelis - anxious at the time to upset the power base of the Shia

Families flee south Lebanon in fear of Israeli reprisal; US is seen as having given nod to raids, reports Robert Fisk in Beirut

Amal militia in southern Lebanon - freely allowed heavily armed Hizbollah units to pass through its occupation zone south of Jezzine, along with mortars and rocket launchers, in order to travel from the lower Bekaa Valley to the Iqlim al Tofah district.

Just as Israel has in the past been prepared to assist the Hizbollah in this way, so it once encouraged the Islamic Palestinian movement Hamas in the occupied territories, when Hamas was regarded as a rival to Yasser Arafat's PLO - which then constituted Israel's "terrorist" enemy. Now that Arafat has been turned into a statesman, Hamas has been named as the super-"terrorists" - even though several of its leaders, when they did not oppose Israel with weapons, met Shimon Peres, the Israeli Foreign Minister, in the Gaza Strip.

If this seems confusing to the Western nations - Britain included - which are now being urged to sign up for the new US-Israeli battle against world "terrorism", many Arabs are reflecting on the fact that it is Israel and the US that will be deciding which "terrorists" the world will be expected to fight. Iran and the Hizbollah are top of the list, of course, with Hamas a close second. Those guilty of the numerically worst "terrorist" atrocity in the Middle East in the past 15 years - the Lebanese Phalange militia which slaughtered hundreds of Palestinian men, women and children in the Sabra and Chatila camps in 1982 - will not be on the list, presumably because they were at the time allies of Israel.

Nor will the perpetrators of the "terrorist" bombing of a Maronite church north of Beirut this year; the US has just refused to extradite to Lebanon one of the men who has been accused here of planning the bombing, which killed nine Lebanese civilians.

The US says that it might "consider" such an extradition if Lebanon "arrests the terrorists" who planned the US embassy and marine base bombings in 1983. It may be significant that testimony and charges in the church bombing trial - which is supposed to start later this summer - contains details of contacts between Lebanese Christians arrested for the bombing and Israeli intelligence officers in southern Lebanon and northern Israel.

All Palestinian groups opposed to last year's PLO-Israeli Declaration of Principles - 10 of them have their head offices in Damascus - will probably be suitable targets for Israeli attack in Lebanon (and probably suspects in future bombings), not least because one of them, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command, is still suspected of involvement in the Lockerbie bombing.

However, gunmen in the South Lebanon Army, Israel's surrogate force in the country, will be safe from the world's wrath - even though some of them have killed UN soldiers. The "terrorist" murderers of two Irish UN troops shot in the back of the head in April 1980, for instance, are still living under Israel's protection in its occupation zone near Bint Jbail, although they did live for two years in Detroit, flying there through Ben Gurion airport.

There are, therefore, "terrorists" aplenty throughout the Middle East. Western security officials will be relieved that they can remain on good terms with some of them.

(Photograph omitted)

Load-Date: August 1, 1994

MIDEAST VIOLENCE FEEDS ON ITSELF

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

April 16, 1996, Tuesday, FIVE STAR LIFT Edition

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Section: EDITORIAL; Pg. 10B; EDITORIAL

Length: 410 words

Body

Given the political and military climate in Israel after a series of suicide bombings by **Hamas**, the nation's immediate, forceful retaliation against attacks by Lebanese guerrillas was not only predictable but justifiable. Unfortunately, the following days brought the cycle of escalation and intensity of violence that is all-too-familiar in the Middle East. Now, with Israel's continued actions raising questions, a diplomatic solution is needed to restore peace while allowing both sides to step back.

Even when Israel appeared to be moving toward peace with the Palestinians and was making headway with Syria, relations on its northern border with Lebanon remained tense. Since 1993, operations along the nine-mile-wide security zone that separates the two countries had continued, but civilians had been able to live in relative security.

That tentative peace was shattered earlier this month when a Lebanese civilian was killed in what Israel called an accident; in response, the Lebanese forces known as Hezbollah, or the Party of God, attacked the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shemona.

From that exchange, the violence quickly spread and escalated, with Israel making apparent the strength of its military. Targets included a Syrian anti-aircraft position and an ambulance that was hit by an Israeli gunship, killing **women** and children. Israel expressed regret at the civilian deaths, but the image prompted comments on how far and how long the Israeli operations will extend.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres, facing a difficult election at the end of May, has received strong support at home for his show of force. Of course, his actions were not simply motivated by politics. His drop in popularity after the **Hamas** bombings reflected not just a lack of confidence in his government but a strong, justifiable feeling among Israelis that the Palestinian peace process had failed to deliver the security that it promised. The attacks from Lebanon, with the implied approval of Syria, only heightened the feelings of fear and frustration.

At this point, though, how much more will the continued fury accomplish? Winding down the spiral of violence is always harder than cranking it up, but true security will only come when the shelling stops. The United States and others with interests in the region should try to broker an agreement that can stem the bloodshed.

Otherwise, as has been demonstrated too many times before, the hate can grow out of all proportion.

Load-Date: April 16, 1996

Bombers strike in Israel;
Market awash with the dead

The Tampa Tribune (Florida)

July 31, 1997, Thursday,

FINAL EDITION

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Section: NATION/WORLD,

Length: 754 words

Body

SUMMARY: At least 15 people are killed and scores injured when two men carrying explosives blow themselves up in an outdoor market in Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM - Two men carried briefcases packed with explosives and nails into Jerusalem's most crowded outdoor market Wednesday and blew themselves up, sending body parts and blood-soaked vegetables flying.

The blasts killed at least 15 people, including the two bombers, and injured more than 150, striking at the teetering Mideast peace process at a time when renewed progress seemed plausible.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's Cabinet met in emergency session to suspend peace talks with the Palestinians, which resumed this week after a four-month deadlock, until Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat acts against the militants "with determination," Israel TV said.

GWEN ACKERMAN; of The Associated Press

A leaflet claiming to be from the militant Islamic group **Hamas** took responsibility.

Mahaneh Yehuda, Jerusalem's main fruit and vegetable market, was packed with shoppers when the two bombs went off in an alley, about 50 yards apart, at 1:15 p.m.

"People flew in the air without legs, without arms, without clothes," 43-year-old Sarah Yamin said.

Awnings covering the alley were torn apart and vegetable stands and clothing displays overturned; scraps of clothing dangled from telephone lines.

The market has been the site of a dozen bombings and attempted bombings since the 1960s, but the latest assault was the deadliest.

President Clinton postponed a new peace initiative by U.S. envoy Dennis Ross, who was to arrive in the region today.

The attacks came just days after Netanyahu appeared on TV to highlight his success in preventing the deadly suicide bombings that bedeviled his predecessors and led to his election last year.

Bombers strike in Israel ; Market awash with the dead

Shortly after the bombing, Arafat called Netanyahu to express his condolences, resulting in what Netanyahu spokesman Shai Bazak called a "tough conversation."

Arafat, speaking in the West Bank city of Jericho shortly before declaring a state of emergency, said he "strongly and completely" condemns the violence, which he said "is not only aimed at Israelis but at the peace."

Arafat said he hoped Israel would not use the attacks as a pretext for further delays in peace talks, which collapsed in March over Israeli building into disputed territories and Israeli demands for a crackdown on Palestinian militants.

Israeli television reported that Arafat was expected to conduct mass arrests of Islamic militants in the West Bank and Gaza.

News reports said the two bombers apparently drove to the market together wearing black coats and white shirts. Each carried a briefcase packed with 22 pounds of explosives, police said.

"I heard the explosions one after another," said 65-year-old Simha Kadoori, speaking from a hospital bed after doctors removed a 1-inch black nail lodged in her chest. "I fell, saw blood on my chest."

Shopkeepers were ordered to close their stores while police searched for more explosives. Bomb squads picked up blackened screws and nails, packed into the bombs to increase their deadly impact.

Dozens of Israelis gathered near the site of the attack, and some shouted, "What kind of peace is this? Who needs this peace?"

A leaflet signed by **Hamas** claimed responsibility and demanded the release of its jailed spiritual leader, Sheik Ahmed Yassin, and all Palestinian prisoners.

The leaflet said the demands must be met by 9 p.m. Sunday.

Sheik Abdel Aziz Rantisi, the No. 2 man in **Hamas**' political leadership, cast doubt on the claim's authenticity, saying "the tone of the leaflet is unusual."

Israel immediately cut off the West Bank and Gaza Strip, barring tens of thousands of Palestinians from jobs in Israel. (CHART) Market bombs The outdoor market in Jerusalem where two bombs exploded Wednesday has been the site of a dozen bombings and attempted bombings since the 1960s, but the latest assault was the deadliest: In November 1968, a car bomb exploded at the entrance of the century-old market, killing 12 Israelis and wounding 53. In January 1979, a bomb injured 23 Israelis. In May 1990, a bomb killed one man and wounded nine people. In December of that year, a suicide bomber died when the bomb strapped to her body exploded prematurely in a **women**'s bathroom in the limestone-walled market. On several occasions, officials detonated bombs before anyone was injured. That was the case in August 1974, when police found a bomb hidden in a baby stroller in the market and defused it. Source: The Associated Press

Graphic

PHOTO 3(2C); MAP (C); CHART,
(C) (MAP) Site of bombings KRT News Service map

Load-Date: August 2, 1997

ISRAEL TO FREE 760, BUT TIMING IS IN QUESTION

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

October 24, 1993, SUNDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1993 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 3A

Length: 359 words

Dateline: CAIRO, EGYPT

Body

Israel has agreed to free the first 760 of thousands of Palestinian prisoners on Sunday, the PLO said.

But the Israeli army said Saturday that the release of the prisoners would not begin before Monday.

Gad Ben-Ari, spokesman to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, said: "When the decision is made on the date of the release, a formal statement will be issued."

Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization jointly announced Thursday that Israel would begin to free Palestinian prisoners.

The PLO statement came from its information office in Cairo. It said the 760 are prisoners who are sick, women, younger than 18 or older than 50.

The PLO also said it had reached agreement with Israel to release all Palestinian detainees in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem by Dec. 13. The Israeli-PLO accord granting limited self-rule to the Palestinians specifies that Dec. 13 is the date that Israel's occupying forces are to begin withdrawing from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

Both sides said they hoped the step would advance the peace process and prevent violence from PLO factions opposed to Yasser Arafat's peace efforts.

But differences persisted over the number to be set free as well as whether Israel will release the 500 to 600 Palestinians convicted of killing its citizens. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel criticized reports of impending large-scale releases.

Talks between the PLO and Israel are to continue Monday in the Egyptian resort of Taba.

Palestinians say Israel is holding 11,000 Palestinians. Israel says the number is closer to 9,500.

Most were arrested in the uprising that began in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in December 1987. The army provides no breakdown, but in many cases the offense were stone-throwing and or simply membership in the PLO. PLO membership is no longer a crime.

Most have been convicted, but several hundred are being held without charge in so-called administrative detention.

ISRAEL TO FREE 760, BUT TIMING IS IN QUESTION

The PLO statement in Cairo said those to be released belong to all Palestinian factions, including **Hamas**, a radical Islamic fundamentalist group. **Hamas** opposes the PLO-Israeli agreement signed at the White House.

Graphic

Photo of Kevin Greene, from Granite City South, is a sack master.

Load-Date: October 25, 1993

End of Document

METRO NEWS BRIEFS: NEW JERSEY;
Catholic School Teachers Poised to Go on Strike - Correction Appended

The New York Times

 **Correction Appended**

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Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section B; ; Section B; Page 2; Column 5; Metropolitan Desk ; Column 5;

Length: 2923 words

Dateline: CAMDEN

Body

Barring a last minute settlement, lay teachers at eight Roman Catholic high schools in the Archdiocese of Camden are scheduled to go on strike tomorrow.

The 225 members of the South Jersey Catholic School Teachers Organization will be in classrooms today for the first day of classes, but plan to set up picket lines at all eight schools tomorrow morning, said Bill Blumenstein, the union's president.

The archdiocese has offered to raise the teachers' salaries 3.25 percent next year and 3.5 percent in each of the following two years. The union wants 6.75 percent raises in each of the three years.

The schools will remain open and administrators will help conduct classes, said Dr. David Coghlan, the superintendent of archdiocesan schools.

During the years Rajoub sat in prison, the Israelis continued to suppress Fatah in the occupied territories and tacitly gave support to a movement they hoped would drain power from the P.L.O. -- the movement that became **Hamas**. Rajoub's brother Nayef, and another brother, Nasser, both turned to the virulent form of religious nationalism **Hamas** now represents.

Jibril Rajoub does not talk easily about his brother's path. When I mentioned Nayef's endorsement of suicide bombing to Jibril one evening in Jericho, he said: "I don't think he would say this. He is one of the most important figures of **Hamas** in Hebron, and I think he is one of the wisest and most realistic. Did the Israelis tell you this?"

No, Nayef did.

"Well, I am not my brother's spokesman," he huffed. "I like him as a brother. I'm the older brother and he respects me. Family is important, but the most important thing is freedom for our people, so, to me, the most important thing is our national interest. I should not be pushed into the corner about the issue of my brother. He is like any Palestinian. He should obey the law. He has the right to reject the peace process, but he has no right to encourage violence."

METRO NEWS BRIEFS: NEW JERSEY ; Catholic School Teachers Poised to Go on Strike

But earlier this month, Rajoub found himself in a dust-up after an Israeli newspaper reported his saying that the Islamic Jihad and Hamas were his partners in the struggle against Israel -- this shortly after Arafat publicly embraced Hamas leaders. Netanyahu made a point of mentioning Rajoub's comment to me when I spoke with him, declaring: "Rajoub is supposed to be fighting against them, working against them, and here he says he shares the same goal. What kind of message is that?" I called Rajoub after I spoke with Netanyahu, and he had this to say: "The Prime Minister is an absolute liar. This was a statement I made several months ago, and it was taken out of context. What I said is that Hamas is part of the Palestinian people. This is a fact."

Though Rajoub says he no longer endorses the "armed struggle," as the P.L.O. once labeled attacks on civilian targets, he does not repudiate his Fatah past. "It was a practical means to achieve our national aspirations," he says. "For sure, I regret civilians being killed. I myself never -- never, never -- attacked or gave orders to attack civilians."

There are Israeli security officials who doubt this. Rajoub himself admits taking part in a plot early in this decade to assassinate Ariel Sharon (who, in the Palestinian mind, is not a civilian politician and ex-general but a devilish terrorist). But terrorist pasts are counted against only very few men in the new, post-handshake reality. The fact that Amin al-Hindi, the head of the Mukhabarat, was a mastermind of the 1972 Munich massacre of Israeli athletes doesn't stop Israelis from working with him, when he will work with them. Even Kanan, Rajoub's deputy, happily admits his role in bombing Israeli supermarkets. "That was the armed struggle," he says.

Rajoub was freed by the Israelis in 1985 as part of a prisoner exchange, and he immediately returned to his Fatah work, building on his wide network of ex-prisoners to strengthen the Tanzim, the Fatah cell structure, on the West Bank.

Rajoub's cells became operative when the intifada broke out in 1987. He was soon arrested and deported, eventually landing in Tunis, and soon after, at Arafat's side. In a movement in which proximity to the chairman equals power, Rajoub had power, becoming Arafat's intifada enforcer. He coordinated strike days and controlled the flow of money into the occupied territories.

When the idea of Palestinian autonomy -- and the dream of Arafat's return to the occupied territories -- swept through the Middle East, Rajoub was ready to make the switch from Arafat's enforcer-in-exile to Arafat's enforcer-on-the-ground. Though he had legitimate street popularity, Rajoub left nothing to chance, carefully organizing for himself an outpouring of affection when he crossed the Jordan River into autonomous Jericho for the first time in 1994. He quickly built a network of agents, drawing on the Tanzim, the Fatah rank-and-file, on former prisoners and, cleverly, on Shabak's own network of collaborators, who were shaken by the sudden turn of events and who found protection instead of punishment in Rajoub's arms.

"He's a 'mamzer,'" a tough bastard, says Gideon Ezra, with a trace of admiration. Ezra watched from his Shabak office as Rajoub built the preventive security network. "He will do the job from nothing, with his own hands."

His reputation for difficulty spans the divide between Israelis and Palestinians. Ezra says -- and other ex-Shabak officials agree -- that Rajoub is an ornery and occasionally duplicitous security partner. "Jibril can be very nice," Ezra says. "He can be the other way too."

It appears that he gets along well with his C.I.A. interlocutors, who have refereed -- to Israel's chagrin -- the security relationship. Two years ago, when Arafat spoke at Harvard University and conquered hearts, Rajoub visited with C.I.A. officials and complained about Israel's fixation with mass arrests, according to Abed Alloun, a top aide to Rajoub. "The Israelis are always handing us lists of people they want arrested, and so the boss went to the C.I.A. and said, 'Let the three of us review each name on the lists,' " Alloun says. "The Israelis refused to participate."

Some Israelis do admit that Rajoub knows his lists. As an intelligence gatherer, he has an inestimable advantage over the other Palestinian security agencies on his turf. Ninety percent of his agents are drawn from the West Bank, and they are wired into the life of every town and village. More and more frequently, Rajoub's activities extend beyond the realm of mere intelligence gathering. According to the Palestinian Human Rights Monitoring Group,

METRO NEWS BRIEFS: NEW JERSEY ; Catholic School Teachers Poised to Go on Strike

Rajoub consults regularly with the editor of the largest Palestinian newspaper, Al-Quds, helping to make up the front page of this supposedly independent newspaper.

If Rajoub is an ambiguous figure to Israelis -- if it is hard to discern the true depth of his commitment to the peace process -- then he is also an ambiguous figure, at best, to Palestinians worried about the antidemocratic nature of their nascent state. Rajoub's security force, though not considered the most brutal in the territories, has still been condemned by human rights activists. Much of the criticism directed at Rajoub from human rights investigators stems from when he was cooperating with Israeli security forces in the suppression of Islamic fundamentalists.

One of Rajoub's most persistent critics is Bassam Eid, who heads the Palestinian Human Rights Monitoring Group. Rajoub said that "it is no great honor for you to meet this man Eid," and Eid returned the compliment.

"He is an important man," Eid said of Rajoub, "but I don't know for whom he is important. We don't know which side Jibril Rajoub is representing. Maybe tonight there will be massive arrests and I will come to the Authority and say, 'These are arbitrary arrests.' They will say, 'It is the Israeli and American pressure that makes us do it.' " Eid says he will take up arms himself to stop a Hamas takeover, but he will defend the Islamic fundamentalists' right to due process in the meantime. He is a rare figure in the Middle East, and not a wholly realistic one.

On our way to Ramallah to meet the family of a man who has disappeared into the Palestinian prison system, Eid described the rough underside of security cooperation.

"On the 21st of March this year there was an attack on a cafe in Tel Aviv and three women were killed," he recalled. "The bomber was from a certain village, and the Israelis imposed a closure on that village. Three people from that village who work in Hebron were arrested by Rajoub's preventive security and they were tortured. They confessed that they had relations with the bomber. Soon the Israelis come with bulldozers and destroy the houses of the three men arrested by preventive security. They said they demolished the houses according to the confessions of these three men. But who gives them the confessions? Jibril Rajoub."

Eid was trading in dangerous accusations, and I asked him if he fears reprisals. "I am not scared -- I don't know why," he said, as we skirted the Israeli checkpoint into the city.

The man who has gone missing, Shafiq Abdel-Wahab, is a prominent real-estate agent who, if rumor is to be believed, committed the capital crime of selling land to Israelis. His family denies it, vociferously. "My father has never done such a thing," his son Raed said.

On June 21, agents from a police force -- the family isn't sure which one, though Eid believes it was the Mukhabarat -- seized Abdel-Wahab from his Ramallah office. His family has not seen him since. His wife and sons petitioned high officials, including Arafat himself, to tell them if Abdel-Wahab was alive. They asked Sameh Kanan, Rajoub's deputy, for help; they asked the Governor of Ramallah for help, too. No one came forward to tell the family where he was being held, much less why. "Nobody believes that his disappearance was unjustified," Raed said. "Our neighbors believe he must have done something terrible to deserve such a punishment."

As we left Ramallah, Eid turned to me and said, "There is no democracy here."

Rajoub bristles when the subject of human rights is broached. "From the beginning I have ordered respect for human rights," he says. "There were individual mistakes that were made. But most of us are ex-prisoners! We suffered in Israeli jails."

And learned, too. In a perverse manifestation of the Stockholm syndrome, human rights activists say that the Palestinian police employ the same techniques on their prisoners that Israel once used on them. These include sleep deprivation and the binding technique known in the interrogation rooms of Shabak and preventive security alike as "shabah," in which a prisoner's hands are first tied together behind him, and then tied to a pole high off the ground.

METRO NEWS BRIEFS: NEW JERSEY ; Catholic School Teachers Poised to Go on Strike

"Jibril learned our techniques," Gideon Ezra, the former Shabak official says. "We were rougher then." Like many Likud leaders, Ezra believes in the exceptionalism of Arab dastardliness, and so quickly adds, "The Palestinians do things I couldn't dream of."

At least a dozen Palestinians have died at the hands of their torturers during the short history of the Palestinian penal system. Eid says that for the families of these men, the rule of Arafat "is not a blessing."

For Ami Ayalon, it is. Or it is at least not a curse.

Ayalon is the chief of the Shabak, a retired navy admiral and a war hero, but he is also, to the Likud Party, too much the peacenik. People close to senior intelligence officials told me that Ayalon, along with senior military officials including the chief of army intelligence, have told the Prime Minister that his efforts to weaken Arafat by freezing the peace process will cause trouble for Israel. He even sparred in the Knesset with Menachem Begin's son, Benny Begin, on this point.

Senior Palestinian officials say that in the days after the Mahane Yehuda bombing, Ayalon, while expressing frustration with the Palestinians over their failure to move on security cooperation, also expressed his disapproval, "as a human being," of Netanyahu's punitive closures of the Palestinian areas.

The Shabak is entirely a subterranean organization; it has no address and no spokesman, and Ayalon never speaks on the record. But a predecessor explained his predicament.

"It was very clear to me from Rabin and then Peres that we need a strong Arafat," said Carmi Gillon, who served as head of the Shabak under Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres. "I think that it is in the best interests of Israel that Arafat stay in power. At least when you're negotiating with Arafat you know he has the ability to enforce these agreements. This doesn't mean he has the desire, but he has the ability. It's a pity for Ami Ayalon that he doesn't have this answer from Netanyahu."

Rajoub, not unhappy to see differences among the Israelis, readily agrees. "The problem is that those who are in Netanyahu's kitchen cabinet know nothing about Palestinians," he says. "The Israeli intelligence institutions are aware of the situation, but the Netanyahu people are not."

Netanyahu maintains that the intelligence he receives is far more nuanced than my understanding of it, and that his intelligence chiefs are in accord on a fundamental point: "The assumption of our intelligence community is that Arafat has not given up violence as a political weapon."

For Rajoub, Netanyahu's hard line provides the Palestinian Authority with an excuse to avoid acting systematically against terror. Rajoub calls Netanyahu a "freier," a stupid 'freier,' " which is a terrible insult. A "freier" is a sucker, and it is a paralyzing term in hypermacho Israel, where men live in fear of being made the fool. Netanyahu won election by portraying Shimon Peres as a freier for the Palestinians. To Rajoub, Netanyahu is "a freier for the extremists of his party."

Yaacov Peri, the former head of Shabak who negotiated the first security agreements with the Palestinians said: "It's a vicious circle we're trapped in. The Palestinians say they can't guarantee security without movement in the peace process, and we say we can't move the process without security."

Today, the romance that marked the early days for security cooperation has curdled into something sour. There is no trust between the parties, only pessimism. Last month, the outgoing commander of the Israeli Army's Hebron brigade captured the essence of the relationship in an epigram: "I no longer see the Palestinians as an enemy," Col. Gadi Shamni said. "I see them as a threat."

Meaningful security cooperation is necessary for movement toward final status negotiations, but it will not come without a series of substantive and symbolic gestures. According to Palestinian officials, American diplomats asked them in the days after the market bombing to put on a show for the benefit of the Israeli public: a filmed raid on a Hamas hideout, a news conference before a table piled with captured Hamas weapons. The Palestinians refused.

METRO NEWS BRIEFS: NEW JERSEY ; Catholic School Teachers Poised to Go on Strike

Netanyahu, too, had shown scant interest throughout the summer in making the gestures necessary to jump-start the stalled peace process.

To Rajoub, Netanyahu's refusal to make Rabin-style concessions will lead to disaster. In our last interview, Rajoub, who says he has sworn off violence, warned, opaquely but ominously, that the Israelis will soon understand the price of a stalled-out peace process.

"After a series of shocks, Netanyahu will understand," he said, leaving the nature of the shocks unspecified.

Last week, after the bombing in the pedestrian mall, these words struck me as particularly eerie. And so I called Rajoub, reaching him late at night, and asked him if that day's attack, which pushed the peace process to the brink and brought with it the explicit threat of unilateral Israeli intervention, would lead him to conduct a crackdown.

He told me that his men were making a "200 percent effort" and that arrests would be made. But, he added, "no one can stop these bombings." When I pressed him on this point, he said: "I don't agree with the Israelis that we should fight Hamas. We will fight the phenomenon of violence." He would not explain the difference.

Three years ago, there was hope that trust would follow the historic handshake. This trust has dissipated. Madeleine Albright might be able to push both sides to restart the peace process, but real reconciliation is another matter.

On a weekday morning last month, I visited a joint patrol of Israelis and Palestinians on the beach road in Gaza. The Palestinians were drawn from the refugee camps near Khan Yunis; the Israelis from the paramilitary border police. The two squads rode in separate jeeps as they drove back and forth along the beach -- they are, in essence, the world's most heavily armed traffic patrol, ready to mediate auto accidents between Israelis and Palestinians. The Palestinian commander, who gave his name as Yahya, would not speak beyond pleasantries; the Israeli commander, a lieutenant named Yossi, did talk about the tentativeness of this minor experiment in reconciliation. The jeeps were parked facing each other on the beach as the eight men took cigarette breaks -- separately, in their own jeeps. On occasion, Yossi said, the two squads have eaten watermelon together, and relations are usually quite cordial. But when I asked him if he thought the Palestinians were capable of turning their AK-47's on the Israeli jeep, he said, "In a second, I think." When I asked him if his men were capable of shooting their Palestinian counterparts, he thought for a moment and said, "Yes, if it came to that."

Correction

A brief report last Monday, and another in New Jersey copies on Sept. 4, about contract negotiations involving lay teachers at eight Roman Catholic high schools in southern New Jersey, referred incorrectly to the Catholic body that operates the schools. It is the Diocese of Camden, not the Archdiocese.

An article on page 62 of The Times Magazine today, about the head of the Palestinian secret police, misstates the location of Dura, a town in the West Bank. It is west of Hebron, not east.

Correction-Date: September 15, 1997, Monday

Graphic

Photos: Man in the middle: Rajoub, Israel's ostensible partner in the war against terrorism, says "cooperation" is a dirty word to Palestinians.; Palestinian police, above, are charged with enforcing a peace that suicide bombings continue to unravel. Sheik Nayef, opposite, a Hamas leader, justifies terrorism, saying, "The ones killed are the sole reason life has become unbearable."; Timeout from Middle East tensions: Palestinians and Israelis on joint patrol in Gaza. (Photographs by Antoine Gyori/Sygma, for The New York Times); Rajoub and Israeli security officials met in

METRO NEWS BRIEFS: NEW JERSEY ; Catholic School Teachers Poised to Go on Strike

the wake of the Tel Aviv bombing in March. The Sept. 4 bombing in Jerusalem may have exhausted Israel's desire to talk. (Daoud Mizrahi/Agence France-Presse)

Load-Date: September 14, 1997

End of Document

Arafat and democracy

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

January 15, 1996, Monday, City Edition

Copyright 1996 Times Publishing Company

Section: EDITORIAL; EDITORIALS; Pg. 10A; EDITORIAL

Length: 431 words

Body

Many prominent Palestinians are deeply committed to true democracy, but Yasser Arafat doesn't appear to be one of them. Arafat and his Fatah wing of the PLO control the mechanics of the West Bank Palestinians' first legislative and presidential elections, and they so far have failed to assure that the process will be as fair and open as possible.

Some of the anti-democratic actions have been blunt. Several human rights advocates and independent journalists have been jailed or intimidated in other ways. Other tactics have been subtle. Elections were hastily scheduled for Jan. 20, giving opposition candidates little more than two weeks to challenge Arafat and his supporters. In fact, only one fringe candidate is running against Arafat, who is certain to become the Palestinians' first elected president.

PALESTINIAN

Arafat's efforts have not been all bad. He tried but failed to persuade *Hamas*, the militant Islamic group, to participate in the election. He did win a promise, for what it's worth, that *Hamas* will not try to disrupt the election or engage in terrorist attacks during the campaign. Arafat also put in place election rules that assure legislative representation for the region's small Christian minority.

In general, though, Arafat's most prominent democratic opponents have been discouraged from mounting serious challenges to the Fatah slate. For example, Hanan Ashrawi, one of the Palestinians' most forceful voices throughout the negotiations with Israel that led to self-rule, is given little chance of defeating her Fatah opponent for a legislative seat. *Women* generally are treated as something less than full citizens under the system devised by Arafat and Fatah.

It's too bad Arafat isn't as enthusiastic about democracy as most of the rest of the West Bank population is. Even with all the roadblocks being thrown in front of them, Palestinians are eagerly embracing this first experiment in democratic politics. More than a million Palestinians have registered to vote, and a wide array of legislative candidates will be on the ballot, even though they have been given little time to get out their messages.

No one expects these first elections to be a perfect model of democracy, but Palestinians and outside election observers do have a right to expect a good-faith effort on the part of Arafat and Fatah. The West Bank has waited too long for democratic self-rule to settle for something less. It is up to Arafat to put in place a structure that truly offers Palestinians the freedoms he and the PLO have long promised them.

Load-Date: January 16, 1996

End of Document

Stop giving financial aid to Islamic militants: Albright

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

September 15, 1997 Monday Final Edition

Copyright 1997 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: NEWS; Pg. B24; News

Length: 425 words

Dateline: AMMAN, JORDAN

Body

Employing straight-talking diplomacy, U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright urged wealthy Arab countries Sunday to deny financial aid to Islamic militants waging a war of terror against Israel.

She also made a pitch for women in Arab societies, telling foreign ministers from Saudi Arabia and five other Arab states that they should put the issue high on their agenda.

Nearing the end of her first trip to the Middle East as secretary of state, Albright made no claims of a breakthrough in Arab-Israeli peacemaking. She has set up some preliminary talks in Washington and New York later in the month that could pay off eventually.

Associated Press

One set of talks will involve Israeli and Palestinian diplomats; the other, Israeli and Syrian.

"There seems to be willingness on both sides, but there is a gap where Israel would like to start and where Syria would like to start," she said in a speech to 1,000 U.S., British and French troops at a Saudi air base from which jets patrol the skies over southern Iraq.

It was a fast-paced day in searing heat, beginning in Jiddah, the Saudi Red Sea port; moving on to Abha, a resort in the Saudi mountains near the Yemen border, where six Persian Gulf foreign ministers met; to the Prince Sultan air base; and then to Jordan for a meeting with King Hussein.

Albright's appeal to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates to deny funds to Hamas and other militant Islamic groups was aimed at contributions raised in those countries.

"The Arab states have a responsibility, which you also have recognized, to support the peace process and work against the enemies of peace," Albright said, "to do your utmost to ensure that no assistance of any kind reaches the practitioners of extremist violence such as Hamas."

It was at the session with Arab foreign ministers that Albright raised the women's issue. The first woman to serve as secretary of state, she was received by the Saudi royal family correctly, even with some warmth.

Known for her outspoken style, Albright told the six foreign ministers, according to Rubin, "You may all have noticed, I am not like previous secretaries of state in one way obviously.

Stop giving financial aid to Islamic militants: Albright

"I hope that in our future discussions in New York (at UN General Assembly meetings) and when we meet again, we can speak about the role of women in your societies and around the world."

The foreign ministers received the statement amiably, and one said: "Hopefully, it won't take long for there to be one (a woman) at this side of the table," a U.S. official reported.

Load-Date: September 21, 2002

End of Document

PLO turn backs on American mediation

The Independent (London)

March 27, 1997, Thursday

Copyright 1997 Independent Print Ltd

Section: INTERNATIONAL; Page 17

Length: 743 words

Byline: Patrick Cockburn Jerusalem

Body

As the United States begins to mediate between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, Dennis Ross, the US chief negotiator, is to see Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, in Morocco today and then fly on to Israel to see Benjamin Netanyahu, the Prime Minister.

Palestinian leaders fear Mr Ross will try to put pressure on them to arrest members of *Hamas*, the Islamic militant organisation, following last week's suicide bombing, without getting Israel to stop building at Har Homa, the new Jewish settlement in Jerusalem, called Jabal Abu Ghneim by Palestinians.

Saeb Erekat, a top Palestinian negotiator, said: "If Mr Ross is coming to practice his usual habit of arranging a high level meeting, I predict the failure of his mission."

Marwan Barghouti, the leader of Fatah, Mr Arafat's political movement, on the West Bank, added that Mr Ross should not come if he was going to put pressure on Mr Arafat "to crack down on Palestinians while the bulldozers will continue." He predicted more suicide attacks.

Mr Netanyahu is hoping to win American support, despite Washington's anger over his decision to build at Har Homa, by insisting that Mr Arafat "gave the green light" for last Friday's suicide bomb.

Gen Amon Lipkin-Shahak, the Israeli chief of staff, also insists Mr Arafat covertly gave the signal to *Hamas*, though he admits Israel does not know for certain who was behind the attack which killed three *women* and injured 61 people.

The crisis has boosted the much talked of option of Mr Netanyahu forming a national unity government with Labour. Shimon Peres, the former prime minister defeated last year, favours the idea, but it is regarded with scepticism by Ehud Barak, likely to be Labour's next leader. Although the idea is backed by the US, Mr Netanyahu has probably not decided to try a coalition, but finds it a useful stick with which to threaten dissident members of his cabinet and his own party.

It is not clear how Mr Ross will proceed in his mediation. By going on an extended political tour during the present crisis, Mr Arafat has signalled that he feels he is in a strong position. The US State Department apparently had difficulty locating him in Bangladesh in order to arrange his meeting with Mr Ross in Rabat today.

Dr Khalil Shikaki, a leading Palestinian political scientist, says Mr Ross and his team were responsible for the vagueness of the Hebron accord in January, which led to Israel building at Har Homa and to offering to make only a limited withdrawal on the West Bank.

PLO turn backs on American mediation

Mr Netanyahu says the real struggle is not over Har Homa but over the existence of Israel. "The real struggle that is aimed against us is not about Har Homa, but about our sovereignty in Jerusalem, and, in the end, about our sovereignty in Jaffa and Ramat Aviv," he said.

Although the government is not directly accusing Mr Arafat of knowing about the suicide bomb, the allegations sound increasingly like those made before the Oslo accords in 1993.

Moshe Peled, the Deputy Education Minister, says Israeli intelligence has evidence that Mr Arafat had prior knowledge of the bomb attack on the World Trade Center in New York four years ago. "More than that, he was part of the discussions on the operation," says Mr Peled. "I call on the prime minister to give the information to the Americans, so they'll know who they're dealing with." There are signs that the US has moved towards the Israeli position that Mr Arafat gave the green light for the suicide attack, although in practice, the accusation is rather that he did not take measures to prevent it.

There were sporadic stone-throwings by Palestinians on the West Bank yesterday in Hebron, Bethlehem and Ramallah. But the next test of strength will be on Sunday when Palestinians hold an annual day of demonstrations called "Land Day" to commemorate the shooting dead of six Israeli Arabs by Israeli border police in 1976 and to protest against Israeli land confiscations. Fatah leaders insist Palestinian anger over Har Homa is so strong that it would be impossible for Mr Arafat to stop demonstrations or crack down on Hamas.

Colombo (AP) - Mr Arafat surprised his Sri Lankan hosts at a state banquet by pulling out his pistol. While chatting with President Chandrika Kumaratunga, a leader of a former Tamil rebel group jocularly asked the Palestinian leader: "Do you still carry a pistol as you did when you went to the UN?" A grinning Arafat pulled out a pistol and showed it to them.

Load-Date: March 27, 1997

End of Document

**ISRAELIS CALL FOR END TO ATTACKS;
PEACE TALKS STILL ON, BUT VIOLENCE EXPECTED**

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

March 24, 1997, Monday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

Copyright 1997 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS, Pg. 01A

Length: 763 words

Byline: Compiled From News Services

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Israel's Cabinet called on the Palestinian Authority Sunday to crack down on Islamic militant groups but stopped short of suspending peace talks. Palestinians stoned Israeli troops again, and soldiers shot two Palestinians at a roadblock.

Israel braced for more attacks after the Islamic militant group Hamas, which claimed responsibility for Friday's cafe bombing in Tel Aviv, threatened to continue its campaign until Israel stops a construction project in disputed east Jerusalem.

Funerals were held Sunday for the three women killed in the bombing.

Fearing new attacks, Israel stationed troops at shopping malls and parks where children and parents celebrated the Jewish holiday of Purim. At a checkpoint outside Jerusalem, border police shot and wounded two Palestinians.

Friday's suicide bombing ended a yearlong lull in such attacks. And for the first time, Israel's government blamed Yasser Arafat directly for giving the go-ahead. "There cannot be peace if this goes on," Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu told The Associated Press. He again said Arafat gave radical groups a green light for attacks but added that "if we rein in the terrorists, we can proceed with peace."

Arafat, speaking to a conference of Islamic leaders in Islamabad, Pakistan, accused Israel of bowing to "extremist religious parties, who we know are hostile to the peace process and to the rights of the Palestinian people."

Relations have deteriorated sharply since Israel began building the Har Homa neighborhood last week in east Jerusalem, where the Palestinians hope to establish their capital.

Arafat was also upset at Israel's decision this month to pull troops from only 9 percent of the West Bank in the first of three promised additional pullouts.

The Israeli Cabinet called on Palestinians Sunday to strengthen security cooperation with Israel, prevent anti-Israel incitement and fight terrorism by arresting and disarming militant groups.

ISRAELIS CALL FOR END TO ATTACKS; PEACE TALKS STILL ON, BUT VIOLENCE EXPECTED

It fell short of an expected decision to suspend the peace talks, which would have made it more difficult to overcome the recent breakdown.

David Bar-Illan, an adviser to Netanyahu, said that for now, talks would continue only on issues "directly related to preventing terrorism . . . until there is satisfaction on the security level."

Palestinian reaction was muted.

"The negotiation already stopped a long time ago, when Mr. Netanyahu gave the instruction to the bulldozers" to start building in east Jerusalem, said Ahmed Qureia, speaker of the Palestinian legislature.

Other Arab officials and newspapers have said Israel's decision to go ahead with Har Homa, and two U.S. vetoes in the United Nations against moves to condemn the housing, fueled violence in the region.

Saeb Erekat, a negotiator for the Palestinian Authority, told CNN that the authority had fought extremists, but Netanyahu's beginning a new settlement and other actions had encouraged militants.

"I think if there is one person who would look in the mirror tonight and see the blood . . . if Mr. Netanyahu would look in the mirror, he will see the real responsibility," Erekat said.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, speaking Sunday on CBS' "Face the Nation," said that while Arafat condemned the bombing, "there needs to be some improvement" in his overall efforts against terrorism.

Unrest Continues

In Hebron, Palestinians bombarded Israeli troops with rocks and empty bottles for the third day Sunday. Israeli soldiers fired tear gas at the protesters, and Palestinian police formed human chains to keep the crowd from where the city's Jewish settlers live.

Israeli troops opened fire on a Palestinian fleeing a roadblock near Bethlehem, wounding two Palestinians.

The army also placed a curfew on the West Bank village of Zurif, where suicide bomber Moussa Abu Deiyah Ghneimat lived. Thirteen Zurif residents were arrested. (begin THREE STAR text) Israeli troops sealed Ghneimat's home and the army ordered it demolished, but Israel radio said the family appealed the order. (end text)

In Gaza, Palestinian officials admitted that Ibrahim Maqadmeh, a leader of **Hamas**' military wing who was reported to have been arrested Friday, was not in custody.

(begin THREE STAR text)

Palestinian police said they arrested Maqadmeh Friday at his home after he told a **Hamas** rally that suicide bombs, not negotiations, would stop Israeli settlement building in Jerusalem. Israeli radio reports said Maqadmeh was never caught and only a arrest warrant was issued.

Palestinian Attorney General Khaled Kidreh said Sunday that Maqadmeh had fled police. "We are looking for him," he said.

(end text)

Graphic

ISRAELIS CALL FOR END TO ATTACKS; PEACE TALKS STILL ON, BUT VIOLENCE EXPECTED

PHOTO, Photo from AP - A Palestinian police officer restrains an injured Palestinian man as he hurls rocks at Israeli soliders Sunday in Hebron.

(This photo appeared only in the THREE STAR editions)

Load-Date: March 24, 1997

End of Document

Debate over marriage splits Algerians

Guardian Weekly

March 23, 1997

Copyright 1997 Guardian Publication, Ltd.

Section: LE MONDE; Pg. 17

Length: 436 words

Byline: Jean-Pierre Tuquoi

Dateline: March 7

Body

ALGERIAN society is divided over the issue of marital law. El Irscha Oual Islah (Religious Orientation and Reform), an association close to "moderate" Islamist elements in the Hamas movement, last week announced that it intended to collect 3 million signatures "to promote the marriage code".

The association intends to counter a move made a few days ago by 13 non-religious feminist associations which, in a campaign to improve married women's rights, took several full-page ads in the press calling for the abolition of "the most discriminatory articles of the marriage law". They hope to get 1 million signatures in support of their campaign.

The current marriage law, which has been in force since 1984, is largely based on Koranic *sharia* law. It allows a man to marry more than one wife (though no more than four); and it confers a key role on the future wife's "matrimonial tutor", who is "either her father or one of her close relatives".

Article 39 stipulates that "the wife is bound to obey her husband and grant him respect in his capacity as head of the family". Article 48 states that divorce "takes place at the wishes of the husband". The wife can request it only if her husband has been absent for more than a year "without a valid excuse" or refuses "to share his wife's bed for four months".

The feminist associations that launched the debate at the end of February, a few weeks before the opening of the general election campaign, have called for the abolition of some articles and changes in others.

Last week MRI-Ennahda (Movement for Islamic Renewal), a small Islamist party close to the regime, opposed the feminists' amendments on the grounds that they were "in contradiction with the precepts of religion and the legacy of the Algerian nation's civilisation and culture".

That the El Irscha Oual Islah association should have got involved in the debate is particularly significant. An offshoot of Hamas -- whose candidate in the 1995 presidential election got a quarter of the vote -- the association controls by far the most powerful women's organisation in Algeria.

On top of that, it has influential allies and intends to use them. To collect its 3 million signatures, it has said it will call on the help of the Islamist associations which, on December 21, 1989, staged the biggest women's demonstration yet organised in Algeria.

Debate over marriage splits Algerians

The expert view in Algeria is that "progressive women", who are cut off from Algerian society, have only a slim chance of managing to muster 1 million signatures, while their "moderate" Islamist counterparts look increasingly likely to reach their target of 3 million.

Load-Date: April 7, 1997

End of Document

ISRAEL: ARAFAT PROMISED TO TRY TO THWART SUICIDE BOMBINGS

The Columbian (Vancouver, WA.)

April 10, 1997, Thursday

Copyright 1997 The Columbian Publishing Co.

Section: A section; Pg. 4

Length: 367 words

Byline: By KARIN LAUB ; Associated Press writer

Body

JERUSALEM -- Yasser Arafat promised Israel's security chief he'll cooperate more in preventing suicide-attacks by Islamic militants, a senior Israeli official said today.

The Shin Bet official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, also said the Palestinian Authority foiled one suicide-attack in recent days. The official refused to elaborate.

Meanwhile, an Israeli soldier who disappeared Sept. 9 was found dead today in a Palestinian village in the West Bank. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, speaking from The Hague, said Arafat's Palestinian Authority had assisted in cracking the case.

The army said a cell of the Islamic militant group Hamas was responsible for the death of Sharon Edri, last seen at a hitchhiking post near his army base in central Israel.

The army said Edri got into a car with Israeli license plates and moments later was shot with a pistol. The Palestinians arrested two members of the Hamas cell, which led them to Edri's body, Netanyahu said.

Israel's Army radio said the cell was also responsible for the March 21 suicide-bombing in a Tel Aviv cafe that killed three Israeli women, as well as the bomber, and for four shooting attacks on Israelis.

The meeting of Arafat and Shin Bet chief Ami Ayalon took place Tuesday night in Gaza City despite a freeze in Israeli-Palestinian contacts. A senior CIA official also attended.

The meeting, held after U.S. prodding, appeared to signal that the two sides are willing to resume some contacts cut last month after Israel decided to build a Jewish neighborhood in an area of Jerusalem that Palestinians claim as the capital of a future state.

The housing project triggered three weeks of daily Palestinian protests in the West Bank, and fresh violence erupted today in the town of Hebron, with seven Palestinians injured.

American efforts to get the Israelis and Palestinians talking peace again progressed slowly. Two Palestinian officials met with senior U.S. officials in Washington today.

Palestinian spokeswoman Hanan Ashrawi asked that European countries get more involved in peacemaking because they are "more even-handed" than the United States in the Middle East. The European Union asked this week to play a more important part.

Graphic

KHALED ZIGHARI / The Associated Press * Tear gas exchange: A Palestinian youth throws a tear gas canister back at Israeli soldiers today during confrontations in the West Bank town of Bethlehem. This is the third week of violence in the West Bank triggered by Israel's decision last month to start building a new Jewish neighborhood in east Jerusalem, which Palestinians claim as their future capital. * Map by AP.

Load-Date: April 10, 1997

End of Document

Gaza veils reveal turn to Islam

The Independent (London)

December 13, 1994, Tuesday

Copyright 1994 Independent Print Ltd

Section: INTERNATIONAL; Page 17

Length: 394 words

Byline: SARAH HELM

Body

In the canteen of Gaza's Al Azhar University every woman is wearing a veil. There are coloured veils and veils with flowers and stripes - as well as traditional white and black. Some sit tight on the brow, while others reveal the hair underneath. Nobody goes bare-headed on campus, and few go unveiled on the streets. None of these students express a desire to discard the veil - and many talk of their growing commitment to religion, and to the symbolism of their Islamic uniform.

The covered heads at Al Azhar do not bode well for the secular regime of Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Al Azhar is the PLO campus, where students traditionally support Mr Arafat. As such, students here might be expected to be following the example of Suha Arafat, Mr Arafat's wife, and of Umm Jihad, his minister of social affairs, who both go unashamedly unveiled and speak up for women's rights. While expressing support for Mr Arafat, however, the women here have little time for the Western concept of women's rights. Many say they would like the PLO to become more religious, not less. "We would like Suha to pray. We would like her to wear a veil like us," said Samira Mohammed, 20, veiled with a black-and-white keffiyeh.

When Mr Arafat established his secular PLO authority in the Gaza Strip six months ago many predicted that rigid adherence to Islamic tradition would recede. The first sign of this new freedom would be a marked increase in the number of Palestinian women giving up the veil.

After Mr Arafat's arrival in Gaza there was a sense of liberation from the social mores of Islam. Women were to be seen unveiled, in Western dress. Once the Palestinian police were on the streets, the people said they would no longer be afraid of Hamas and its religious strictures. Six months later, however, the picture is different.

At Al Azhar University an attempt by a minority of Palestinian students to end the segregation of lessons was swiftly rebuffed by the majority.

As faith in Mr Arafat's authority to bring about progress has diminished, so young people here have turned to religion. Most PLO supporters on the campus insist that their piety does not incline them away from Mr Arafat, or encourage them to join Hamas. Rather, they say, the PLO will become more religious, and that Mr Arafat will "listen to the will of the people".

Load-Date: December 23, 1994

Gaza veils reveal turn to Islam

End of Document

Israel in despair as rage fills streets

The Sunday Times (London)

March 23, 1997, Sunday

Copyright 1997 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news

Length: 1064 words

Byline: Marie Colvin, Jerusalem and Andy Goldberg Tel Aviv

Body

A SKETCH on Israeli television's version of Spitting Image on Friday indicated the profound sense of despair gripping the Holy Land. As news bulletins showed rioting on the West Bank and the carnage caused by a suicide bomber in Tel Aviv, puppets representing Israeli government ministers sang a nostalgic goodbye to peace called The End of Oslo Celebration.

"It was so nice travelling to Morocco, Jordan and Tunis," they crooned. "Now we can visit Arab cities in our tanks." A puppet representing Benjamin Netanyahu, the Israeli prime minister, waved goodbye, promising: "See you soon at the End of Peace with Jordan festival. And after that, the celebration for the war with Egypt."

As police fired live ammunition and rubber bullets at hundreds of rioting Palestinians in Hebron yesterday - injuring at least 100 people - and **Hamas**, the Islamic extremist group, threatened a repetition of its bomb attack on Friday in Tel Aviv which killed three Israeli **women** and wounded 42, the peace process hangs by a slim thread.

The bomb attack and rioting by Palestinian youths were sparked by Israel's determination to press ahead last week with the construction of a new settlement in Arab east Jerusalem. The settlement at Jabal Abu Ghneim - called Har Homa in Hebrew - is highly controversial because it will complete a half-circle of similar townships around Arab east Jerusalem and pre-empt negotiations to decide the city's status.

As soon as the bulldozers moved in to break ground for the new settlement many Palestinians, who had placed all their hopes on the success of the peace process, suddenly felt the only way to express their anger was to turn to violence.

Among those throwing rocks at the site of the settlement last week was Abdel Fatah Sabah. His justification for returning to violence goes a long way towards explaining why the Middle East has once again been plunged into crisis.

For Sabah, the peace accord signed at Oslo four years ago meant that finally he felt he could have a future. After an adolescence spent hurling rocks at Israeli soldiers, he enrolled at university and planned to start a business.

But when construction started at Har Homa, Sabah and other Palestinians deeply resented the Israeli government's assumption that they would accept anything because of Israel's superior force.

"I want to live in peace. I never thought I would throw another rock," Sabah said last week, his eyes streaming from the tear gas Israeli soldiers lobbed into a crowd of 300 students who had gathered in Bethlehem ready to march to Har Homa. "But we cannot sit back and face humiliation."

Israel in despair as rage fills streets

The explosion of violence is a political body blow for Netanyahu, who rode to power last May on a wave of Israeli outrage over suicide bomb attacks by Islamic extremists. He campaigned on the promise of "peace and security". Less than a year later, the Israelis are back where they started - because of his policies.

As the Israeli army poured reinforcements into the West Bank to control the rioting last week, Yasser Arafat, president of the Palestinian National Authority, was left struggling to contain the fury of his fellow Palestinians. Last week he ordered his forces to maintain order whatever the provocation. But there has been no stopping the anger.

On Friday Israel's worst fears were realised. As people sat at tables on the patio of the Apropos cafe in Tel Aviv, enjoying the sunshine after a week of heavy storms and with children wearing fancy dress for the Jewish holiday of Purim running around their feet, a nervous young man walked in carrying a duffel bag. He was later identified by police as Moussa Abdel Khader Abu Deiyah, a 28-year-old Palestinian from Beit Surif, a West Bank village still under Israeli control. He was a member of Hamas, which opposes the Oslo accord.

In a blinding flash, the scene changed to horror. Abu Deiyah detonated a bomb in his bag, sending 3kg of explosives and nails into the crowd. He and three Israeli women died instantly; 42 wounded lay among the shattered glass, chairs, tables and umbrellas.

Arafat has vehemently rejected Israeli charges that he gave the green light for Hamas to carry out the attack. American intelligence sources have supported his denial. But while he has worked hard to control Hamas - imprisoning its leaders, breaking up its infrastructure and persuading members to join him in building a government - his only real hope in defeating the extremists is to wring benefits from the peace process so his people see that talking with the Israelis is more beneficial than fighting them.

Although there has been international sympathy for the victims of the bombing, there has been little for the embattled Israeli prime minister. While denouncing the Palestinians' return to violence, many Israelis also condemned their government for going ahead with building new settlements. This weekend there seems little chance that the Oslo negotiations, due to resume five days ago, will do so in the near future. Angered by a second American veto in two weeks of a United Nations resolution condemning the construction at Har Homa, Arafat refused twice on Friday to meet Edward Abington, the United States consul in Jerusalem.

Having lost trust in the Israelis, Arafat set off abroad in search of international support. Yesterday he left for Pakistan to plead for help in "the battle for Jerusalem" at a summit meeting of the world's Muslim countries. From there he will travel to Morocco for a meeting of the Arab League's Jerusalem committee.

Before he left, Arafat rejected a proposal put forward by Netanyahu to complete in six months - rather than two years - the "final status negotiations", which are the last round of negotiations due under the Oslo accord.

This final round has to decide the most difficult issues before a final settlement: the status of Jerusalem, the future of Palestinian refugees, whether there will be a Palestinian state, and its borders. The plan holds little for the Palestinians, however. It would take place instead of a further withdrawal from the West Bank, which has already been agreed. Nobody believes such serious issues can be settled in six months.

Arafat denounced the proposals as a deceit to get Netanyahu out of a corner. "Does he think I'm stupid?" Arafat fumed to his entourage before leaving for Pakistan. "This type of scheme and trickery will not work."

Load-Date: March 26, 1997

***Six killed in suicide attacks;
Islamic militant groups claim credit for two Gaza Strip killer bombings***

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

April 10, 1995 Monday Final Edition

Copyright 1995 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: NEWS; Pg. A3; News

Length: 374 words

Dateline: KFAR DAROM, GAZA STRIP

Body

Islamic militants opposed to Israeli-PLO peace efforts killed six Israeli soldiers and wounded dozens of people in two suicide bombings yesterday near isolated Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he will continue talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization despite calls by right-wing opponents and some of his allies to end them.

In the first attack, a van parked by the main Gaza highway exploded near an Israeli bus about noon, killing six soldiers, said Brig.-Gen. Doron Almog, Israel's commander in Gaza. Officials said 34 people were wounded.

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two hours later, 10 kilometres (six miles) up the road, a Palestinian car drove into an Israeli convoy of military and civilian cars and exploded, Brig.-Gen. Almog said. Eleven Israelis were wounded, including two girls - ages two and four - and two soldiers who were in critical condition.

The militant group Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the first attack saying it was carried out by Khaled Mahmoud Khatib, a 24-year-old construction worker. **Hamas** sources confirmed a report that the group's military wing, Izzedine al-Qassam, staged the second attack.

More than 100 fundamentalist youths gathered at Khatib's home in the Nuseirat refugee camp, their cries for revenge mingling with the wails of **women** from inside the house and the crack of gunshots fired into the air.

"The language of bullets is the only one that will guarantee the departure of the enemy from our territory," one Islamic Jihad activist intoned through a loudspeaker.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat did not say how he will respond to the latest violence, but condemned the attacks.

"We are committed to confronting terrorism," Mr. Arafat said. "These people are the enemies of peace."

Mr. Rabin, who toured the bus bomb site as experts were still blowing up suspicious objects, credited the closure of the West Bank and Gaza with preventing such attacks inside Israel itself.

The militants said the attacks were revenge for last week's explosion in a Gaza apartment in which six people were killed, including a prominent militant.

Six killed in suicide attacks; Islamic militant groups claim credit for two Gaza Strip killer bombings

Hamas blamed the explosion on Israel and the PLO, although Palestinian police said the militants blew themselves up accidentally.

Graphic

AP Israeli soldier investigates the scene of a suicide bomb attack near a Jewish settlement in the Gaza Strip yesterday. The attack killed six soldiers.

Load-Date: October 13, 2002

End of Document

Israel slows release of some Palestinians

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

October 26, 1993 Tuesday Final Edition

Copyright 1993 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: FRONT; Pg. A8; News

Length: 366 words

Dateline: KALANDIA REFUGEE CAMP, WEST BANK

Body

(AP) - After 11 years in prison, Mohammed Farid Shehadeh didn't recognize his street or his family's new house - but he knew he was home Monday when his mother started to look for a bride for him.

Shehadah was among the prisoners released Monday under the Israel-PLO autonomy plan, put at 290 by Israeli reports.

A total of 700 elderly, sick, **female** and teenage prisoners will be freed in Israel and the West Bank through today, the Israeli army said. The list was cut by 60, apparently followers of the radical group **Hamas**.

AP

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said **Hamas** supporters were deleted after the group took responsibility for killing two soldiers in the occupied Gaza Strip on Sunday.

Rabin said extremists were trying to damage the peace process through violence, and changing the timetable would encourage opponents based in Syria.

"If we would react this way, we would be handing the right of veto on the peace negotiations to the most extreme elements," he told a group of visiting American Jews.

Shehadeh, 33, spent 11 1/2 years of a 17-year sentence in a prison in the city of Nablus on the occupied West Bank for an armed infiltration from Jordan. He was freed because he has blocked arteries.

"It was hard for me to leave. It was my home," he said of prison.

At Kalandia refugee camp, Shehadeh was not sure he had the right house due to changes in the camp and the new six-room house his family built. Several dozen family members sang, danced, ululated and waved Palestinian flags at a welcome party.

His brother Ahmed, 31, is serving a life sentence for killing an informer.

"I shed tears of happiness for him and tears of sadness for Ahmed," his mother, Hassiba, said. "My priority is finding a woman for him so he can get married and settle down. Enough is enough."

But Shehadeh, a member of the PLO's mainstream Fatah wing, said his own release was not enough. "I'm not happy because I'm worried about the rest of the prisoners."

Israel slows release of some Palestinians

The families of those freed were not notified in advance and hundreds of people waited at jails or checkpoints for the chance that a relative would emerge. Some waited until long after dark, as the releases were apparently drawn out to avoid offending Israelis.

Graphic

Fuad Rabia, 14, is hugged by his father after being released from an Israeli jail Monday.

Load-Date: September 20, 2002

End of Document

Settler's murder sparks riots

The Advertiser

November 1, 1993 Monday

Copyright 1993 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 390 words

Body

ap

JERUSALEM: In an explosion of rage, thousands of Jewish settlers smashed and stoned Arab cars, burned tyres and blocked most highways in the West Bank at the weekend.

The rage was in protest against the killing of a settler by Palestinian militants.

Police and soldiers were stationed outside many Jewish settlements yesterday, and Arab motorists were diverted to avoid clashes.

The Muslim fundamentalist group **Hamas** claimed responsibility for the killing.

Hamas has vowed to step up attacks against Israelis in order to derail the Israel-PLO peace accord. Elsewhere in the West Bank, a Palestinian involved in large-scale landsales to Jewish settlers was killed in the town of Qalqilya by two masked assailants who burst into a shop where he was buying decorations for his daughter's wedding scheduled later in the day.

Oded Arar, 50, was one of the biggest land dealers in the West Bank, and was about to close a sale of private Arab lands for the enlargement of Jewish settlements in the area, the radio said.

Settlers staged protest vigils after word spread that troops had found the body of Haim Mizrahi, who was kidnapped on Friday while buying eggs from a Palestinian merchant.

About 200 settlers from Mr Mizrahi's settlement of Beit El rampaged through the nearby Palestinian town of El Bireh. Swinging clubs, they smashed dozens of car windows, Arab reporters said.

Israel radio said that in El Bireh and adjacent Ramallah, settlers torched six cars and smashed the windows of several homes.

About 100 settlers also burned a tyre outside the Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin's home north of Tel Aviv, and 150 more chanted "Rabin is a traitor" outside his official Jerusalem residence.

Settlers say that Israel's peace talks with the PLO are delegitimising them and encouraging Palestinian attacks. About 125,000 settlers live in the West Bank among 1 million Palestinians.

Israeli reports have said that in the fourth round of talks, to begin today in the Egyptian resort of Taba, Israeli negotiators would submit timetables for troop withdrawals and for the release of Palestinian prisoners.

In Gaza's Rafah refugee camp, meanwhile, some 3000 Palestinian **women** marched to demand the immediate release of the about 9500 Palestinians jailed by Israel.

Settler's murder sparks riots

About 600 were freed last week, but Israel conditioned further releases on progress in Taba.

Graphic

photo: israeli police arrest a demonstrator; Israeli police arrest a demonstrator in front of the residence of the Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, in Jerusalem.

Load-Date: November 28, 2003

End of Document

**Election deck stacked, critics of Arafat say;
3-week campaign too short, they contend; women protest**

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

January 4, 1996, Thursday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 1996 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 433 words

Byline: Scheherezade Famarazi, The Associated Press

Dateline: RAMALLAH, West Bank

Body

The election campaign for Palestine's self-rule council got into gear yesterday with rallies, speeches, bumper stickers -- and a strong current of dissatisfaction underneath the traditional campaign trappings.

Critics say Yasser Arafat has stacked the deck in favor of candidates of his Fatah faction of the PLO. Opponents said the campaign was so short that they won't have a chance to make their ideas known, and women claimed they will not get a fair share of power.

"We want a modern state. We reject discrimination," shouted a group of women as they marched through Ramallah's crowded and noisy streets led by Hanan Ashrawi, who gained worldwide recognition as a spokeswoman for Palestinians.

Ashrawi said although the system, which gave priority to men, was "flawed," the elections gave women a chance to improve their position.

"This is a source of empowerment, a source of legitimacy," said Ashrawi, the best-known of the 22 women running for the 88-seat council in the Jan. 20 election.

But despite her high profile, Ashrawi is seen as having an uphill battle to win a seat. She is running as an independent, and candidates allied with Fatah are seen as having the best chances of the 637 people running.

Critics accused Arafat of cutting the campaign to less than three weeks and of using presidential decrees to tamper with election laws. They also complained the central election committee was run by top PLO officials and that Arafat controlled the media.

Opposition candidate Mustafa Barghouti, a 41-year-old physician, said he feared Arafat's manipulation of the election process and his control of the Palestinian media will undercut the credibility of the election process.

In Bethlehem, candidate Daoud Zir promised in a campaign pamphlet to remove Jewish settlements from the area and to improve the economy. About 140,000 Jewish settlers were allowed to stay in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as part of the Israel-PLO's interim accord.

Election deck stacked, critics of Arafat say; 3-week campaign too short, they contend; women protest

As proof of his service to the Palestinian cause, Zir noted his house had been demolished by Israeli troops and that he had fired a Katyusha rocket at Jerusalem's landmark King David Hotel in 1969.

Major leftist groups and the Islamic fundamentalist **Hamas**, the biggest opposition group, are boycotting the elections. Under pressure from the leadership, three **Hamas** candidates withdrew on Tuesday just after the campaign officially began.

Arafat's sole challenger for the presidency is 72-year-old social worker Samiha Khalil. She criticized the PLO leader for failing to get a better deal in negotiations with Israel and demanded equality for **women**.

Load-Date: January 5, 1996

End of Document

15 killed in suicide bombings bombings bombings

\$%Charleston Gazette (West Virginia) virginia) virginia)

July 31, 1997, Thursday thursday thursday

Copyright 1997 Charleston Newspapers newspapers newspapers

Section: News; Pg. P1A P1A P1A

Length: 797 words

Byline: Gwen Ackerman ackerman ackerman

Body

JERUSALEM (AP) - Carefully synchronizing their attacks, two men carried briefcases packed with explosives and nails into the heart of Jerusalem's most crowded outdoor market Wednesday and blew themselves up, sending body parts and blood-soaked vegetables flying.

The double blasts killed 15 people - including the two bombers - and injured more than 150, striking at the teetering Mideast peace process at a time when renewed progress seemed plausible.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's Cabinet met in emergency session to suspend peace talks with the Palestinians - which resumed this week after a four-month deadlock - until Yasser Arafat acts against the militants "with determination," Israel TV said.

In Washington, President Clinton urged the Palestinian Authority to take "concrete steps" to increase security in the region. region. region.

Israel immediately imposed a closure on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, barring tens of thousands of Palestinians from jobs in Israel.

A leaflet claiming to be from the militant Islamic group **Hamas** took responsibility for the blasts, which went off in an alley about 50 yards apart from each other. Mahane Yehuda, Jerusalem's main fruit and vegetable market, was packed with shoppers when the bombs went off at

15 killed in suicide bombings bombings bombings

1:15 p.m.

"People flew in the air without legs, without arms, without clothes,"

said one witness, 43-year-old Sarah Yamin.

Soot-covered bodies lay on the ground, their blood mixing with smashed watermelons, torn clothes and shredded newspaper. Green awnings covering the alley were torn apart and vegetable stands and clothing displays overturned; scraps of clothing dangled from telephone lines.

The attackers - whose overall aim has been to scuttle the peace process - achieved a short-term goal: President Clinton postponed a new peace initiative by U.S. envoy Dennis Ross, who was to arrive in the region today. No new date for the trip was set.

The attacks came just days after Netanyahu appeared on TV to highlight his success in preventing the deadly suicide bombings that bedeviled his predecessors and led to his election last year.

Shortly after the bombing, Arafat called Netanyahu to express his condolences, resulting in what Netanyahu spokesman Shai Bazak termed a "tough conversation."

Later, at the emergency session of the Israeli Cabinet, Netanyahu said Palestinians' condolences were not enough: "What we expect is action."

One senior Israeli official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Israel might resort to commando strikes or limited military offensives in Palestinian-controlled areas to try to stop the attacks.

Arafat, speaking in the West Bank city of Jericho shortly before declaring a state of emergency, said he "strongly and completely" condemns the violence, which he said "is not only aimed at Israelis but at the peace."

Arafat said he hoped Israel would not use the attacks as a pretext for further delays in peace talks, which collapsed in March over Israeli building into disputed territories and Israeli demands for a crackdown

15 killed in suicide bombings bombings bombings

on Palestinian militants.

Israeli television reported that Arafat was expected to conduct mass arrests of Islamic militants in the West Bank and Gaza late Wednesday.

News reports said the two bombers apparently drove to the market together wearing black coats and white shirts - perhaps in an effort to look like ultra-Orthodox Jews. Each carried a briefcase packed with 22 pounds of explosives, police said.

"I heard the explosions one after another," said 65-year-old Simha Kadoori, speaking from a hospital bed after doctors removed a 1-inch black nail lodged in her chest. "I fell [and] saw blood on my chest."

Dozens of ambulances lined up along Jaffa Road, one of Jerusalem's busiest streets, to carry away the dead and injured. A 14-year-old boy was seen with a badly mangled leg, and rescue workers tried to revive a boy about 8 years old.

Half a corpse, ripped apart by the force of the blast, lay covered with a blanket - apparently one of the bombers.

Israeli TV said that besides the suicide bombers, eight men and four women were killed.

Shopkeepers were ordered to close their stores while police searched for more explosives.

Bomb squads picked up blackened screws and nails, packed into the bombs to increase their deadly impact.

Dozens of Israelis gathered near the site of the attack, and some shouted, "What kind of peace is this? Who needs this peace?"

A leaflet signed by Hamas claimed responsibility and demanded the release of the group's jailed spiritual leader, Sheik Ahmed Yassin, and all other Palestinian prisoners.

The leaflet said the demands must be met by 9 p.m. Sunday, but did not say what would happen if they were not.

Sheik Abdel Aziz Rantisi, the No. 2 man in Hamas' political

15 killed in suicide bombings bombings bombings

leadership, cast doubt on the claim's authenticity, saying "the tone
of the leaflet is unusual." unusual." unusual."

Load-Date: July 31, 1997

End of Document

Arab Town Can't See the Peace for the Trees

The New York Times

August 3, 1997, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

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

Length: 1280 words

Byline: By NEIL MacFARQUHAR

By NEIL MacFARQUHAR

Dateline: SURIF, West Bank, Aug. 1

Body

It always comes down to land.

Just outside this pastoral village, where the reddish, rocky hills southwest of Bethlehem roll down to the plains of Israel, Abdel Qadr Ghneimat owns a small plot of land planted with 320 olive trees. The gnarled, twisted trees grow on land that has been in his family's possession since before modern Israel was born, at least since the British controlled the area and marked it on the maps that he guards so jealously.

But the land abuts the line between the West Bank and Israel proper at a point where Israel wants to build a road. To do it, he says, they need a third of his land, or 98 trees. The confiscation battle slowly wends its way through the courts to what Mr. Ghneimat fears is an inevitable conclusion.

"This peace is a lie -- they are cheating us, laughing at us," said Mr. Ghneimat, 65, dressed in the older generation's style of suit pants, a white shirt and the traditional white Arab headress held in place with two twisted black cords.

"We have no freedom," he said. "They can take any piece of land they want. This kind of pressure leads to an explosion. The more they press, the bigger the explosion. Those behind any of these bombings are ordinary people subjected to different kinds of Israeli pressure."

Mr. Ghneimat speaks from doleful experience. Before Wednesday's twin suicide bombings in a Jerusalem market that killed 13 people in addition to the bombers and wounded scores of others, he was snared in one of the worst examples of the violence that erupts between Arabs and Israelis with such staggering ferocity.

Last March 21, his son Musa, 28, the father of four children, walked into the Apropos Cafe in a trendy section of Tel Aviv and blew himself up, killing 3 Israeli women and wounding 12 other people. The Israeli security services that still police the area were shocked to discover that this village, less than one mile from their border, had hatched an entire cell of the militant Hamas organization.

Peace was not supposed to be like this. But the disillusionment with its progress in this town of 15,000, the ingrained enmity toward Israel and the disgust with their own Palestinian leaders are emblematic of the rusted

Arab Town Can't See the Peace for the Trees

hopes gradually eating away at the four-year-old effort to establish some sort of working truce in one of the world's oldest conflicts.

Wednesday's bombing in Jerusalem in part remains a mystery. Despite a claim of responsibility from Hamas, no one is yet sure who the two young men were who blew themselves up within yards of each other.

And yet it was not a surprise either. To hear the people in Surif, as in villages throughout the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, is to know that the steps toward compromise taken so far have been too superficial to change much. There is a general frustration borne of too many unfulfilled promises, of too many delays and no evident goal in sight.

The most prevalent reason cited for the current stalemate between Israel and the Palestinians is the construction of a settlement just outside the 1967 borders of Jerusalem on land the Arabs would one day like to call their own. But that is in many ways the surface blemish representing something far worse.

It was preceded by the initial offer from Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu for Israel to hand over less than 10 percent of West Bank land to Palestinian control. Palestinians saw themselves being permanently boxed in, kept in cantons that would never make up a whole state.

"It is a masked occupation," said Ahmed Abdel Rahman, a top Arafat aide. "The Jews have put us in zoo cages," he added, ticking off each of the population centers the Palestinians control with no land around them. "There is a cage in Gaza, a cage in Hebron, a cage in Nablus, a cage in Jenin . . ."

One of the reasons it becomes clear why Mr. Arafat is not arresting his own extremists is that the people on the street will have none of it. They already think he got a bad deal, and a crackdown added to the visible corruption of his ministers could easily inspire violence directed at him.

"People want to know how much land, how much power the Palestinians are going to get," said Khalil Shikaki, director of the Center for Palestine Research in Nablus. "That is the kind of concession the Palestinian Authority needs in order to be able to crack down on Hamas. Otherwise whose interests are they serving? At a time when the peace process is frozen they will look like an army of collaborators."

In polls taken by the center, support for violence now stands at about 40 percent. It had dropped to 20 percent after the series of four bus bombings in February and March 1996, which killed 62 people. At that time, Mr. Arafat moved against the Islamic militants with force, smashing their cells, blocking their finances and arresting some 1,200.

But at that time he could also point to concrete achievements. Israel had just withdrawn its forces from major cities and towns. The first Palestinian elections had been held that January. Relatively free movement of Palestinian labor meant the economy was improving. And he had the added incentive of wanting to see the Labor Government re-elected.

Israel insists he could do it again. Mr. Netanyahu has demanded in interview after interview since the bombing that Mr. Arafat break Hamas once and for all. But Israeli officials outside the political arena, those with years of experience in analyzing Arab movements, concede that the Palestinian leader would face an uncertain reaction. They insist, though, that doing nothing signals that he condones the attacks and that inevitably leads to more.

But in places like Surif, the Palestinian Authority worries about the people's reaction. Even though the town is so close to Israel that its residents doubt it will ever be wholly under Palestinian control, officials know residents want some sense that the occupation will end.

Dr. Ali Abu Rish, a cardiologist, represents Surif in the elected Palestinian Council. Under the closing of the West Bank by the Israeli military after the bombings, he was barred from visiting his clinic in Hebron. Nor could he drive to Ramallah to attend a council meeting about corruption in Mr. Arafat's cabinet.

Arab Town Can't See the Peace for the Trees

"The soldiers told me that there are no V.I.P.'s today," he said, referring to those exempted from the ban on travel. "It's not like I wanted to go to Tel Aviv, that I could understand. But barring me from my clinic? The Israeli mentality is a mentality of occupation."

Surif is a conservative place. The stone houses climb a hill that culminates in two mosques, one topped with a huge green onion dome and the other a simpler stone minaret whose foundations are believed to go back to 750 A.D. It has no telephones or even a sewage system, and its one-laned roads are full of pot holes.

It was a center of the Arab armed forces in the 1948 war, and one look at the graffiti on its walls shows sentiments have not substantially altered. "A nation whose sons are rushing to martyrdom doesn't know defeat," was sprayed in black paint across a freshly whitewashed grocery wall.

For producing a suicide bomber and an entire ***Hamas*** cell, Surif was kept under seige by the Israeli Army for 45 days after the March attack, and the 6,000 residents who worked in Israel lost their work permits.

The bomber's father said he must reject what his son did because of the loss of innocent lives, even though it is widely considered a heroic act here. But other residents are not so reserved when asked about their reaction to the attack in Jerusalem.

"If there is never any reaction from the Palestinian side, then there will never be any action by the Israeli Government," said one villager. "We will be forgotten."

Graphic

Photo: Muslim men pray in Surif, a West Bank village with a long history of conflict with its Israeli neighbors. (Rina Castelnovo for The New York Times)(pg. 1)

Map showing the location of Surif, West Bank: Surif, on the West Bank, is a center of anti-Israeli protest. (pg. 10)

Load-Date: August 3, 1997

**NETANYAHU COMBATIVE;
DEFENDS HOUSING PROJECT, ACCUSES ARAFAT OF UNLEASHING
TERRORISTS**

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

March 19, 1997, Wednesday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 1997 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: WORLD,

Length: 493 words

Byline: NICOLAS B. TATRO, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu was in a combative mood yesterday after defying international opinion to launch a Jewish housing project in disputed east Jerusalem.

During the interview, broadcast live to an international audience, Netanyahu pounded his fist on the table and attacked Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, who he accused of giving "the green light" for new terrorist attacks.

"We have received very hard intelligence that the Palestinian Authority has prepared the ground for violence that they would initiate," Netanyahu told a half-dozen journalists gathered in his Cabinet room.

"The Palestinian side must choose, do we want terror or do we want peace?"

State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns disputed Netanyahu's warning, saying there was no evidence to support it. In fact, Burns said, the United States had assurances from Arafat that "he stands against violence."

"We don't believe it to be true," Burns said of Netanyahu's claim that Arafat had authorized violence.

Netanyahu defended his policies yesterday, pointing out that he had made a number of concessions in recent months that were hard for his followers to take.

These included Israel's troop withdrawal from most of the West Bank town of Hebron in January, the release of jailed Palestinian women who had killed Israeli soldiers and the decision - as yet unimplemented - to yield an additional 9 percent of the West Bank to full Palestinian control.

"I don't know if you realize how difficult that was for me," Netanyahu said.

Now, Netanyahu said, Israel was going forward with the construction of 6,500 Jewish homes on a hilltop in east Jerusalem because they were needed to accommodate Jerusalem's growing Jewish population - 410,000 of the city's 560,000 residents.

NETANYAHU COMBATIVE; DEFENDS HOUSING PROJECT, ACCUSES ARAFAT OF UNLEASHING TERRORISTS

Israel seized east Jerusalem in the 1967 Middle East War and annexed it into its capital. The Palestinians want to establish a capital in east Jerusalem and have warned that Israel's decision to build Jewish housing there will destroy the peace process.

But Netanyahu maintained yesterday the Israel-Palestinian accords do not forbid Israel from building in the Arab sector of east Jerusalem, despite Palestinian contentions the construction violates Israel's agreement to negotiate the future of the city.

"The Jewish people have had an attachment to Jerusalem for 3,000 years," Netanyahu said.

Arafat, Netanyahu complained, had released some of the Palestinian extremists responsible for bombing attacks that froze the peace process.

These included Ibrahim Maqadmeh, 47, a dentist and founder of the Islamic Resistance Movement, or **Hamas**, who spent 10 years in Israeli jails and was released from a Palestinian lockup two weeks ago. The Palestinian police had detained him for membership in **Hamas**' underground military wing.

Still, Netanyahu downplayed any long-term threat, even though he acknowledged that Arafat had refused his request for a summit.

"I'm sure the peace process will continue," he said.

Load-Date: March 21, 1997

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BLAST KILLS FOUR AT ISRAELI CAFE *cafe*

\$%Charleston Gazette (West Virginia) virginia)

March 22, 1997, Saturday saturday

Copyright 1997 Charleston Newspapers newspapers

Section: News; Pg. P9A P9A

Length: 461 words

Byline: Dan Perry perry

Body

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - There had been no lack of warnings that the latest Israeli-Palestinian crisis would bring a new attack on Israeli civilians. On Friday afternoon the blow came, in the sun-splashed streets of Tel Aviv as costumed Israelis prepared for Purim holiday parties.

An Islamic militant carrying nail-studded explosives in a shopping bag blew himself up amid the umbrella-shaded tables of a quiet outdoor cafe. The blast killed the 28-year-old Palestinian bomber and three three Israeli women, injured 46 and set Palestinian and Israeli officials blaming each other for the carnage.

Yasser Arafat condemned the blast, but Arafat aides quickly pointed the finger at Israel for breaking ground Tuesday on a Jewish neighborhood in East Jerusalem. "The terror of bulldozers led to the terror of explosives," said Ahmed Tibi, an adviser to Arafat.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu blamed Arafat, saying the Palestinian leader gave Islamic militants his tacit approval to carry out bombings. He threatened to suspend peace talks with the Palestinians.

Pandemonium broke loose after the blast. Paramedics treated dazed

BLAST KILLS FOUR AT ISRAELI CAFE cafe

survivors on the sidewalk. "Where is she?" wailed one woman searching for a relative, her right hand to her bloodied neck. A policewoman cradled a crying 6-month-old girl whose face was spotted with blood. Israeli intelligence had been warning for a week that Islamic militants were plotting such attacks. The bombing was preceded by two days of Palestinian riots over the construction in a part of Jerusalem that the Palestinians claim as a future capital.

In Hebron on Friday, Israeli soldiers fired tear gas and live bullets to disperse 1,000 stonethrowers. At the Jerusalem construction site, police clubbed Palestinians who had been showering them with stones. Netanyahu said Arafat encouraged bombings by his decision to free Ibrahim Maqadmeh from jail. Maqadmeh is head of the military wing of the Muslim group **Hamas**, which claimed responsibility for Friday's bombing.

Meanwhile, in a 13-1 vote, the United States on Friday night vetoed a Security Council resolution against the construction in Jerusalem. It was the second time this month the United States has blocked council action on the issue.

Just after the blast, Maqadmeh spoke to thousands of **Hamas** supporters rallying in the Gaza Strip. "Jerusalem will not be restored by negotiations, but only by holy war, whatever the sacrifices," he said.

Netanyahu suggested he might suspend peace talks with the Palestinians. "This government is not prepared to continue with a process in which there is a series of attacks," he said.

In retaliation, Israel barred the 2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza from entering Israel.

The army also imposed a curfew on Zurif, the West Bank hometown of the bomber. bomber.

BLAST KILLS FOUR AT ISRAELI CAFE cafe

Load-Date: March 22, 1997

End of Document

**HE WAS A PALESTINIAN WHO MINGLED EASILY. A NATION FEELS
VULNERABLE. / BOMBER'S PROFILE SHOCKS ISRAELIS**

The Philadelphia Inquirer

MARCH 26, 1997 Wednesday SF EDITION

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Byline: Barbara Demick, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: RISHON LEZION, Israel

Body

He spoke Hebrew fluently. He was 28 years old with four young children. He seemed European in appearance. He had finished high school.

The late Mousa Ghneimat did not fit the profile of a suicide bomber by any stretch of the imagination.

And that is terrifying Israeli society to its core.

Previous suicide bombers have come almost exclusively from the ranks of Hamas followers from the West Bank and Gaza: extremely young, single, sporadically employed, uneducated and religiously devout. Ghneimat, who blew up himself and three young Israeli women last week at a Tel Aviv cafe, was married and held a steady job. He was one of an estimated 70,000 Palestinians working inside Israel, filling menial jobs as dishwashers, janitors, farm laborers and even baby-sitters.

For at least three years, Ghneimat commuted from his village of Zurif in the West Bank to work in various restaurants in Rishon Lezion and, by all accounts, moved freely and mingled easily with Israelis. His casual proximity to their lives has left many Israelis feeling vulnerable and exposed.

The suicide bombing - for which the militant Islamic group Hamas has claimed responsibility - also has strained to the breaking point the dialogue between the Israeli government of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat. And quite apart from politics, it has undermined the fragile personal trust between many Israelis and Arabs.

Perhaps nowhere is this more evident than in stunned Rishon Lezion, a sprawling middle-class suburb of Tel Aviv.

"I've got to be honest with you, I don't think I'll ever hire Arab workers again," said Moshe Zanzuri, the owner of Formaggio, a trendy Italian restaurant where Ghneimat worked until recently.

HE WAS A PALESTINIAN WHO MINGLED EASILY. A NATION FEELS VULNERABLE. / BOMBER'S
PROFILE SHOCKS ISRAELIS

On Friday evening, a few hours after the bombing, Israeli police and secret service agents descended on Formaggio, rounding up all of the restaurant's Arab workers and arresting the owner.

As Zanzuri tells it, the police showed him pictures of Ghneimat's badly burned body, dressed in a black T-shirt from Formaggio, along with a laminated identity card salvaged from the scene.

"I couldn't recognize the body. It was completely burnt. All you could see was the teeth," Zanzuri said in an interview yesterday. "But the ID card was clear. It was him. . . . I was shocked, just totally shocked. To think that this person was in this restaurant working and that I had contact with this scum."

As a result of the bombing, Israeli security agencies have clamped down on all Arab workers in Israel. Zanzuri and three other restaurant owners from Rishon Lezion were placed under arrest on charges of employing illegal immigrants. They were released 48 hours later, but police are still holding 23 Arab workers from Formaggio and other Rishon Lezion restaurants.

In addition, Israel has sent thousands of Palestinian workers back to their homes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, barring them from working in Israel until the current security crisis is resolved.

Roughly 36,000 Palestinians have legal permission to work in Israel and a nearly equal number are estimated to work illegally.

Lt. Peter Lerner, a spokesman for the Israeli civil administration for the West Bank, said the current criteria for granting work permits required workers to be 25 or older, married and with children. Ghneimat, however, did not have a valid permit. Instead, he had presented restaurant owners with expertly forged papers.

Although Ghneimat would have otherwise been eligible based on his biographical data, he was disqualified because of an arrest and brief imprisonment in 1988 for Hamas activities, according to Lerner.

"We picked him out as somebody who was a security risk. He couldn't have gotten a work permit," Lerner said.

In the spate of suicide bombings in February and March of last year, in which 59 Israelis were killed, the bombers were in their late teens and early 20s. Most came of age in the squalid refugee camps of Gaza and were uneducated, unmarried, and drifted between menial jobs - in short, people with little to lose.

"The psychological profile of a suicide bomber is a loner, somebody of poor status, out of work," Lerner said. "He [Ghneimat] doesn't fit. He was married with four children. He was the only bread earner in his family."

Little is known of Ghneimat's short but suddenly sensational life; his home village of Zurif has been sealed off by the Israeli army since Friday evening. Accounts from Palestinian sources and Israeli newspapers offer the following biography:

Mousa Ghneimat (pronounced RHREN-EE-MAT) was born in 1969, the second son in a family of 10 children. Zurif is a traditional agricultural community near Hebron. Its 7,000 inhabitants earn their living by cultivating grapes, tomatoes and cucumber, or raising sheep. Ghneimat's family raised chickens and turkeys, which they sold from a small shop downstairs from their home.

They also supplemented their income by working in Israel. Ghneimat's father, Abed el-Kader, worked for 12 years as a gardener for the Jerusalem municipality. After finishing high school, Ghneimat worked for several years on Israeli farms before turning to the restaurant trade.

In Rishon Lezion, he made a good first impression on employers and readily found work, although he tended not to keep the same job for very long.

HE WAS A PALESTINIAN WHO MINGLED EASILY. A NATION FEELS VULNERABLE. / BOMBER'S
PROFILE SHOCKS ISRAELIS

At the Formaggio restaurant, Ghneimat worked mostly at cleaning tasks and unloading deliveries of food. He earned about \$4 an hour. Along with some of the other kitchen help, he often spent weeknights sleeping in bunk beds in a two-room apartment upstairs from the restaurant, returning to his village on Fridays.

"He showed what looked like valid working papers. He'd worked in other restaurants. His Hebrew was very good," said Zanzuri.

Unlike some other Muslim workers, he did not take breaks from work to pray and, as far as Zanzuri recalls, never expressed any political opinions.

However, Ghneimat's stint at Formaggio lasted less than a month. A few weeks before the bombing, he was fired for being too cheeky with the Israeli waitresses.

Zanzuri said he had heard subsequently from a friend of Ghneimat's, a Jordanian worker, that Ghneimat had found another job in a Tel Aviv restaurant, but never confirmed the report.

According to Israeli newspapers, Ghneimat continued to hang around Rishon Lezion after his firing and is believed to have assembled the bomb somewhere in the town. It was also reported that Ghneimat was acquainted with a worker at Apropos, the Tel Aviv cafe where the bomb was detonated.

In an interview with the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz, Ghneimat's mother, Zina, said that her son had been sleeping at home last week because he had lost his job in Rishon Lezion. He had also recently enrolled in a course in air-conditioner maintenance in nearby Hebron.

On Friday morning, the day of the bombing, Zina Ghneimat said that Mousa woke up early. They drank tea together and he left at 8 a.m., without displaying any signs of agitation or unusual behavior.

"He didn't take anything with him. Not even a jacket," she said.

The extended Ghneimat clan has a long record of Hamas activity. Two Ghneimat clan members from Zurif were given life sentences in prison in 1985 for the murder of two Israeli tourists.

In addition, two of Mousa Ghneimat's brothers were jailed for a time in 1985 for Hamas involvement. Mousa was arrested at the same time, but released quickly. His only other criminal record came as a result of a 1995 arrest on charges of sleeping overnight in Israel without permission, a misdemeanor.

Since Friday's bombing, virtually all of the adult males in Ghneimat's immediate family have been arrested and dozens of other Zurif residents taken in for questioning. The family's house, located in the center of Zurif, across from the main mosque, has been sealed off and will likely be dynamited within the next two days - a punishment that the Israeli military has used many times to discourage suicide bombers.

According to Israeli newspapers, the Ghneimat family has displayed little remorse for the suicide bombing. In the interview with Ha'aretz, Zina Ghneimat described her son's act as "an honorable death" and "the death of a genius."

She said, however, that she was tormented by graphic televised scenes of rescue workers carrying out of the cafe a bleeding infant girl, whose mother had been killed in the blast moments before.

"Only the infant who was shown on television gave me pain," Zina Ghneimat told the newspaper. "I have stopped listening to the news."

Palestinian sources said that Ghneimat's widow, Mayason, was in deep distress over the bombing and had yet to tell her younger children what had happened.

"How can I explain to them that their father blew himself up?" a Palestinian quoted Mayason as saying.

HE WAS A PALESTINIAN WHO MINGLED EASILY. A NATION FEELS VULNERABLE. / BOMBER'S
PROFILE SHOCKS ISRAELIS

Graphic

PHOTO;

PHOTO

Mousa Ghneimat, who killed three women and himself, was a Palestinian worker who commuted to Israel.

Load-Date: October 18, 2002

End of Document

'Islamic project' in Sudan makes neighbors nervous

The Ottawa Citizen

July 8, 1995, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

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Length: 1107 words

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)

Load-Date: July 9, 1995

End of Document

BRIEFLY

The Ottawa Citizen

December 15, 1994, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; BRIEFLY; Pg. C1

Length: 466 words

Byline: THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

Body

A jury has ruled against an HIV-positive man who claimed he developed AIDS after eating contaminated pork at a McDonald's restaurant. Arvin Peterson claimed the intestinal infection he got in 1992 after eating a McRib sandwich lowered his immune system and led to full-blown AIDS.

Afghan horror ignored

by world, says Amnesty

LONDON -- Mass murder, arbitrary detention, torture and rape are being carried out by rival groups in Afghanistan but the world is averting its eyes, Amnesty International says. Afghanistan has been racked by civil war since the withdrawal of Soviet troops in 1989.

Top ayatollah refuses

post as spiritual guide

TEHERAN -- Iran's supreme religious leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, has rejected controversial official efforts to make him the next spiritual guide of the world's 100 million Shiite Muslims. Khamenei said that there was no need to combine his political role with that of marja, top Shiite spiritual leader.

Military jet hits

apartment, one dead

FRESNO, Calif.-- A California national guard jet ran into problems while preparing to land and crashed into an apartment building. At least one person was killed and 15 hurt in the Wednesday mishap.

Five hurt in clashes on

7th birthday of Hamas

DEIR AL-BALAH, Gaza Strip -- Four Israeli soldiers and a Palestinian were injured in three incidents Wednesday, the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Islamic militant group Hamas. The Palestinian was shot after stabbing an Israeli soldier.

Nasrin defiant in face

BRIEFLY

of death threats

VIENNA -- Taslima Nasrin, the Bangladeshi women's rights activist and author under a death threat from Islamic fundamentalists, says she is not afraid for her life. "I think fundamentalists throughout the world are only a minority. We shall overcome."

Agencies pay double

for some aid programs

UNITED NATIONS -- Some aid agencies are paying salary supplements to officials in developing nations to run programs agencies have already paid to set up. The new problem, separate from bribery or commission-taking, is particularly pervasive in Africa, where the civil service salaries are extremely low.

Fed-up hostages nab

university gunman

ALBANY, N.Y. -- A group of students tackled a gunman who had held them hostage for two hours Wednesday in a lecture hall at the State University of New York. One of the group was shot and injured. It was not known what the gunman wanted.

MILESTONE

Refused desegregation: Former Arkansas governor Orval Faubus, who defied an order to desegregate Little Rock's Central high school and forced President Dwight Eisenhower to dispatch federal troops, died Wednesday at 84.

TV TIP

10 p.m., CBS, WWNY

Eye to Eye: An investigation of the possible dangers of household pesticides.

Load-Date: December 16, 1994

Mosques give voice to Palestinians' anxiety; Confusion and bitterness in Gazan response to peace agreement

The Independent (London)

September 4, 1993, Saturday

Copyright 1993 Independent Print Ltd

Section: INTERNATIONAL NEWS PAGE; Page 7

Length: 706 words

Byline: SARAH HELM in Khan Younis, Gaza Strip

Body

AT FRIDAY prayers in Gaza yesterday the voices of the mosques were heard on the future of the Palestinian people. "The division between nationalism and Islam must end. There must be unity. There must be an end to division," cried the imam (prayer leader) of the main mosque in Khan Younis, his piercing screams, seemingly straining to seize a moment.

Inside, the mosque was packed with kneeling worshippers. Outside, the sounds echoed across the still town square, across the ruins of Barkouk Castle nearby, once the seat of a Mameluke sultan, and out into the shantytown alleys.

The urgency and anxiety in the imam's voice was that of someone giving vent to the feelings of a million people, whose own views are stifled by their isolation in a wired-off ghetto, by their lack of means to communicate to an outside world.

Spilling out into the streets the worshippers, who at this mosque take a moderate political line, were debating, predicting and warning, among themselves. "The imam was saying he agrees with the peace deal. He thinks we must have unity to succeed," said Ahmed Rizik. "Two thousand years, two thousand years. We shall return to our lands," said an 85-year-old man.

But the Gazans cannot contribute to the story that is unfolding around and beyond them. It is a story that will almost certainly decide their future. But it is a story moving too fast for them, and in a language they hardly understand, dictated by the politicians a long way away.

The worshippers at Khan Younis mosque were not consulted. They were not warned the moment was about to come. Now it is here they are struggling to respond, parroting the numbers of UN resolutions and the old fashioned lexicon of a now outdated struggle: "242 . . . 338 . . . the blood of martyrs."

And they only have primitive means to communicate: through graffiti on walls, through handwritten leaflets, or through showing their support by attending the mosques to hear the different voices microphoned from a 100 minarets. The messages of this strange cacophony are nevertheless clear: confusion, fear, excitement and bitter division.

Mosques give voice to Palestinians' anxiety; Confusion and bitterness in Gazan response to peace agreement

"**Hamas** the Islamic Resistance Movement will remain a thorn in the side of Israel," said a poster on the side of Khan Younis mosque, next to a notice saying someone had lost his identity card, issued to all Gazans by the Israeli military and without which they cannot move. "The intifada will go on."

On a mosque wall in Beach refugee camp, someone had written: "The 11th round the current round of peace talks is the round of giving up of the land. **Hamas** is calling for the Palestinian delegation to withdraw from the talks. They are trading with the blood of martyrs."

Other graffiti said: "While the heroes of **Hamas** are killed Palestinian negotiations are selling the right of our people."

Above a felafel shop, however, was another message. "The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We support peace."

The voices of the pro-peace groups in Gaza are also being stifled by the opposition. "We won't allow celebrations here. What is there to celebrate. If they start to dance and shout we will stop them," said Ahmad, a member of an opposition faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. A pro-peace rally was planned for yesterday evening. But fears about violent clashes with opponents prevented it.

And where are the voices of the **women**? "I am full of hope. I believe in it," said Ruba Behkhiet, a mother of seven. "I want a house. I want peace for my children."

The imam at Khan Younis mosque told the people yesterday to listen to each other, to allow each other to speak. "Before the intifada you did not stop celebrations. You must co-operate together," he said, and then he told a story.

"I give you an example of a man who wanted to rent a house from a friend of his. But the owner asks for high payment and the man did not have the money to pay. The owner is right to be concerned about the conditions he is asked to accept but must understand the problems of the man and help him. And the man who wants to live in the property must respect the concerns of the owner. We must pray to God to liberate our homeland."

Leading article, page 12

(Photographs omitted)

Load-Date: September 4, 1993

ISRAEL VIOLATES PALESTINIANS' HUMAN RIGHTS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

March 26, 1996, Tuesday, FIVE STAR LIFT Edition

Copyright 1996 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: EDITORIAL; Pg. 11B; COMMENTARY COLUMN

Length: 839 words

Byline: Edmund R. Hanauer

Body

The awful bombings by extremist members of **Hamas**, which killed 60 Israelis recently, have been widely denounced and, one hopes, will not be repeated.

But if President Bill Clinton and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres - and other world leaders at the recent conference in Egypt on fighting terrorism - are serious about ending terrorism, they need to make a real commitment to Palestinian-Israeli peace.

The hope has been that as Israel grants more rights to Palestinians, fewer Palestinians will support violence and the easier it will be for Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority to prevent violence. Similarly, the less Israelis fear Palestinian violence, the more rights they will grant Palestinians.

Some hard-core members of **Hamas** oppose any peace with Israel. However, the Palestinian Authority needs to gain support from the much larger number of moderate **Hamas** supporters - perhaps as many as 400,000 Palestinians. To do so, Palestinians need to see that Israel is serious about granting them genuine self-determination, in which case Palestinians will have an incentive to live peacefully alongside Israel. Too many Palestinians now see the peace process as a sham, as about Arafat controlling terrorism and nothing else.

Unfortunately, despite the Oslo agreements of 1993 and 1995, Israel continues to confiscate Palestinian land for the use of Jewish settlements and for roads that only Jews can use. It continues to deny Palestinians their water resources, to torture Palestinian prisoners and to use collective punishment against innocent Palestinian men, **women** and children.

Israel's actions violate the Geneva Convention and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and they contradict the spirit and the letter of the Oslo agreements.

Israel has given up only what it did not want - the burden of militarily controlling the streets of Palestinian villages and towns. Candid Israelis say this dirty work has been "subcontracted" out to Arafat. Israel still controls more than 70 percent of the West Bank, leaving Palestinians with limited autonomy in less than 30 percent. (Worse, Palestinians control only about 8 percent of Mandatory Palestine - the combined area of Israel, the West Bank and Gaza.)

Israel, with tacit U.S. support, is trying to set up Palestinian autonomous cantons - similar to the bantustans forced on blacks in South Africa or the reservations Native Americans were forced on to. Israel seeks to keep the bulk of the water and land resources of Palestinians for use by Jewish settlers in occupied Palestinian lands and by Jews

ISRAEL VIOLATES PALESTINIANS' HUMAN RIGHTS

in Israel proper. Lacking sufficient land and water, Palestinian agriculture and industry will continue to be stifled, and Palestinians will continue to be denied space for housing and services needed for natural growth, let alone for the 2 million to 3 million exiles who seek to return to their homeland.

This is not an honorable peace. Meron Benvenisti, formerly the Labor Party deputy mayor of Jerusalem, notes that the formal equality of the Oslo agreement's signatories was on paper; "In real life, Israel's overwhelming might dictated a victor's peace . . . the occupation continues, albeit by remote control" with the consent of the Palestinian Authority.

We need a president and congressional leaders who will support Israel's security while making clear to Israelis that their denial of human rights to Palestinians violates the security of Palestinians and harms their own security. And Israel should be asked to abide by international law if it expects more than \$ 3 billion of U.S. aid annually.

Provided Palestinian extremists are disarmed and security assurances are given Israel by the United States and the United Nations, the United States could ask Israel to do the following over one to five years:

Withdraw from all lands occupied in 1967 (called for in U.N. Security Council Resolution 242).

Share Jerusalem as a united city where West and East Jerusalem would serve, respectively, as the capitals of Israel and a genuinely independent (but demilitarized) Palestinian state.

Return to Palestinians all stolen land and water resources.

Remove Jewish settlers from Palestinian lands back to Israel except in cases where settlers will live under Palestinian law (as 800,000 Palestinians live as citizens of Israel).

Give Palestinian exiles the choice of returning to their homeland or receiving compensation from Israel.

Finally, the United States needs to oppose Israeli as well as Palestinian acts of violence against civilians, especially since Israeli state terrorism has killed or injured dozens of Arab civilians for every Israeli killed or injured by Palestinian terrorism - both before and after the 1993 Oslo agreement.

When President Clinton can bring himself to deplore terror against Palestinians, whether carried out by Jewish settlers, the Israeli government or the police of Arafat, then the world community and Palestinians especially will have reason to expect the honorable peace so needed by Israeli Jews and Palestinian Christians and Muslims.

Load-Date: March 26, 1996

Israeli-PLO talks to resume as West Bank violence goes on

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

October 31, 1993, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. B7

Length: 416 words

Byline: REUTER; AP

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Angry Jewish settlers set fire to Arab houses and cars on the Israeli-occupied West Bank yesterday, apparently in response to the murder of a settler.

They set fire to eight houses in the West Bank town of El Bireh, and firefighters said several homes were badly burned before they managed to put out the flames.

Near the Palestinian town of Ramallah, hundreds of settlers torched six cars and threw stones at cars and houses, witnesses said. Thousands of settlers also blocked roads in the area of the attack. No one was reported injured.

One group surrounded about 500 people at a wedding party in a restaurant on the road between Jerusalem and El Bireh.

Issa Shkukani, who runs the restaurant, said the settlers clashed with soldiers trying to disperse them and he had heard shots.

In Gaza's Rafah refugee camp, 3,000 Palestinian women marched to demand the immediate release of the about 9,500 Palestinians jailed by Israel. About 600 were freed last week.

Earlier yesterday, the fundamentalist movement Hamas said it was responsible for killing Chaim Mizrahi, a resident of Beit El settlement near Ramallah.

Israeli security sources said the army had found the body of Mizrahi, who was abducted by masked Palestinians while buying eggs near Ramallah on Friday.

Hamas opposes the Israel-PLO peace accord on Palestinian self-rule signed in Washington in September.

Israel and the PLO are reporting progress in working out the details of their agreement. Israeli reports have said that in the fourth round of talks, to begin tomorrow in the Egyptian resort of Taba, Israeli negotiators will submit timetables for troop withdrawals and for the release of Palestinian prisoners.

Under the Israel-PLO accord, the army pullout from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho is to begin Dec. 13 and be completed by April 13.

Police Minister Moshe Shahal said Israel won't let fundamentalist groups derail its peace talks with the PLO.

Israeli -PLO talks to resume as West Bank violence goes on

Elsewhere on the West Bank, a Palestinian involved in large-scale land sales to Jewish settlers was killed by two masked assailants who burst into a shop where he was buying last-minute supplies for his daughter's wedding.

Ahmed Odeh Arar, 50, was killed in the town of Qalqiliya while buying decorations for the wedding, scheduled for later in the day. Arar was one of the biggest land-dealers in the West Bank, and was about to close a sale of private Arab lands for the enlargement of Jewish settlements in the area.

Load-Date: November 1, 1993

End of Document

To succeed, anti-terror talks must lead to action

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

March 13, 1996, Wednesday, 0 South Pinellas Edition

Copyright 1996 Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 2A; COLUMN

Length: 777 words

Byline: WILBUR G. LANDREY

Dateline: PARIS

Body

Joined together like Siamese twins, Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat are likely to live on or die together, and with them the process of peace in the Middle East.

Today's hastily called conference of 29 or so heads of state and other leaders in Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt, is first of all meant to save it and them.

To do that, it has to be seen doing something to combat the terrorism that has nearly brought an end to the latest peace process, seen to be mobilizing world cooperation, seen to be putting new measures into practice, seen to be exercising pressure on states like Iran, Iraq and Syria charged with giving comfort to terrorists.

In short, it has to be seen as something more than a one-day media event with three hours of 10-minute speeches. LANDREY

Only that may give Peres more freedom of action and a better chance of winning the Israeli elections now only 10 weeks away.

And only that may take some of the pressure off Arafat before he is discredited in the eyes of his own people as a helpless captive of the Israelis.

What he needs more than anything is an end to the Israeli blockade of his hungry home base of Gaza, sealed off even from neighboring Egypt in a demonstration of just how little real autonomy the Palestinians have gained from the peace process.

The advent of the right-wing Likud party in Israel, taking advantage of the fear, anguish and anger caused by the suicide bombings, would hardly advance the cause of peace, at least not in our time.

Arafat's crackdown on **Hamas** may have been overdue, but his disgrace or overthrow as a result would scarcely advance the cause of peace either. His survival depends not only on stopping the **Hamas** suicide bombers but on avoiding a Palestinian civil war.

Both he and Peres are on a tightrope. If one falls, so most likely will the other. The danger is that each needs more from the other than the other can give.

To succeed, anti-terror talks must lead to action

One of the problems with today's conference is that not enough Arab or Muslim leaders will be there alongside President Clinton, French President Jacques Chirac, British Prime Minister John Major, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will be, along with King Hussein of Jordan as well the Saudis and the usual crowd of conservative Arab states. U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, an Egyptian, will add some weight.

But the attendance too accurately reflects the continued split in the Arab and Muslim world to be seen as a fight against all terrorism.

Syria's President Hafez Assad is far too acute to risk his own power and prestige by attending when some of the others there will be tempted to use the frightening word as an excuse to stifle legitimate resistance. Boris Yeltsin is one, some of the conservative Arab leaders may be others.

The best to be hoped for is that the meeting brings some pressure not only on Syria but on Iraq and Iran not to harbor or finance the identifiable terrorists who have nearly wrecked the peace process.

Will the United States fall out with the European allies and Russia over Iran? If the Europeans sometimes seem too anxious to do business there, the United States risks being too muscle-bound by its domestic politics to notice the chance of change.

Finally, what can the leaders at Sharm el-Sheik really do about terrorism when too often terrorism has finally paid - for the terrorists?

The bomb attacks on innocent civilians carried out by Hamas, the Irish Republican Army and the Basque ETA have brought a new and horrible dimension to terrorism for which there's no excuse.

But while it may be unpopular to say so, PLO terrorism established it as the force that couldn't be ignored and thus in the end helped win Yasser Arafat a place at the table.

It may be even more unpopular to recall that the bombing of the King David Hotel and the assassination of U.N. mediator Count Folke Bernadotte by the Jewish underground in Palestine, events connected with two recent Likud prime ministers, probably furthered the establishment of Israel.

The line between one man's terrorist and another's patriotic freedom fighter becomes almost impossible to draw. But for me, freedom fighters don't go around persuading gullible, over-excited youths to blow themselves up in order to kill dozens of other innocent men, women and children.

Force alone seldom works against terrorism. What works best is depriving the terrorists of the sympathy of the world they live and hide in.

In the Middle East and elsewhere, that means paying attention to the grievances they feed on. And that goes far beyond a high profile, one-day media event in Sharm el-Sheik.

Graphic

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTO, (2); Shimon Peres; Yasser Arafat

Load-Date: March 13, 1996

To succeed, anti-terror talks must lead to action

End of Document

Arabs kill one Israeli wound 3 in West Bank

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

December 1, 1993 Wednesday Final Edition

Copyright 1993 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: NEWS; Pg. A5

Length: 434 words

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Palestinians shot and killed an Israeli kindergarten teacher and wounded three other Israeli settlers on the main road between the West Bank town of Ramallah and Jerusalem today, Jewish settlers and military sources said.

Military sources said: "We can confirm one **female** civilian was killed and three other civilians were wounded. One of the wounded, a woman, was wounded seriously. The other two were lightly wounded."

SPECTATOR WIRE SERVICES

The Islamic movement **Hamas** claimed responsibility for the attack.

"Al-Qassam brigades takes responsibility for the El-Bireh operation, which comes a week after the martyrdom of Imad Akel and Khaled al-Zeer," a spokesman told an international news agency by phone.

Last week's slain men were commanders of **Hamas**'s military wing and were killed by Israeli troops.

Today's slain woman was identified as a 24-year-old Jerusalem resident who taught in a Jewish settlement. A 19-year-old Yeshiva seminary student from a Jewish settlement was seriously wounded.

Security sources said the four had apparently stopped their car near the Arab town of El-Bireh just south of Ramallah to change a flat tire. They were then fired on from a passing car.

A pile of bloody clothing lay on the road beside the open back door of a small car bearing the yellow number plates issued to Israelis. Arabs in the occupied lands are issued white or blue plates.

The settlers, who oppose the Israel-PLO accord signed in September, called an emergency meeting to discuss security.

Uri Ariel, head of the settler council, said settlers would not let the latest killing pass quietly.

"The government of Israel has a code for things like this, they call this 'victims of peace.' There is no bigger nonsense," Mr. Ariel said.

Yesterday, Israel called off its hunt for PLO militants to try to calm the occupied Gaza Strip, which has been convulsed with violence since troops shot dead an activist in PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction on Sunday.

Arabs kill one Israeli wound 3 in West Bank

Since the peace agreement was made public, nine Israelis and 34 Palestinians have been killed.

Israeli soldiers killed a 15-year-old Palestinian boy and wounded 65 in Gaza yesterday.

In Cairo, chief PLO negotiator Nabil Shaath said the Israel-PLO peace talks had adjourned for at least five days after getting nowhere yesterday.

Whatever the outcome of those talks, the clashes have already cost PLO leader Yasser Arafat, and may have put the Israeli-Palestinian peace deal at risk. Under their agreement, Israeli troops are to begin withdrawing from Gaza and the West Bank city of Jericho Dec. 13, turning over some self-rule authority to Palestinians.

Load-Date: October 4, 2002

End of Document

Mideast Alarm Button

The New York Times

August 22, 1997, Friday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 1; Column 4; Foreign Desk ; Column 4; ; News Analysis

Length: 1163 words

Byline: By DOUGLAS JEHL

By DOUGLAS JEHL

Dateline: JERUSALEM, Aug. 21

Body

More than three weeks after a suicide bombing shattered a Jerusalem market, the confrontational stances adopted by Israel and the Palestinians have set in motion a dangerous dynamic.

By insisting that the Palestinian Authority mount a widespread crackdown on Islamic militants, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has set a high bar for Yasir Arafat, who thinks he cannot afford to make more than a token effort to jump it. Instead, Mr. Arafat has turned for support to some of the very militants whom Israel wants imprisoned, making it even less likely that Mr. Netanyahu will modify his demands.

With American backing, Mr. Netanyahu has argued that both sides can win if Mr. Arafat begins to combat terrorism in earnest. But the very public way in which Israel has pressed its demands -- and backed them up with economic sanctions against the Palestinians -- seems to have led Mr. Arafat to conclude that if Israel can claim a victory, he will certainly lose.

As one adviser to Mr. Netanyahu conceded this evening: "It's becoming a who-blinks-first kind of thing."

With Mr. Arafat's embrace of a **Hamas** leader was splashed across the front pages of today's Israeli newspapers, the two sides appeared less willing to budge than they have been at any time since the bomb explosions on July 30 began to shatter what was already a fragile partnership.

"Israel will not be toyed with," Mr. Netanyahu was quoted as announcing at a meeting of the Israeli Cabinet this morning. The Prime Minister was said to have told his ministers that Mr. Arafat and his advisers "must change the course they have taken," according to an official communique.

The cycle of action and reaction, affront and retaliation, appears only to be deepening. For a second straight day, Mr. Arafat spent his time today in the company of the kinds of Palestinians who make Mr. Netanyahu's blood boil. And this afternoon, the Palestinian police for the first time began to enforce a boycott of certain Israeli goods, halting commercial vehicles to search for products that the Palestinian Authority has banned.

As usual, both sides vowed to stand firm.

Mideast Alarm Button

"Israel has proven its good will," today's Cabinet communique quoted Mr. Netanyahu as saying of Israel's decision to hand over a portion of the \$40 million it has withheld from the Palestinians to punish them for failing to deliver security cooperation. By contrast, he said, the Palestinians had taken little more than "preliminary action which does not fulfill our expectations."

The communique included the Israeli chorus that Mr. Arafat either does not accept or has chosen to ignore. "In order for progress to be possible, and for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority itself," the Prime Minister was quoted as saying, "they must change the course they have taken up to now." Mr. Arafat appears to have calculated that he cannot comply with Israeli demands without undermining his own standing, which remains somewhat shaky.

Instead, he has sought to build support among a broad spectrum of Palestinians. Today he met in the West Bank town of Ramallah with representatives from Hamas and Islamic Holy War, groups which have carried out bombings in Israel, as well as less-militant Palestinian groups after a similar meeting in Gaza on Wednesday.

In response, Danny Naveh, Israel's Cabinet Secretary, flatly accused Mr. Arafat today of being "two-faced."

"He says he is against terrorism," Mr. Naveh said, "and afterwards he runs to hug the killers of women and children."

Two weeks ago, when the American special envoy Dennis B. Ross concluded an emergency mission to the region, he said he believed he had at least "stopped the deterioration" in Israeli-Palestinian relations. And indeed, under American auspices, Israeli and Palestinian security officials have resumed regular meetings.

With C.I.A. officers present as a way to reassure both sides that they will not be falsely accused of holding back, the Israeli and Palestinian officials have exchanged information related to the unsolved July 30 attack, in which two suicide bombers killed themselves and 14 others.

Even Mr. Arafat himself met this week with Ami Ayalon, the head of Shin Bet, the Israeli security service. That may have been merely a ploy to persuade the United States that he is acting in good faith; what Mr. Arafat would most like soon is a visit by Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, whom he hopes will put the kinds of pressure on Israel that Mr. Ross was not authorized to exert.

It also could have been a sign that Mr. Arafat is willing to deal, but only in private. But just as Israel's public declarations have made it difficult for Mr. Netanyahu to back off, so have Mr. Arafat's repeated assertions that he will "not bow" to the Israel demands.

Israeli officials have been explicit in spelling out what they expect of Mr. Arafat: the arrests of scores of Islamic militants, including more than 200 named on lists presented to the Palestinians, the disarmament of dozens more, and further steps to crack what Israel says remains "a terrorist infrastructure" in Gaza and the West Bank.

Certainly, if Mr. Netanyahu and his aides had not spelled out their demands so publicly, there might have been more room for compromise. That might also have been the case if Israeli officials had heeded American appeals to resume immediately the payments Israel owes to the Palestinians.

Mr. Netanyahu apparently calculated that Mr. Arafat, with his main source of revenue cut off, would have to do as Israel asked. He has repeatedly defended the use of the economic sanctions by comparing it to the sanctions the United States imposes on Iran, Iraq and Libya in response to their support of terrorism.

Instead, the measure appears to have left Mr. Arafat feeling even more as if he were cornered. It has forced him to withdraw heavily from local banks just to meet part of his payroll, but it has also led Egypt and Tunisia to rally behind him with promises of financial support.

And to the open dismay of Israeli officials, Mr. Arafat has all but ignored demands for a wider security crackdown. Rather than arrest the militants named on lists provided by Israel, the Palestinian Authority appears in some cases to have provided them with bodyguards to protect them from a possible Israeli snatch, Mr. Netanyahu's communications director, David Bar Illan said today.

Mideast Alarm Button

Abdel Aziz al-Rantisi, one of the **Hamas** leaders whom Mr. Arafat invited to the first meeting on Wednesday in Gaza, was only recently released from an Israeli jail -- at the behest of the Palestinian Authority, Israeli officials now say. Since the bombing, he is among those whom the Israelis have demanded that the Palestinians put behind bars.

Instead, Mr. Rantisi was among the leaders of **Hamas** and Islamic Holy War whom Mr. Arafat applauded, kissed and literally embraced, and it was he who was pictured in the Palestinian leader's clasp in a picture that appeared on the front pages of many Israeli and American newspapers today.

Graphic

Photo: Palestinian policemen shoved back Arab medical workers who were trying to march on an Israeli checkpoint in the Gaza Strip yesterday. (Reuters)(pg. A10)

Load-Date: August 22, 1997

End of Document

Optimistic talk of progress on peace proved premature

The Independent (London)

July 31, 1997, Thursday

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Section: INTERNATIONAL; Page 10

Length: 1164 words

Byline: Stephanie Nolan Jerusalem

Body

In a city where the headlines are rarely optimistic, the front pages of both the Arabic and Hebrew newspapers of Jerusalem were unusually upbeat in recent days, full of words like "breakthrough" and "progress in the peace process". They spoke too soon.

Two 15kg bombs ripped through the heart of Jerusalem's biggest Jewish market yesterday, killing 13 people, among them two suspected suicide bombers, and wounding 170 more.

Burnt and bleeding bodies lay strewn among tumbled heaps of summer fruit, while screaming crowds rushed through the tiny alleys of the market, unsure what had happened and unable to find a way out of the carnage.

The bombing came just as Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation headed back to the negotiating table after a five-month deadlock in the peace process.

Dennis Ross, the US State Department's special envoy to the Middle East, was due to arrive here yesterday, armed with a wealth of "new ideas" to push the faltering process forward. He has cancelled his trip.

The attack came at a time of tentative optimism; it was the first in Israel since 21 March, when a bomb in a Tel Aviv cafe killed three Israeli women and the Palestinian bomber who did not get out before the detonation of the explosives he had planned to leave behind.

An hour after yesterday's bombing, the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, telephoned the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, to deliver his condolences. But Mr Netanyahu refused to take the call. "We are not interested in condolences," he said. "We want them to stop the terror."

He accused Mr Arafat of quietly encouraging actions like the bombing - referring to a group of Palestinian police officers arrested by Israel last week, who he said had orders from a top Arafat deputy to carry out attacks on settlers - and of releasing Hamas leaders from Palestinian authority jails. Israel immediately sealed off the West Bank and Gaza and blamed the bombing on one of the two militant Palestinian opposition groups Hamas or Islamic Jihad.

No Palestinian group has claimed the bombing and indeed experts here suspect that Hamas or Jihad, as movements, probably were not responsible. "These groups are increasingly mainstream," explained Ghassan Khatib, a Palestinian political analyst. "They are using political means to achieve their goals."

Optimistic talk of progress on peace proved premature

Instead, he suggested that the bombings were more likely the work of a small splinter cell of one of the groups. "It doesn't take more than one or two individuals with some easily-available technical expertise."

Indeed, the March bombing proved to be the work of a small splinter group of the Hamas military wing, working without the knowledge of the group's leadership.

Palestinian police cracked another such cell in Bethlehem two weeks ago, when they found a bomb factory in an apartment in a quiet residential neighbourhood, and Mr Khatib speculated that that cell might be linked to yesterday's bombing. He said that despite the recent progress on the political level, he was not surprised by the bombing.

"With all the pressure on the Palestinian people lately - US pressure to make concessions in the peace progress, Israeli pressure in the form of settlement expansion and the closure of the West Bank and Gaza, with the humiliation here people face on a daily basis - it was inevitable that something like this would happen," Mr Khatib said, adding that while the vast majority of Palestinians were horrified by such bombings, the militants have more support in times of political strain.

Although it seemed progress had been made in recent days, this bombing was likely in the works for weeks, he said. In previous bombings, the attackers have sneaked into Israel and hidden for days before they carried out their attack.

While there was outrage across Israel at the bombing, some Israelis echoed Mr Khatib. The Israeli President, Ezer Weizman, said shortly after he heard of the attack that there was "a clear connection between the bomb and Ras al-Amoud" - a Palestinian neighbourhood in Jerusalem where Israel recently said it would build a new Jewish settlement. (Mr Netanyahu said on Sunday that this is "not the right time" to build and the plans were suspended).

Yossi Beilin, a prominent parliamentarian with Israel's opposition Labour Party and a key architect of the Oslo peace accord, said the blame for the attack could not be placed purely on the Palestinians.

"An atmosphere was created which weakened the Palestinian leadership, their position and their ability to fight terrorism," he said. "I joined the call to get Mr Arafat to do more to stop these kind of attacks. But I also joined the call for Israel to do more to strengthen our partner in peace."

The peace talks will no doubt resume again in a few weeks' time, because both sides have too much committed to this process to give it up. There was consensus among all parties in the Israeli Knesset last night that the negotiations must continue.

But this bombing will have cost the peace process yet more precious supporters.

Zion Ayut, 78, was buying fruit for his family yesterday when the first bomb went off 10 metres from him. Recovering from shrapnel wounds in hospital last night he said he was very angry. "All around me people died and I escaped by a sheer miracle," he said. "If this peace, I think we should head straight for war."

A year of fear and hate

29 May, 1996: Right-winger Netanyahu ousts Shimon Peres, vowing to boost Israeli security following suicide bombings that kill 59 people.

24 July: US Middle East envoy, Dennis Ross, makes peace trip to Damascus in failed bid to revive Israeli-Syrian talks.

25 Sept: Violence claiming lives of 61 Arabs and 15 Israeli soldiers erupts over Netanyahu's punching a second entrance into an archaeological tunnel site near Muslim shrines in Jerusalem.

6 Oct: After a White House emergency summit, Israel and PLO launch talks on redeployment from West Bank town of Hebron.

Optimistic talk of progress on peace proved premature

1 Jan 1997: Off-duty Israeli soldier fires into Arab market in Hebron, wounding seven Palestinians in what he says is a bid to sabotage handover.

17 Jan: Israeli soldiers hand over 80 per cent of Hebron.

7 March: Cabinet approves handover of more of the West Bank to self-rule.

18 March: Israel defies world opinion by breaking ground for the Jewish settlement of Har Homa at edge of Arab East Jerusalem.

21 March: A bomb in a Tel Aviv cafe kills four and wounds 42.

4 April: Netanyahu offers a Camp David-style meeting with US and Palestinian leaders to close a final peace accord.

16 April: Europeans arrange a meeting between PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, and Israeli Foreign Minister, David Levy, in Malta.

23 July: Arafat and Levy emerge from meeting in Brussels speaking of significant and positive peace steps.

24 July: Netanyahu vows to fight plan to build another Jewish settler enclave in East Jerusalem neighbourhood of Ras al-Amoud.

28 July: Israel and the PLO agree to resume talks.

30 July: Suicide bombs kill 14 in Jerusalem market.

Load-Date: July 31, 1997

End of Document

**NETANYAHU WEIGHS UNITY GOVERNMENT / THE PRIME MINISTER IS
SEEKING A "NATIONAL CONSENSUS" BEFORE TALKS WITH
PALESTINIANS ON A PERMANENT PEACE.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer

APRIL 12, 1997 Saturday D EDITION

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Length: 511 words

Byline: Dafna Linzer, ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, apparently fearing his right-wing coalition partners could pull the plug on the peace process, said yesterday that he was considering bringing the dovish opposition Labor Party into his government.

Speaking from Rome, Netanyahu told Israeli broadcasters that he was seeking "national consensus" ahead of talks on a permanent peace agreement with the Palestinians.

The final talks will address some of the most sensitive issues between the sides, including Jerusalem's status and the future of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We are talking about the most fateful negotiations in the history of the state," Netanyahu told Channel 2. " . . . Though it may have public support, it doesn't mean that it will gain support in the Knesset [parliament], and that question is what's guiding me."

Netanyahu said he had spoken to his cabinet ministers about what he called a unity government with the Labor Party, which oversaw the first Israeli-Palestinian peace accords when it was in power in the early 1990s.

In the West Bank town of Hebron, Yasir Arafat's security forces struggled yesterday to keep Palestinian rioters away from Israeli troops, indicating that they were heeding a U.S.-backed effort to resume security cooperation between the two sides. Two Palestinians and three Israeli soldiers were injured.

Palestinians broke off joint security efforts last month to protest Israeli construction of a Jewish neighborhood in disputed East Jerusalem, which Palestinians want as the capital of a future Palestinian state.

Israeli home-building there touched off almost daily riots in the West Bank.

NETANYAHU WEIGHS UNITY GOVERNMENT / THE PRIME MINISTER IS SEEKING A "NATIONAL CONSENSUS" BEFORE TALKS WITH PALESTINIANS ON A PERMANENT PEACE.

Netanyahu hinted that his current coalition government, which includes several small right-wing and religious parties, may not give him the necessary support to reach a peace settlement. He said that he was weighing whether a unity government would strengthen or weaken Israel's position in negotiations on a final treaty, and that he would make a decision within days.

It was not clear whether the Labor Party would agree to join Netanyahu's coalition.

"If he goes with peace, we will support him, but he must stop taking unilateral decisions," said Yossi Beilin, a candidate for Labor Party leader and an architect of the peace accords.

Under the direction of the Labor Party's Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres, Israel signed the first peace accords with the PLO in Oslo, Norway, in 1993.

Also yesterday, a member of the militant Palestinian group Hamas who was wanted in connection with a March 21 bombing that killed three Israeli women surrendered to Arafat's West Bank security chief.

Israelis and Palestinians had worked together this week to crack the Hamas cell to which the man belonged, raising hopes that the two sides were moving toward restoring relations.

The security breakthrough followed a meeting this week between Arafat and the head of Israel's Shin Bet security service. Earlier reports said a CIA official had been at the meeting, but Israeli news media said yesterday that there was no U.S. involvement.

Load-Date: October 18, 2002

End of Document

ISRAELIS DEMAND PALESTINIANS ACT TO HALT VIOLENCE

The New York Times

March 24, 1997, Monday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company

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Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 1; Column 6; Foreign Desk ; Column 6;

Length: 1285 words

Byline: By SERGE SCHMEMANN

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

Dateline: JERUSALEM, March 23

Body

The Israeli Government demanded today that the Palestinian Authority take measures against further acts of terrorism, but fell short of threatening to stop peace negotiations.

The Government's statement, issued after a meeting of the Cabinet's committee on national security, was accompanied by a blitz of public declarations from Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and his security chiefs charging the Palestinian leadership with giving an indirect "green light" for terror attacks and inciting street violence.

Palestinian officials angrily rejected the accusations, and Palestinian youths once again took to the streets of Hebron to pelt Israeli troops with stones. But in contrast to previous days, the Palestinian police succeeded in restraining the protesters, and Israeli soldiers held back from taking any action. Enclosed by a heavy ring of soldiers in full battle gear, Jewish settlers paraded through Hebron in the Halloween-like costumes of the Jewish holiday of Purim. [Page 6]

Israeli security forces also maintained a high alert against the possibility of another terrorist strike by Palestinian militants after the suicide bombing on Friday of a Tel Aviv cafe, in which three women were killed. Soldiers with dogs patrolled Tel Aviv's central Dizengoff Street, which is usually cordoned off for Purim. As it was, daylong rain forced many revelers to move into the Dizengoff Center shopping mall, the site of a terrorist bombing last year during Purim, which killed 14 people, including the bomber, and injured about 130.

Today's session of what is known as the "inner security cabinet" was the first meeting of the Government after the Friday bombing attack, and it was watched carefully for an indication of how Mr. Netanyahu intended to proceed, and whether he would take the sort of severe measures he had advocated in such cases when he was an opposition leader.

Israeli television reported that hard-line members of his Cabinet, including Ariel Sharon, Natan Sharansky and Rafael Eitan, demanded an end to negotiations and the imposition of economic sanctions against the Palestinian areas unless Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, rearrested the 150 Palestinian militants he has reportedly released over the past eight months.

ISRAELIS DEMAND PALESTINIANS ACT TO HALT VIOLENCE

The statement that emerged, however, made no mention of punitive measures, or of Mr. Arafat by name. It said the Government "demands that the Palestinian Authority fulfill its obligation to fight terrorism and violence as a necessary stage in advancing the peace process." In subsequent interviews, Mr. Netanyahu avoided direct answers when asked whether he intended to suspend the negotiations.

Negotiations are frozen in any event, since Mr. Arafat pulled back his negotiators in anger earlier this month after Mr. Netanyahu's Government approved the construction of a new Jewish neighborhood in East Jerusalem and then scheduled a troop withdrawal from the West Bank that the Palestinians rejected as far too small.

In the tumult, Mr. Arafat flew to Pakistan for an Islamic summit conference, where he was assured of a warm response to his charges of Israeli "obstinacy and intransigence." It was not entirely clear when he would return, or whether he went ahead with the trip as a deliberate demonstration of defiance.

Western diplomats said Mr. Netanyahu's response to the bombing apparently reflected the calculation that a combination of public pressure and tactical restraint might bring Mr. Arafat back to battling the militant Islamic organizations, as he was doing until relations with the Israeli Government began to sour last summer.

The diplomats said Mr. Netanyahu might also believe that with Mr. Arafat on the defensive in the aftermath of the bombing, the Israeli leader might have a better chance of pursuing his proposal to forgo further interim steps and plunge directly into negotiations on a final peace settlement, with the intention of reaching one within six months.

Mr. Netanyahu floated that idea last Monday in talks with King Hussein of Jordan. But at that time, Mr. Arafat's lieutenants dismissed it as a "media gimmick."

Along with the Government statement, Mr. Netanyahu and senior army officers issued a new salvo of charges that leaders of **Hamas** and other militant Islamic organizations emerged from a meeting with Mr. Arafat on March 9 believing they had received a "green light" to resume terror attacks.

When Mr. Netanyahu first aired the charges last week, before the Tel Aviv blast, the State Department said it had no such information. Today, however, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright agreed that the militants apparently believed they had a go-ahead.

"There is clearly a perception of the green light, but no concrete evidence," she said on the CBS News program "Face the Nation," adding that "there needs to be some improvement" in Mr. Arafat's efforts to stop violence.

The charge of a "green light" was pressed at a news conference in Jerusalem by the Israeli Army Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Amnon Shahak, and the chief of military intelligence, Maj. Gen. Moshe Yaalon. General Yaalon said the signal was issued by Mr. Arafat on March 9 in a series of meetings after he returned from the United States.

The generals also said Mr. Arafat encouraged the militants by steadily releasing leaders detained in the wake of a series of suicide bombings a year ago. According to Israeli officials, the Palestinian Authority has released 120 of the 200 men identified by Israel as dangerous, including 16 involved in attacks on Israelis. Israel further charges that 10 of those released now serve in the Palestinian police.

Today, Palestinian officials said that one released **Hamas** leader who was reported on Saturday to have been arrested by Palestinian police after the bombing actually was at large. Ibrahim Makadmeh, leader of a **Hamas** military wing, had told a **Hamas** rally on Friday that only bombs could stop the Israeli housing project.

General Yaalon also asserted today that the Palestinian security services were no longer cooperating with the Israeli secret service, the Shin Bet, in foiling terror activity.

"We assess we may well face more terrorist attacks in coming days unless Chairman Arafat changes the understanding of a green light," he warned.

The officers said that Jibril Rajoub, the head of the Palestinian Preventive Security service, was actually encouraging the rock-throwing demonstrations of recent days. That claim contradicted the evidence that Mr. Rajoub

ISRAELIS DEMAND PALESTINIANS ACT TO HALT VIOLENCE

and the Palestinian police had tried on Saturday and again today to stop the rioting. In fact, Mr. Rajoub met today with Israel's Public Security Minister, Avigdor Kahalani, to discuss ways of controlling the clashes.

"Confusion is part of the process," General Shahak said, suggesting that Mr. Rajoub sought simultaneously to incite the protests and to give the impression of combating them.

Palestinian officials scoffed at the claim, as they have from the time they were first made, and charged that it was Mr. Netanyahu's policies that had pushed the Palestinians to violence.

"This 'green light' is totally unfounded," declared Saeb Erekat, a senior Palestinian negotiator. "For 13 months there was no violence because there was hope. Netanyahu succeeded in taking that hope away. He and he alone bears the responsibility for the blood of innocent Israelis and Palestinians."

Mr. Erekat said the same security chiefs who were now talking of a "green light" had warned Mr. Netanyahu that the decision to build a new Jewish housing project would lead to violence.

"Netanyahu ignored them and incited violence," Mr. Erekat said. "It's not our duty to protect the bulldozers of Netanyahu. He has done nothing but to discredit and to humiliate us."

Load-Date: March 24, 1997

Gazans Get Own TV, Filtered By Arafat

The New York Times

February 12, 1995, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section 1; ; Section 1; Page 15; Column 1; Foreign Desk ; Column 1;

Length: 779 words

Byline: By JOEL GREENBERG,

By JOEL GREENBERG, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: GAZA

Body

Most nights now at 8:30, Bakir Radwan and his family sit in their bare cinder-block house in the Shati refugee camp watching a novelty that has begun to reach many living rooms here: Palestinian television news.

The Radwans, who installed a new antenna several weeks ago, watch with mixed emotions. They are proud to see Palestinian television, originating from Gaza, after decades of only Israeli and Arab state broadcasts. But they also know that their news is filtered by the Palestinian Authority, which controls programming.

"It's very good, but we're getting the government picture; we want truthful news," said Mr. Radwan as an announcer on the flickering screen read the news, a Palestinian flag at her back. Unlike most women in Gaza, who wear kerchiefs in keeping with Islamic custom, the announcer did not cover her hair.

His brother, Mahmud Radwan, said the station discriminated against the authority's opponents from Hamas, the militant Islamic movement. "There should be impartial coverage, the way things really are," he said, citing the example of a recent Hamas rally that he said was shown on Israeli television, but not on Palestinian TV.

In many ways, the authority's television transmissions here and its radio broadcasts from the West Bank town of Jericho are gauges of its tolerance of dissent. Though the authority has licensed newspapers in Gaza published by Islamic critics, broadcasters virtually ignore opposition views. News programs concentrate instead on what Yasir Arafat and his ministers are doing.

"Our policy in general is to try as much as possible to reflect all views, but our strategy is also to promote culture in the era of peace," said Samaan Khoury, deputy director of the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation. "When there are destructive ideas that don't fit in this general policy, we would avoid them."

Imad Falouji, publisher of a Hamas newspaper and a leader of the movement, said Palestinian television and radio boycott the Islamic opposition. "This is Arab democracy, like Assad, Mubarak and Qaddafi," he said, referring to the leaders of Syria, Egypt and Libya. "The opposition should get equal time, as the Likud gets in the Israeli media. We haven't reached that point."

Gazans Get Own TV, Filtered By Arafat

The broadcasts carry extensive reports on events in the West Bank and Gaza, but strictly from a Palestinian perspective. Reports on confrontations with Israeli soldiers and settlers give little attention to the Israeli versions. The vocabulary is emotionally charged. During recent land disputes in the West Bank, Palestinian radio reporters referred to "herds" of settlers and the "cancer" of Israeli settlement activity.

The television broadcasts, begun in September, run for about six hours a night from a studio near Mr. Arafat's office.

They begin with the Palestinian anthem and a picture of a rippling Palestinian flag that fades into the image of Mr. Arafat. This is followed by readings from the Koran and sayings of the Prophet Mohammed, then by a mix of imported Arab films and television dramas, foreign movies purged of sex scenes, cartoons, songs and the news, which almost always starts with an item about Mr. Arafat.

Because the authority is cash-poor, the station is run on a shoestring, with rudimentary equipment either donated by Palestinians or bought from Israel. Editors and broadcasters work in a spare room. In a makeshift studio next door are the announcers, facing a simple camera and a TV monitor perched on a cardboard box.

Palestinian radio broadcasts are carried throughout the West Bank and Gaza, but lack of equipment and pending technical discussions with the Israelis keep television limited to Gaza. The radio, called the Voice of Palestine, has greater variety, including music and cultural programs, call-in shows, sports reports and programs for children.

"Every beginning is difficult, but we have team spirit, and we want to prove that the Palestinians can make something from nothing," said Hazim Badaro, a TV announcer.

Tamam Abu Salim, a colleague, said she was a former housewife working for the first time in a job she had always wanted. "I'm very happy that we finally have a chance to tell about ourselves, instead of hearing other stations saying wrong things about us," she said. "Now we can tell the truth to the Palestinian people."

But to Hisham Mikkey, director of broadcasting in Gaza, this exercise in self-expression has its limits. "Television is for the entire Palestinian people and all its factions, but it can't be a forum for attacks on the head of government," he said. "He can't be insulted. If it's news, we give it, but it has to be reasonable, constructive criticism that doesn't cause injury."

Load-Date: February 12, 1995

Albright urges Arabs to stop aiding militants

Telegraph Herald (Dubuque, IA)

September 15, 1997, Monday

Copyright 1997 Telegraph Herald

Section: National/World; Pg. a 8

Length: 547 words

Byline: Associated Press

Body

'Small steps': She pushes for women's issues

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) - Employing straight-talking diplomacy, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright urged wealthy Arab countries Sunday to deny financial aid to Islamic militants waging a war of terror against Israel.

She also made a pitch for women in Arab societies, telling foreign ministers from Saudi Arabia and five other Arab states that they should put the issue high on their agenda.

Nearing the end of her first trip to the Middle East as secretary of state, Albright made no claims of a breakthrough in Arab-Israeli peacemaking. She has set up some preliminary talks in Washington and New York later in the month that could pay off eventually.

One set of talks will involve Israeli and Palestinian diplomats; the other, Israeli and Syrian.

"Small steps are better than no steps," she said at a news conference here after meeting with King Hussein.

She said she hoped that would "reenergize the peace process and dig us out of this crisis of confidence."

The King praised her efforts. "There is something fresh in the air. There is something new in the air," he said. "Someone who speaks the truth, not diplomatically, but accurately."

"There seems to be willingness on both sides, but there is a gap where Israel would like to start and where Syria would like to start," she said in a speech to some 1,000 American, British and French troops at a Saudi air base from which jets patrol the skies over southern Iraq.

"You are the teeth that keep him in line," Albright said of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. "When tested, you bite."

It was a fast-paced day in searing heat, beginning in Jiddah, the Saudi Red Sea port; moving on to Abha, a resort in the Saudi mountains near the Yemen border, where six Persian Gulf foreign ministers met; to the Prince Sultan air base; and then to Jordan for a meeting with King Hussein.

With the possibility of a short trip to strife-beset Lebanon still open, Albright was due to fly home to Washington today. She will leave behind a stern warning that she would not come back just to "tread water," but only if Arab and Israeli leaders made hard decision on peacemaking.

Albright urges Arabs to stop aiding militants

Albright's appeal to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates to deny funds to **Hamas** and other militant Islamic groups was aimed at contributions raised in the countries.

"The Arab states have a responsibility, which you also have recognized to support the peace process and work against the enemies of peace," Albright said, "to do your utmost to ensure that no assistance of any kind reaches the practitioners of extremist violence such as **Hamas**."

It was at the session with Arab foreign ministers that Albright raised the **women's** issue. The first woman to serve as secretary of state, she was received by the Saudi royal family correctly, even with warmth.

Known for her outspoken style, Albright told the six foreign ministers, according to Rubin, "I hope that in our future discussions in New York (at U.N. General Assembly meetings) and when we meet again, we can speak about the role of **women** in your societies and around the world."

They received the statement amiably, and one said: "Hopefully, it won't take long for there to be one (a woman) at this side of the table," according to a U.S. official.

Load-Date: September 16, 1997

End of Document

ISRAEL REBUFFS TRUCE BID

Courier Mail (Queensland, Australia)

April 17, 1996, Wednesday

Copyright 1996 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 524 words

Byline: AAPINTNEWS

Body

KEYWORD-HIT

Israel rebuffs

truce bid

JERUSALEM: Israel yesterday vowed to continue attacking Lebanese guerrillas, after rejecting French efforts to broker a ceasefire.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres had told visiting French Foreign

Minister Herve de Charette that Israel would only accept Washington as a mediator, officials

said.

"Peres does not want to give (French President Jacques) Chirac the prize," one official said.
QNP

Mr Chirac has sent Mr de Charette to Israel, Damascus and Beirut to seek a diplomatic solution to the conflict pitting Israel's high-tech armed forces against pro-Iranian Hizbollah guerrillas firing World War II vintage Katyusha rockets into northern Israel.

Israeli guns and aircraft have blasted Lebanon for six straight days, killing at least 23 people and causing hundreds of thousands of civilians to flee their homes.

The United States, the main regional powerbroker and Israel's

ISRAEL REBUFFS TRUCE BID

biggest ally, has given the Jewish state a virtual green light to continue the onslaught.

A State Department spokesman declined yesterday to criticise the Israeli bombardment or its killing of four Lebanese girls and two women in an ambulance which Israel said was carrying a guerrilla.

Israeli helicopter gunships fired rockets at Lebanon's largest Palestinian refugee camp late yesterday, expanding the scope of a six-day-old war.

Israel's air force and artillery struck elsewhere in south Lebanon at daybreak, hitting suspected guerrilla bases after they fired more rockets into northern Israel.

Beirut, attacked five times by military aircraft since the Israeli offensive was launched, was in almost total darkness after two major power relay stations were destroyed in Israeli raids.

The raid on the Palestinian refugee camp of Ein el-Hilweh on the outskirts of the port city of Sidon was the first in the offensive on a Palestinian target and the first in south Lebanon's provincial capital.

Police said three Cobra gunships fired six rockets before dawn, hitting the house of a dissident Palestinian guerrilla leader.

The targeted leader, Col Munir Makdah, survived the attack unscathed.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said his country was prepared to discuss peace but would not initiate talks. Truces with Hizbollah that Israel had initiated had proven fragile, he said.

Hamas, the Palestinian group whose suicide bombings have Israel reeling, said it had joined the rocketing of northern Israel from Lebanon.

A spokesman called on Hamas activists in the West Bank and Gaza Strip ""to carry out their assigned missions".

Despite a rush of diplomatic activity, prospects seemed dim for a

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ceasefire and Lebanon warned the Middle East peace process was at risk.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, who has visited Syria and Egypt in an attempt to end the bloodshed, warned in Paris: "If Israel continues its attacks on Lebanon, we can say goodbye to the peace process."

The UN Security Council met yesterday to discuss the Lebanon fighting. No formal action was taken, despite Lebanon's appeals. The US opposes any clear condemnation of Israel.

WARRIOR chief . . . Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres talks to soldiers taking part in the offensive against Hizbollah guerrillas.

Load-Date: March 1, 2002

End of Document

Arafat's Powers of Survival Being Put to the Test

The New York Times

June 13, 1996, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

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Length: 1217 words

Byline: By JOHN KIFNER

By JOHN KIFNER

Dateline: NABLUS, West Bank, June 12

Body

Only a few weeks ago, Yasir Arafat was riding high, the elected ruler of a state that seemed about to be born.

With the election in Israel of the Likud candidate, Benjamin Netanyahu, who vowed not to give in to many of the Palestinians' most cherished demands, his world seemed to crumble.

Now this master of survival, beleaguered from within and without, is scrambling to shore up his position, jetting off to rally Arab and international support and declaring that there would indeed still be a Palestinian state.

The old guerrilla's travails were apparent in this West Bank city today as a planned meeting of his legislature turned into a fiasco.

The streets of Nablus were lined with Palestinian soldiers and police officers in half a dozen different new uniforms who blocked traffic so his entourage, crowded with security vehicles, could roar by, as befits a head of state.

The 88-member Palestinian Council, as the legislature is called, was supposed to meet here, but Israeli soldiers insisted, as they have in the past, that legislators from Gaza must be searched before being allowed to cross Israel to the West Bank. The group of 22 Palestinians protested that the search was humiliating and stalked home in protest, forcing the cancellation of the session and emphasizing how little real power the Palestinian Authority has.

Perhaps the cancellation was just as well for Mr. Arafat. The legislative sessions have become increasingly acrimonious of late, sometimes marked by shouting matches, although there has been no mention of this in the Palestinian press.

This was to have been a two-day session in which members were expected to criticize the proposed government program and several legislators said they thought there were enough votes to pass a "no confidence" motion.

As the disgruntled Palestinian legislators drifted off, several dozen women demonstrated on the street for the release of Hamas suspects whom Mr. Arafat had rounded up at the behest of the Israelis and the Americans.

Arafat's Powers of Survival Being Put to the Test

Western envoys, meanwhile, were upbraiding Mr. Arafat for the arrest of a Palestinian human rights advocate, Dr. Eyad Sarraj.

As criticism from his own people grows, Mr. Arafat's main concern remains the new hard-line Government in Israel.

The Israeli Prime Minister-elect has personally called King Hussein of Jordan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to assure them that Israel wants to maintain peace with the Arab world. But, pointedly, he has not yet spoken personally to Mr. Arafat, though aides have talked.

"Arafat is the biggest loser, no doubt about it," a Western official closely involved in the peace negotiations said about the Israeli elections. "He is extremely discouraged."

The various drafts of Likud's program reported in Israeli newspapers speak of willingness to continue negotiations with the Palestinians, and then add a set of absolutes that dash their most important hopes. There is to be no Palestinian state, the drafts say, emphasizing that Jerusalem is to be Israel's capital "one and indivisible and under Israel's sovereignty." Jewish settlements, Likud leaders say, are to be expanded. The Oslo negotiations that produced the Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement is never specifically mentioned.

"I don't believe this is peace," said Ahmed Qreia, the chief Palestinian negotiator at Oslo and speaker of the Palestinian Council. "It is one party with power imposing its position on the other side."

Using up political capital with his own supporters in the period leading up to the Israeli election, Mr. Arafat made a number of gestures intended to bolster the chances of Shimon Peres, the departing Prime Minister and Israel's "peace" candidate, by seeking to reassure Israelis about the peace negotiations.

He orchestrated a change in the P.L.O. charter to remove passages calling for the destruction of Israel. He urged patience with the border closure on Palestinian workers -- each one of whom, in Gaza, supports about 10 people. Under pressure from the Israelis and Americans, his police rounded up hundreds of suspected **Hamas** sympathizers after a wave of suicide bombers spread terror inside Israel.

"He is the biggest loser in all of this," said Prof. Rashid Khaladi of the University of Chicago, a Palestinian-American specialist on the Middle East. "The Labor Party will come back, Clinton will still be President, but I think this is the worst blow possible to Arafat."

"The Palestinians put up with an enormous amount before the elections, including Israeli noncompliance with the accord," Professor Khaladi said. "Arafat made not a peep about the attack on Lebanon, and he made himself into Israel's policeman. I don't see what is going to save Arafat."

But Mr. Arafat has been counted out many times before.

"Arafat is a survivor," said Danny Rubinstein, an Israeli journalist who has written a biography of Mr. Arafat and follows him closely for the newspaper Haaretz. "He has survived six Israeli Prime Ministers. The paradox is that his very weakness is his strength."

Mr. Rubinstein is among those here arguing that Mr. Arafat may actually be in a stronger position -- Daoud Kuttub, a Palestinian journalist, is another -- because a Likud Government will be watched much more closely than its predecessor by the international community and Israeli liberals, and hence be more circumscribed in its actions. A key part of this argument is that, in many practical ways, the Palestinians have fared badly under Labor.

"Arafat's strategy now will be to try to maximize international support to try to set a backfire against Likud," a Western official involved in the peace negotiations said. "But it's going to be extremely difficult to keep the process on track. International and Arab support is a pretty thin reed to lean on to keep the new Government from doing things it is ideologically committed to doing."

Arafat's Powers of Survival Being Put to the Test

An immediate problem for Mr. Arafat is an ebbing of Palestinian support because of the sharply increasing poverty, resentment over the arrests of Palestinians by their own police, and what is widely seen as the corruption and cronyism among those Mr. Arafat brought with him from exile in Tunis and who now dominate the hierarchy.

"The Palestinian Authority is very weak now because there is a growing gap between the people and the Authority," said Suha Draghouti, a member of the Palestine National Council.

Since Mr. Arafat is not only an icon of the Palestinian struggle, but in full control of a large and efficient security apparatus, there has been little in the way of public denunciation.

Nevertheless, within Palestinian councils, members of the negotiating team like Hannan Ashrawi and Dr. Haidar Abdel Shafi have been critical of the Palestinian president. And, Professor Khalidi noted, many of the local leaders prominent in the days of the uprising have been quietly distancing themselves from the Palestinian Authority and turning to other tasks.

"Everybody's in the lifeboats," he said.

"There is a fairly bleak picture out there," the Western official said. "There is a popular backlash against the Palestinian Authority and against Arafat. Sooner or later Hamas has got to do something. And if there is an Israeli land grab or a reaction to a terrorist attack, you've got an unpredictable situation. He's out of the frying pan and into the fire."

Graphic

Photos: Palestinian policemen blocked women demonstrating yesterday on the West Bank against detention of suspected Hamas guerrillas by the Palestinian Authority, a sign of growing discontent with Yasir Arafat. (Associated Press); Yasir Arafat listened intently at a recent ceremony in Gaza. (Reuters)

Load-Date: June 14, 1996

INSIDE A CENTER OF TERROR / A POOR WEST BANK TOWN PAYS PRICE FOR RESIDENTS' VIOLENCE

The Philadelphia Inquirer
MAY 1, 1997 Thursday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer
Found on Philly.com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A01

Length: 1443 words

Byline: Barbara Demick, INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Dateline: ZURIF, West Bank

Body

And so another of the stone houses of Zurif was turned back to the dust of the land.

It was 6 a.m. last Wednesday when Israeli army bulldozers rumbled through the village's dirt roads and expeditiously plowed into the house of Jamal Al-Hur, a suspected terrorist. Loudspeakers awakened residents with warnings not to venture out of their homes. While children gaped curiously from behind barred windows, sleepy adults sipped their morning tea and vowed to get even.

"It doesn't matter if they demolish all the houses in Zurif. We'll rebuild them ourselves," declared Asaad Qadi, 52, a member of the village council. "Zurif will not be so easily defeated."

Zurif is a dry and destitute village of 12,000, perched on a barren hilltop 10 miles southwest of Jerusalem. Little in its appearance distinguishes it. But it has become notorious in the Israeli press as a lair of terrorists - members of a cell of the Islamic militant group Hamas.

The trouble started March 21, when a son of the village, Mousa Ghneimat, blew up himself and three Israeli women in a Tel Aviv cafe.

Then, two weeks later, authorities found the body of an Israeli soldier buried outside the village. The Israeli government blames Zurif residents for kidnapping and killing the soldier, as well as for the murders of seven Israeli civilians who have been ambushed on nearby roads in the last year and a half.

In all, 11 Israeli deaths and 49 injuries have been blamed on Zurif residents.

As retribution, the Israeli army has arrested about 30 young men and demolished four houses of suspected terrorists. It has also effectively turned the village into an open-air prison, prohibiting all 12,000 residents from traveling outside Zurif. And it imposes frequent curfews, when residents are forbidden to leave their homes.

INSIDE A CENTER OF TERROR / A POOR WEST BANK TOWN PAYS PRICE FOR RESIDENTS' VIOLENCE

"Somebody made a mistake and now thousands of us are being punished," complained Qadi.

But there is little sympathy for Zurif in Israel, where scores of civilians have been killed in Hamas bombings at bus stops, restaurants and shopping centers, and where Israelis are united in fear of terrorist attacks. A right-wing member of the Israeli Knesset recently called for "wiping the village of Zurif off the face of the earth."

No one here seems to deny the guilt of the arrested residents. In this traditional and deeply patriarchal society, the older men deplore the killing of Israeli women and children. On the other hand, they portray the attackers as patriots defending the Palestinian cause.

"These kids are murderers, but they didn't do it for nothing," Qadi said. "I'm considered a moderate around here, but the way the Israelis behave toward us, I'm now asking that children throw stones at the soldiers."

The latest round of attacks on Israelis has been inspired by construction on a 6,500-unit Jewish settlement, known as Har Homa to the Israelis, on land coveted by Palestinians in East Jerusalem.

Although Zurif is not directly affected by the settlement, residents here can identify with the land dispute. Zurif, at the very edge of the West Bank, lost two-thirds of its agricultural land when the lines dividing Israel proper from the West Bank were drawn at the end of the 1948 war. More land was confiscated by the Israeli government after the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

Along with the land, Zurif lost its wells and springs. It suffers from chronic water shortages, and today can grow only grapes and olives. More than one-third of the village's original residents have left over the years; indeed, there are so many living in Jordan that they have established a village there called Zurif. The remaining residents mostly work as laborers in Israel.

"This used to be just a simple village. People were satisfied cultivating their land and tending their animals. There were no killings, no roadblocks, no terrorism," said 65-year-old Mahmud Hamidat. "What is left for us now are just these empty hills and our own humiliation."

Zurif is visibly poorer than many other West Bank villages, its arid streets choked with dust and rubble and lined with half-completed, cinder-block houses. There are no telephones, no sewers, no indoor plumbing. Electricity arrived just two years ago.

The closure of the village has deepened the poverty and resentment. Residents have been unable to get to their jobs in Israel, and merchants have had difficulty getting milk, vegetables and fruit past the army checkpoint into the village. While other Palestinians also have been barred from entering Israel proper for the last month, Zurif residents haven't been allowed to travel elsewhere in the West Bank.

Yesterday, Israel began easing the restrictions for thousands of Gaza and West Bank residents and said the closure would be further eased in coming days - except for Zurif, which will remain sealed.

"I can't go to school," complained Heitham Abu Fara, a 21-year-old chemistry major at the University of Bethlehem. "I'm afraid of flunking. A group of us tried to sneak through the hills on foot, but they caught us and sent us back."

Zurif residents complain that the closure has cut off food, money and medical care. On April 12, a 60-year-old man died of a heart attack as he waited to get through an army checkpoint and go to the hospital in nearby Hebron, villagers said.

Another complaint is that soldiers are shooting holes through the metal cisterns in which residents collect precious rainwater. Indeed, most of the cisterns are pocked with bullet holes.

"When the kids throw stones and they don't catch them, the soldiers get frustrated and shoot the water tanks," said shopkeeper Mousa Balladya. "Look, I don't approve of what these people did, killing women and children, but I don't think it's right either to have collective punishment for the whole village."

INSIDE A CENTER OF TERROR / A POOR WEST BANK TOWN PAYS PRICE FOR RESIDENTS' VIOLENCE

An Israeli army spokesman said the incident in which the man died at the checkpoint was under investigation, as it is the policy to let emergency cases leave the village. The spokesman said the army had heard nothing about the shooting of water tanks.

Israel says the tactics of collective punishment and home demolition are useful deterrents: They make it clear to would-be attackers that such actions put their family, friends and neighbors in jeopardy.

It is rare - though not unprecedented - for an entire village to be closed like Zurif, said Avi Benayahu, spokesman for Israel's Defense Ministry, who added: "Zurif is a special case."

In truth, Zurif has been at war with Israel for most of the last half-century. During the 1948 war, Zurif villagers were held responsible for killing 25 Israelis trying to take supplies to an isolated enclave in Gush Etzion. In the mid-1980s, several villagers - including members of the same Ghneimat clan as the Tel Aviv bomber - were imprisoned for the murders of five Israeli hikers and backpackers. The Ghneimats are one of the largest clans in Zurif, accounting for more than 2,000 people.

In the 1980s, the killers were connected with a militant unit of Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat's Fatah organization. But since Fatah has become more mainstream, village elders say, the angry young men of Zurif now identify with the more combative Hamas movement.

Those rounded up in the recent series of arrests included several well-established Zurif residents. One is grocer Ibrahim Ghneimat, 39, a local Hamas leader. Another is a building contractor, Jamal Al-Hur, 27, whose house was demolished last week.

The most infamous of the Ghneimat clan is Mousa Ghneimat, 28, who was blown up along with the three Israeli woman in the cafe. Although Ghneimat was killed by the blast, Israeli security now believes that he had meant to flee the cafe but the bomb detonated prematurely.

Ghneimat's second-floor apartment was demolished by the Israeli army three weeks ago, and his widow and four children are sleeping in a green tent pitched on the roof of a poultry shop. His parents and siblings live in an adjoining two-room apartment, where the women do their cooking on an open fire in the stairwell.

"We are just poor, simple people. God help us," said Zina Ghneimat, 52, as she clutched a school photograph of her late son. "I am illiterate. I cannot tell you why my son did what he did. I don't understand these things.

"He was never involved in these political factions. I believe he was used by other people."

Mousa Ghneimat's 18-year-old brother, Khalid, said Mousa might have been motivated by the constant humiliation of living under the occupation.

"I suppose I'm proud of my brother. He sacrificed himself for his homeland," said Khalid. "He chose his way. As for me, I don't think I would sacrifice my life to kill innocent people. I'm not ready to give up my future."

Graphic

PHOTO AND MAP;

PHOTO

In a tent on the roof of a shop, Zina Ghneimat stands with a grandchild. The tent is home to her daughter-in-law, whose apartment was razed after the husband killed three Israelis. (The Philadelphia Inquirer, BARBARA DEMICK)

Zina Ghneimat believes her son, who was linked to the militant Hamas group, was used. His actions cost his family their home. (The Philadelphia Inquirer, BARBARA DEMICK)

INSIDE A CENTER OF TERROR / A POOR WEST BANK TOWN PAYS PRICE FOR RESIDENTS' VIOLENCE

Load-Date: October 18, 2002

End of Document

THREE JEWS ARE KILLED BY ARABS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

December 15, 1990, SATURDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1990 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 14A

Length: 670 words

Body

JAFFA, Israel - Palestinians stabbed three Jews to death in an aluminum factory on Friday and sprayed Moslem fundamentalist slogans on the walls before fleeing, police said. The killings sparked anti-Arab rioting and cries for vengeance. The latest in a string of knife attacks on Jewish civilians also brought demands from Israeli right-wingers for a crackdown on Palestinians. Police Minister Roni Milo warned of a "harsh and unequivocal response" to such attacks. Police said the two Israeli men and a woman had been killed to mark the third anniversary of the founding of the now-outlawed Hamas Islamic fundamentalist movement, a leading force in the Palestinian uprising. The slayings in the mixed Arab-Jewish town of Jaffa, near Tel Aviv, brought Jewish mobs into the streets, stoning cars, assaulting Arab passers-by and clamoring for vengeance. One Arab suffered a minor stab wound. Returning from a trip to Washington, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called the attack a terrifying murder. "I believe our people will consult on measures to prevent a repetition of these kinds of things," he said. Police said the attack was thought to be the work of an Arab from the occupied Gaza Strip who works at the factory and one accomplice. (NOTE: THE FOLLOWING 4 PARAGRAPHS APPEARED IN THE 3* EDITION ONLY) The attackers apparently waited outside the Alum Shin plant until two Jewish employees arrived and escorted them in. Police said they then fatally stabbed Iris Asraf, 22, a secretary; Moshe Awan, 40, a metal cutter; and Yehoshua Hakmaz, 30, an upholsterer working next door who ran to help after hearing screams.

The bodies were found about 8:30 a.m. when another secretary arrived, found knives and pools of blood on the floor and called for help, police said. Police said slogans in black paint on the walls took responsibility on behalf of Hamas, or Zeal. Hamas, which marked on Friday the third anniversary of its foundation, had called on Palestinians to mark the date by escalating their uprising against Israel. (END OF 3* EDITION TEXT) Paramilitary border police poured into Jaffa Friday to reinforce police coping with crowds of angry Jews. The rioters torched a car with a Gaza license plate and besieged a coffee shop where an Arab had taken refuge. (NOTE: in 3* sentence continued "... behind the police officers.") (END OF 3* EDITION TEXT) "Let's do to them what they do to us," bellowed one man. "If we aren't safe among them, they shouldn't be safe among us." (NOTE: THE FOLLOWING 2 PARAGRAPHS APPEARED IN THE 3* EDITION ONLY) Police said three Arab cars were damaged, one Arab was slightly wounded, by a knife, and three Jews were arrested. The deaths Friday raised to 57 the number of Israelis killed by Palestinians in the three-year uprising in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The recent wave of attacks followed the Temple Mount riot on Oct. 8, in which 17 Palestinians were fatally shot by Israeli police officers. (END OF 3* EDITION TEXT) HEADLINE: Arms Talks Proposed In Jerusalem, Shamir proposed regional talks on water sharing and disarmament. He also said that Israel was ready to discuss the dismantling of the nuclear weapons it is said to possess. His proposals reflect growing worry over conflicting reports of Iraq's nuclear capability and over a drought that is draining water reserves in the Mideast. "I would like to add to the agenda of the peace talks today a discussion of regional ideas . . . to start with solving regional problems that are important to all countries in the region, like the water problem. "It is conceivable that we will also have to find a way to add to these talks the very heavy subject that has been discussed a lot recently and that is reducing the amount of weapons in the region," he

THREE JEWS ARE KILLED BY ARABS

added. When asked if Israel was ready to dismantle non-conventional weapons, Shamir said: "I said that Israel is ready to participate in such an effort that would reduce the amount of weaponry and that would limit weapons."

Graphic

Photo; PHOTO (COLOR) by AP ... Grief In Israel ... Two Israeli women being comforted by a man in Jaffa, Israel, after one of the women identified an uncle as one of three people who were fatally stabbed Thursday by Palestinians. Story on Page 14. (NOTE: photo ran on Page 1A)

Load-Date: October 18, 1993

End of Document

HEBRON AT FLASHPOINT FOR POLL

Courier Mail (Queensland, Australia)

January 20, 1996, Saturday

Copyright 1996 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 508 words

Body

KEYWORD-HIT

Hebron at flashpoint for poll

JERUSALEM: Jewish settlers in Hebron yesterday called for demonstrations to coincide with today's Palestinian elections as Israeli troops clashed with Arab women protesters, raising tensions in the flashpoint town.

Soldiers detained a Palestinian journalist and fired shots in the air during the protest to demand the release of prisoners in Israeli jails.

Meanwhile Israel and the PLO agreed on final details for today's vote in Hebron, the only West Bank town not to have been handed over to the Palestinian Authority, because of the presence of 400 settlers.
QNP

"We are not going to interfere in these elections, in these discussions between terror gangs, we want no provocation, we want nothing to do with it," settlers' spokesman Noam Arnon said.

"But we have called on Jews to visit and show their support. We will vote with our feet for the Hebrew city of Hebron," he said.

Hundreds of people from the nearby settlement of Kyriat Arba and other Israelis are expected to take part in the peaceful demonstration,

Mr Arnon told a press conference.

HEBRON AT FLASHPOINT FOR POLL

He held up an election poster of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction, showing rifles, guns and hand grenades.

"They want to liberate Haifa and Tel Aviv . . . this is a poster of their 'peaceful' election," he said.

He also referred to two Israelis shot dead by Palestinian militants in the Hebron region on Tuesday, saying: "We warned that this tragic event was going to happen."

Elyakim Haetzni, a former right-wing MP and Kyriat Arba resident, charged that the elections were "a hoax, a sham, a charade . . . for mass murderer Yasser Arafat".

But Hebron settlers would act against and inform the Israeli army of any "lunatic fringe or agent provocateur" who tried to disrupt the polls.

The government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres was "playing a lottery with the lives of its own people", Mr Haetzni said.

A Kyriat Arba settler shot dead 29 Arabs at prayer in Hebron's Tomb of the Patriarchs, which is holy to Jews and Muslims alike, in February 1994.

In the latest unrest, soldiers detained journalist Amer Jaabari of the US television network ABC as he tried to film a demonstration by several dozen women, photographers said.

The demonstration turned into a show of support for the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) when around 60 people started chanting for Yehiha Ayyash, the Hamas bomb-maker killed in a January 5 blast.

The army barred all Israelis from travelling into the Palestinian autonomous areas ahead of the elections.

General Oren Shahor, head of Israel's military administration in the Palestinian territories, and election commission chairman Mahmoud Abbas, meanwhile, agreed on arrangements for security in Hebron on election day.

HEBRON AT FLASHPOINT FOR POLL

Three unarmed municipal inspectors will be posted in each polling station, rather than Palestinian policemen.

Agence France-Presse

HANAN Ashrawi, left, a Jerusalem candidate for the Palestinian legislative council, discusses her policies with two men in traditional robes as part of her campaign for today's historic Palestinian elections.

Load-Date: March 1, 2002

End of Document

WORLD DIGEST

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)
December 14, 1993 Tuesday Final Edition

Copyright 1993 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: NEWS; Pg. A4

Length: 471 words

Body

Rescuers find signs of life

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia -- A French rescue team has found signs of life in the rubble of a 12-storey apartment building nearly three days after it toppled, burying about 50 people, a police officer said today.

Police inspector-general Hanif Omar said the French team believed they had found at least one survivor after their dogs -- trained to detect live persons -- picked up a scent in an apartment bedroom yesterday.

Rescue teams were preparing to use high-powered water jets today to break through walls. Gas leaks have prevented them from using tools that might create sparks.

FROM SPECTATOR WIRE SERVICES

Authorities have revised the number of people feared missing in the building to 49 after earlier putting the number at 54.

'I done turned up in wrong place'

MOBILE, Ala. -- Towboat pilot Willie Odom recalled his panic when he realized his role in Amtrak's deadliest wreck: "Lord, have mercy. I done turned up in the wrong place."

Mr. Odom said he confided in a deckhand that the six barges he was towing rammed the bridge over a bayou Sept. 22. Federal investigators say the 3 a.m. accident caused a train to plunge into the murky water, killing 47 people.

Mr. Odom's account of being lost in the fog was released yesterday as part of the National Transportation Safety Board's inquiry.

Israelis kill Palestinian

GAZA CITY -- Israeli security forces shot and killed a Palestinian and wounded 12 in the occupied Gaza Strip today, six years to the day after the founding of the largest Islamic group Hamas, military officials and Palestinians said.

Troops, on high alert for armed attacks on the anniversary, blew up two cars laden with explosives said were meant to kill Israelis.

Border police surprised two Arab guerrillas who tried to leave a booby-trapped car in Gaza City, military officials said.

WORLD DIGEST

They said one guerrilla was killed and a border policeman slightly injured in an exchange of fire. The second guerrilla was wounded but escaped.

Security forces blew up the car and another they found later. They said both were laden with explosives.

At Gaza City, mosques activists announced that Hamas's Izz el-Deen al-Qassam brigades were behind the Shajaiyeh car-bomb attempt. They said the bomber, Usama Ihmaid, a 25-year-old university student, died in the attack.

Fire kills 60 Chinese workers

BEIJING -- The second major fire in China in a month killed 60 workers, most of them women, at a toy factory yesterday.

The fire in Fuzhou, in coastal Fujian province, started about 5.15 a.m. in a fourth-floor warehouse, the official China news service reported.

By the time firefighters arrived 25 minutes later, the fire had spread to three workshops and some dormitories. Twelve people were injured, eight seriously.

Last month, a fire in a toy factory in the southern boomtown of Shenzhen killed 84 people.

Load-Date: October 4, 2002

End of Document

ALGERIA PRESIDENT HAS LANDSLIDE WIN

COURIER-MAIL

November 18, 1995 Saturday

Copyright 1995 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 516 words

Byline: PALMER R

Body

KEYWORD-HIT Algeria president has landslide win By RICHARD PALMER in Algiers PRESIDENT Liamine Zeroual was headed for a landslide election win yesterday as Algerians turned out in droves despite threats by Islamic extremists to kill anyone voting. State-run radio said Mr Zeroual, a 54-year-old retired general, had "practically won" the country's first multi-party presidential poll since independence from France in 1962. The report did not give final figures for victory margin but Mr Zeroual's campaign committee said its candidate had taken 68.54 percent of the vote, giving him outright victory in the first round. At 8pm (5am Brisbane time) the radio, citing exit polls, credited Mr Zeroual with between 58 and 66 percent. The radio also reported that voter turnout was 73.76 percent. State television put the participation rate at 74.92 percent. The streets of the capital Algiers echoed with celebratory automatic-weapons fire and horn blowing around midnight when it became clear that Mr Zeroual would be named the winner. Of the three other candidates, the radio said Said Sadi, an ardent opponent of Islamic government, was credited with between 14 and 19 percent and Mahfoud Nahnah, who favours a moderate brand of Islam, had between 13 and 18.5 percent. Noureddine Boukrouh, a businessman, was given between five and nine percent, according to the radio. The official news agency APS quoted international observers as saying they were impressed with the way the vote had been organised and there had not been any reports of violence.

QNPBut the Islamic opposition contested the official estimates of a Zeroual victory as well as the turnout. It said the vote count was "scandalous". A spokesman for Nahnah's MSI-Hamas movement said there had been "a certain number of irregularities" and said "what has happened in Algeria is scandalous and beyond belief". "We challenge this result, which is false," he said. He said MSI-Hamas had already appealed to the constitutional court to cancel the results. The banned Islamic Salvation Front, which along with seven allied parties, called for a boycott of the vote also dismissed the outcome. FIS candidates were on the verge of winning the second round of legislative elections in January 1992 when the military stepped in and annulled the vote. The move sparked a bitter, bloody civil conflict between security forces and Islamic militants that has claimed between 30,000 and 50,000 lives. The Armed Islamic Group, the most hardline of the groups fighting to bring down the Government, vowed to kill anyone who dared to vote. Despite that threat, long lines of people gathered at polling stations for their first opportunity to choose a president from rival parties. Many voters, fearing for their safety, went to election centres in small groups and the authorities said people living in Muslim extremist strongholds were taken by bus to polling stations in safer districts. A large number of women, many of them wearing veils, took part in the election since their husbands were no longer allowed to vote for them. Agence France-Presse

Load-Date: October 1, 2003

ISRAELIS FREE FIRST OF 2,300 PRISONERS; 20 WOMEN PRISONERS REFUSE TO LEAVE JAIL

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

October 9, 1995, Monday, FIVE STAR LIFT Edition

Copyright 1995 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 3A

Length: 428 words

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Under the latest Israeli-PLO agreement, Israel released the first of 2,300 Palestinian prisoners Sunday: a curly-haired teen-ager who said she didn't regret trying to stab an Israeli soldier two years ago.

The released prisoner, Bashayer Ali Abu Laben, 18, said she had been in solitary confinement and did not know that 20 other women had elected to stay in prison to protest Israel's decision to keep four others in jail.

"It was only when I got outside that my family told me," Abu Laben said. "I felt terrible."

Abu Laben was serving a seven-year sentence for attempting to stab a soldier two years ago in Jerusalem.

Surrounded by relatives at her family's home in east Jerusalem, Abu Laben said of the attempted stabbing: "I wouldn't do it again, but I'm not sorry. I did it for the Palestinian people."

She added, "I hope there will be peace for the Jewish and the Palestinian peoples - and that all the prisoners will be released."

Before she was released, she did sign a commitment to refrain from guerrilla activity against Israel. The 20 women who decided to stay said they would not sign such releases until all the women were released.

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat met with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres Sunday at Erez, on the border of the Gaza Strip, to discuss Israeli troop withdrawal. Arafat called the four-hour talks fruitful and added that the dispute over the unpardoned Palestinian women prisoners would be referred to Israeli President Ezer Weizman and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

In the Israeli-Palestinian accord, signed Sept. 28 at the White House, Israel promised to release all female detainees in the first stage of a prisoner release.

But Israeli President Ezer Weizman decided against pardoning two women convicted of murder, and Maj. Gen Ilan Biran, head of the army central command, rejected the release of two others.

Hisham Abdul Razek, chief Palestinian negotiator on prisoners, said Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had personally promised the women's release when the two sides made the self-rule accord final last month.

ISRAELIS FREE FIRST OF 2,300 PRISONERS; 20 WOMEN PRISONERS REFUSE TO LEAVE JAIL

Israel has promised to free 2,300 of the 5,000 Palestinians held in Israeli jails in three stages. The first stage was supposed to be "on the signing" of the agreement, and the second prior to Palestinian general elections.

Elections are expected to be held either in January or April, following the Israeli troop withdrawal and deployment of Palestinian police.

The third stage will be during negotiations on the final status of the Palestinian territories, which are supposed to begin by next May.

Graphic

PHOTO; Photo by AP - A member of **Hamas** scrawls graffiti on the wall of Abu Shakra's home Sunday in Ramallah on the West Bank, vowing to avenge his death. Shakra was found dead Saturday night in an Israeli jail. He was serving a sentence for throwing stones at police and being a member of **Hamas**.

Load-Date: October 9, 1995

End of Document

Worried PM may propose Israeli unity government

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

April 12, 1997 Saturday Final Edition

Copyright 1997 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: NEWS; Pg. H8; News

Length: 527 words

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Jerusalem - Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, apparently fearing his right-wing coalition partners could scuttle the peace process, said Friday he is considering bringing the opposition Labor party into his government.

Speaking from Rome, the prime minister told Israeli broadcasters he is seeking "national consensus" ahead of negotiations on a permanent peace agreement with the Palestinians.

The final talks will address some of the most sensitive issues between the two sides, including Jerusalem's status and the future of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Associated Press-Reuters

"We are talking about the most fateful negotiations in the history of the state. . . . Though it may have public support, it doesn't mean that it will gain support in the Knesset (parliament), and that question is what's guiding me," Netanyahu told Channel 2.

Peace process in trouble

Netanyahu said he has already spoken to cabinet ministers about what he called a unity government with Labor, which oversaw the first Israeli-Palestinian peace accords when it was in power in the early 1990s.

It was not clear whether the Labor party would agree to join Netanyahu's coalition.

"If he goes with peace, we will support him, but he must stop taking unilateral decisions," said Yossi Beilin, a candidate for leadership of the Labor party and an architect of the peace accords.

The peace process has been in serious trouble since last month. The Palestinians broke off joint security efforts with Israel following Netanyahu's decision to go ahead with construction on a major new Jewish settlement in east Jerusalem, which they want as the capital of a future Palestinian state.

The decision touched off almost daily riots in the West Bank. However, in recent days Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's security forces have made greater efforts to keep the rioters away from Israeli troops, indicating they are heeding a U.S.-backed effort to resume security co-operation between the two sides.

Homes sealed off

Worried PM may propose Israeli unity government

Still, Israeli troops shot and wounded 16 Arabs on Friday while battling hundreds of stone-throwers on a fourth straight day of clashes in Hebron, south of Jerusalem, hospital officials said.

Palestinians also stoned reporters, spurred on by a Palestinian policeman who told the crowd that the journalists were collaborating with Israel. A policeman kicked a cameraman in the face.

On Thursday, Israeli security forces found the body of a missing Israeli serviceman in the West Bank village of Sourif after Israeli and Palestinian security forces each arrested two members of a six-man **Hamas** squad suspected of killing him.

Palestinian forces detained a fifth suspect Friday in the Palestinian-controlled city of Bethlehem. The sixth member of the **Hamas** squad died last month when an explosive charge he meant to leave at a Tel Aviv cafe exploded prematurely, killing him and three Israeli **women**.

The Israeli army sealed off the homes of three suspects in Sourif and informed owners it planned to demolish them later. The sealing sparked clashes in the village and Israeli soldiers wounded a 12-year-old Palestinian girl with a rubber bullet in the leg, witnesses said.

Load-Date: September 21, 2002

End of Document

World

The Ottawa Citizen

April 12, 1997, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; WORLD; Pg. A7

Length: 596 words

Byline: CITIZEN NEWS SERVICES

Body

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, apparently fearing his right-wing coalition partners could scuttle the peace process, has said he is considering bringing the opposition Labor party into his government. He says he is seeking "national consensus" ahead of negotiations on a permanent peace agreement with the Palestinians.

One of the most trusted members of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic's inner circle and the head of his dreaded security apparatus has been shot to death by a masked gunman. Radovan 'Brute' Stojicic was gunned down in a Belgrade restaurant today.

Boosters of medical marijuana in the United States have won a victory with a court ruling in San Francisco. The federal government has been banned at least temporarily from carrying out threats to punish California doctors who recommend marijuana to patients.

The last fugitive member of a **Hamas** terrorist cell responsible for the deaths of 11 Israelis has surrendered to Palestinian authorities. The "death squad" from the Islamic resistance movement **Hamas** is believed to be responsible for the March 21 bombing at the Apropos Cafe in Tel Aviv that killed three Israeli **women** and the bomber.

Scrapping a time-honoured protection for millions of California workers, state authorities yesterday repealed a requirement for businesses to pay overtime whenever employees put in more than eight hours in a single day. The Industrial Welfare Commission's 3-2 vote to scrap the daily overtime requirement, which dates to 1918, brings California's rules in line with those of the federal government.

After three postponements, a new government of national reconciliation has finally been sworn in in Luanda, Angola. It faces the enormous job of rebuilding a country shattered by two decades of civil war.

People of the northern U.S. plains heard yesterday that floods could persist for weeks as the slow-motion disaster put a strain on temporary flood barriers. Far downriver in Manitoba, people have been told to brace for what could be one of the worst floods in memory.

Amid growing international willingness to feed North Korea's starving population, the United States' two top defence officials offered blunt reminders yesterday that the Stalinist nation is still spending massive amounts of money on one of the world's largest military machines.

World

President Boris Yeltsin dismissed four senior military commanders today, including the head of Russia's land forces, the Kremlin said. A spokesman gave no reason for the firings but Russian news agencies quoted sources as saying all four had been accused of abusing their positions.

The United Nations has condemned the killing of street children in Colombia and the failure of authorities to stop the trafficking of women for prostitution in the Portuguese colony of Macao. Yesterday, the UN human rights committee reports also criticized Lebanon for letting Syrian security services operate without fear of punishment in Lebanese territory.

The last country in the world without telephone service made its first call yesterday. Until now, the 1,500 people of Tokelau had to communicate through a noisy shortwave radio link to Western Samoa and a mail ship that arrived once every five weeks. The \$ 3.8-million Cdn project installed phone lines to the country of three coral atolls 2,700 kilometres northeast of New Zealand, which administers it.

Bangladesh's former president Hossain Mohammad Ershad expelled his longtime lover from his Jatiya party yesterday to avert a split in the party and save his career.

Load-Date: April 13, 1997

End of Document

Israel Starts Freeing Hundreds of Palestinian Prisoners

The New York Times

October 26, 1993, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

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Length: 734 words

Byline: By JOEL GREENBERG,

By JOEL GREENBERG, Special to The New York Times

Dateline: RAMALLAH, Israeli-occupied West Bank, Oct. 25

Body

After gingerly stepping off the bus that had brought him here from jail, Suleiman Awajneh, one of hundreds of Palestinian prisoners freed by Israel, said today that he knew exactly what he would do once he got home to Jericho.

"I'll put a Palestinian flag on my house," Mr. Awajneh said, noting that that he had served more than six months of a one-year sentence for raising the flag, throwing stones and painting nationalist graffiti.

Flags are no longer a cause for arrest in the territories since last month's accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on the start of limited self-rule by Palestinians in Jericho and in the Gaza Strip.

Israel's First Big Gesture

The accord led to today's release of hundreds of prisoners, the first substantial gesture by Israel toward the P.L.O. since the agreement was signed. As many as 700 prisoners are scheduled to be released by Tuesday.

Described by the Government as a confidence-building measure to increase Palestinian support for the agreement, the release came on the eve of renewed Israeli-Palestinian talks at the Egyptian resort of Taba on details for carrying out the accord.

Palestinian negotiators have urged that all the prisoners be freed, and they are expected to press for more releases when talks resume on Tuesday. But Israeli officials have said freedom for the 9,000 Palestinians still jailed will depend on progress in the negotiations.

The release of the prisoners today was overshadowed by Sunday's killing of two Israeli soldiers in the Gaza Strip by gunmen from **Hamas**, the militant Islamic group that opposes the accord.

No Freedom for Militants

Israel Starts Freeing Hundreds of Palestinian Prisoners

The slaying prompted Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to bar the release of members of **Hamas** and a similar group, Islamic Holy War, who had been included among the categories of prisoners to be freed. They are sick inmates, **women** and prisoners under the age of 18 and over 50. The P.L.O. had demanded the release of Islamic militants to show critics that it was acting on behalf of all Palestinians, not only its loyalists.

Israeli opposition leaders asserted that the Mr. Rabin was encouraging further anti-Israeli violence by releasing Palestinian convicts, and they urged a halt to the releases.

"The message to the murderers of the soldiers and to future murderers is, 'It's O.K., you won't sit in jail and you'll go free,' " said Benjamin Netanyahu, leader of the right-wing Likud Party.

But Mr. Rabin said that those released today did not have "blood on their hands," and that there were no immediate plans to free such offenders. Many of those released today had been convicted of relatively light and varied offenses, such as throwing firebombs or taking part in nationalist demonstrations.

Although prisoners received an emotional welcome from relatives and friends, the response to their release was subdued in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, where shops were shuttered in observance of a strike that was called to urge a release of all prisoners.

The army also appeared to have prevented public celebrations, because families complained that they had not been notified by the army whether their relatives would be freed, and many waited for hours at military checkpoints and bases for prisoners who never arrived. What's more, the release of a large group of prisoners from the Gaza Strip was delayed until a curfew forced their waiting families to return home.

"I'm happy to be free, but I'm thinking of those left behind," Mr. Awajneh, who is 16, said after he arrived in Ramallah along with 12 other teen-agers from the Megiddo jail. "My happiness is not complete as long as all the prisoners are not released."

Raifa Hreish waited outside the Ramallah prison for her brother along with with other hopeful families, some of whom had decorated their cars with balloons and Palestinian flags in expectation of a triumphant ride home.

"If there is a peace agreement, it has to be implemented," she said. "All the prisoners have to be let go, from all the factions. In every country in the world, peace means a total prisoner release."

But there were continued signs that peace was not at hand. In the Gaza Strip, a **Hamas** militant drove a car rigged with explosives and gas canisters into a convoy of Israeli military, Government and Prisons Service vehicles. The car failed to explode, but two Israelis were injured and the assailant was later caught as he tried to escape.

Graphic

Photo: Relatives greeting a Palestinian prisoner who was among the hundreds freed yesterday by Israel. (Agence France-Presse)

Load-Date: October 26, 1993

Palestinians urged to control militants: Israel stops short of halting peace process

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

March 24, 1997 Monday Final Edition

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Section: CANADA & WORLD; Pg. B1 / FRONT; News

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Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Israel called on the Palestinian Authority to crack down on militant Islamic groups yesterday, but stopped short of suspending the peace process as a result of Friday's suicide bombing in Tel Aviv.

In Hebron and elsewhere in the West Bank, Palestinian demonstrators clashed for the third consecutive day with Israeli troops as they protested a major new Israeli housing project in east Jerusalem, which they see as their future capital.

Israeli soldiers fired tear gas at the protesters, and Palestinian police formed human chains to keep the crowd from the area where the city's Jewish settlers live.

Canadian Press

There was no immediate report on casualties in yesterday's rioting, although elsewhere two Palestinians were shot and wounded at an Israeli roadblock. More than 100 stone-throwing Palestinians had been reported injured in Saturday's clashes.

In Israel, officials went ahead with planned parties marking the Jewish festival of Purim. However, national police commissioner Asaf Hefetz warned people not to let their guard down.

Israel stationed troops at shopping malls and parks and bus riders were told to be especially alert following Friday's cafe attack in which the Palestinian suicide bomber and three Israeli women were killed. Funerals for the women were held yesterday.

The militant group Hamas, which claimed responsibility for Friday's attack, threatened further violence if Israel continued work on the settlement.

In Gaza, Palestinian officials admitted that Ibrahim Maqadmeh, a leader of Hamas' military wing who was reported to have been arrested Friday, was not in custody.

Khaled Kidreh, the Palestinian Authority's attorney general, said yesterday that Maqadmeh had fled police. "We are looking for him."

Friday's bombing ended a year's lull in such attacks and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu quickly accused Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat of having given the green light for anti-Israeli violence.

Palestinians urged to control militants: Israel stops short of halting peace process

However, he did not make good on his threat to halt peace talks.

"I'm not suspending talks because our people are meeting with their people. But the first item on the agenda is the fulfilment of the Palestinian obligation to fight terrorism," Netanyahu said yesterday after conferring with his cabinet.

"They have to start complying with that or else we can't move."

Arafat, speaking to a conference of Islamic leaders in Pakistan, accused Israel of bowing to "extremist religious parties, who we know are hostile to the peace process and to the rights of the Palestinian people."

Arafat's own Fatah group called on him yesterday to suspend all talks with Israel as well as security co-ordination. A leaflet by the group also called on Palestinians to block West bank roads used by settlers and boycott Israeli products.

Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat also rejected Netanyahu's criticism, saying Netanyahu's hard-line stance and his decision to start work on the housing project had encouraged the militants. "If Mr. Netanyahu would look in the mirror, he will see the real responsibility."

Israel's military intelligence chief, Major-General Moshe Yaalon, accused the Palestinian Authority of making a change in the political situation a condition for co-operation in fighting terror.

Load-Date: October 14, 2002

BRIEFLY

The Ottawa Citizen

August 9, 1995, Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; BRIEFLY; Pg. A6

Length: 528 words

Byline: CITIZEN NEWS SERVICES

Body

Attackers in Burundi used guns, explosives and machetes to massacre 62 refugees in two camps in the latest episode of ethnic violence that has killed at least 100,000 people in two years. Local authorities told the Red Cross that Hutu militants killed 47 Tutsi refugees at the Kabarantwa camp on Sunday and 15 at the Rugazi camp on Friday.

Rwandan troops mass at border

KIGALI -- The Rwandan military is massing troops along its western border for what many fear may be a reprise of last year's genocidal civil war. United Nations officials, already pulling troops back from major border towns in preparation for a final withdrawal by year's end, believe the mainly Tutsi Rwandan military has mustered as many as 50,000 soldiers in anticipation of an attack by exiled Hutu fighters based in refugee camps in Zaire.

U.S. arrests **Hamas** political leader

NEW YORK -- Federal agents in New York arrested a political leader of the **Hamas** movement Tuesday on charges he financed and organized terrorist attacks in Israel. Prosecutors say Mousa Mohammed Abu Marzook raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Islamic terrorist movement and used some of that money to buy weapons. A lengthy court battle over his extradition to Israel is expected.

Search renewed for downed plane

LA PAZ, Bolivia -- The Bolivian Air Force renewed its search Tuesday for a single-engine plane that disappeared in May with four passengers aboard, including Peter Seidl, a 40-year-old Canadian World Bank official from Ottawa. Air Force Cmdr. Reinaldo Caceres said the renewed search is in response to satellite imagery taken in July that shows a plane fuselage and a possible campfire.

Zhirinovsky checks candidates

MOSCOW -- Russian ultra-nationalist leader Vladimir Zhirinovsky has ordered all his party's candidates in December's parliamentary election to be checked for drug addiction, mental illness and criminal backgrounds. "We do not want to allow a single half-wit or alcoholic to ride into parliament under the banners of the Liberal Democratic party," a spokesman said Tuesday. Zhirinovsky, well known for his outrageous behavior, advocates the revival of a powerful Russian empire.

Abortion doctor guilty of murder

BRIEFLY

NEW YORK -- A doctor who botched an abortion and left his patient bleeding to death in his office was convicted Tuesday of second-degree murder. Dr. David Benjamin faces 25 years to life in the death of 33-year-old Guadalupe Negron. Benjamin was already appealing the loss of his licence for gross incompetence and negligence for abortions performed on five women in 1990 at the time of Negron's death.

Vodka trader sets train ablaze

MINSK, Belarus -- A man transporting bootleg vodka by train for sale in Poland accidentally set his cargo on fire, starting a blaze that killed a passenger, Belarus's transport minister said. The man was carrying two 20-litre drums of methylated spirits and 100 bottles of low-quality vodka. "He was drinking the vodka and smoking and when other passengers warned him it was dangerous, he threw a match into one of the drums in anger," the minister said. A 20-year-old woman died in the fire.

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End of Document

Israeli PM seeks unity government: May forge alliance with Labour Party for sake of peace

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)

April 12, 1997 Saturday Final Edition

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Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, apparently fearing his right-wing coalition partners could scuttle the peace process, said yesterday he is considering bringing the opposition Labour party into his government.

Speaking from Rome, the prime minister told Israeli broadcasters he is seeking "national consensus" ahead of negotiations on a permanent peace agreement with the Palestinians.

The final talks will address some of the most sensitive issues between the two sides, including Jerusalem's status and the future of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Spectator Wire Services

"We are talking about the most fateful negotiations in the history of the state. ... Though it may have public support, it doesn't mean that it will gain support in the Knesset (parliament), and that question is what's guiding me," Netanyahu told Channel 2.

Netanyahu said he has already spoken to cabinet ministers about what he called a unity government with Labour, which oversaw the first Israeli-Palestinian peace accords when it was in power in the early 1990s.

It was not clear whether the Labour party would agree to join Netanyahu's coalition.

"If he goes with peace, we will support him, but he must stop taking unilateral decisions," said Yossi Beilin, a candidate for leadership of the Labour party and an architect of the peace accords.

The peace process has been in serious trouble since last month.

The Palestinians broke off joint security efforts with Israel following Netanyahu's decision to go ahead with construction on a major new Jewish settlement in east Jerusalem.

The Palestinians want Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state.

The decision touched off almost daily riots in the West Bank.

However, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's security forces have made greater efforts to keep the rioters away from Israeli troops in recent days, indicating they are heeding a U.S.-backed effort to resume security co-operation between the two sides.

Israeli PM seeks unity government: May forge alliance with Labour Party for sake of peace

Still, Israeli troops shot and wounded 16 Arabs yesterday while battling hundreds of stone-throwers on a fourth straight day of clashes in Hebron, south of Jerusalem, hospital officials said.

Palestinians also stoned reporters, spurred on by a Palestinian policeman who told the crowd that the journalists were collaborating with Israel.

A policeman kicked a cameraman in the face.

On Thursday, Israeli security forces found the body of a missing Israeli serviceman in the West Bank village of Sourif after Israeli and Palestinian security forces each arrested two members of a six-man **Hamas** squad suspected of killing him.

Palestinian forces detained a fifth suspect yesterday in the Palestinian-controlled city of Bethlehem.

The sixth member of the **Hamas** squad died last month when an explosive charge he meant to leave at a Tel Aviv cafe exploded prematurely, killing him and three Israeli **women**.

The Israeli army sealed off the homes of three suspects in Sourif and informed owners it planned to demolish them later.

The sealing sparked clashes in the village and Israeli soldiers wounded a 12-year-old Palestinian girl with a rubber bullet in the leg, witnesses said.

Graphic

Colour Photo: Netanyahu Photo: Beilin

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End of Document

ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN SECURITY LINKS ARE FALLING APART

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

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Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

A Palestinian security chief responded defiantly Tuesday to Israeli demands to crack down on Islamic militants, saying cooperation with Israel on security issues will depend on progress in peace talks.

"Palestinian security cooperation was buried with the first bulldozer that went up on Jabal Abu Ghneim," said Jibril Rajoub, the West Bank security chief. He used the Arab name for the hill where Israel is building an apartment project in east Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, Palestinians in the West Bank towns of Bethlehem and Hebron conducted a sixth day of violent protests against the project Tuesday, with Israeli troops firing tear gas and rubber bullets at hundreds of stone-throwing Palestinians. Eight Palestinians were injured by rubber bullets in Bethlehem, and at least two Israeli soldiers were hurt.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has accused Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat of giving the go-ahead to Islamic militants to carry out attacks against Israelis and has demanded that Palestinians take steps to combat terrorism before peace agreements can go forward.

Israeli and Palestinian security cooperation has been frozen at every level because of the breakdown in relations, including the halting of joint Israeli-Palestinian patrols in most West Bank cities.

On Tuesday, Palestinian police refused to allow a dozen Jewish students to return to their seminary in the West Bank city of Nablus, saying it could not be coordinated with Israeli troops.

Israeli-Palestinian peacekeeping had been one of the clear successes of the peace accords, with security officers on both sides building mutual trust and respect through their work together.

Rajoub refused Netanyahu's demand to resume that cooperation, saying the prime minister's decision to build Jewish housing in east Jerusalem was what sparked the crisis.

"There will not be any security coordination as long as there is no political coordination," Rajoub said. He said he needed a "real commitment from the Israeli side and political progress . . . on the ground."

Security contacts with the Palestinians have been "severely weakened," acknowledged Dore Gold, Netanyahu's foreign policy adviser.

ISRAELI - PALESTINIAN SECURITY LINKS ARE FALLING APART

Gold insisted that Israel had "hard intelligence data" that Arafat had given the go-ahead for Palestinian attacks against Israelis. In the worst recent attack, a suicide bomber killed himself and three Israeli women at an outdoor cafe in Tel Aviv.

However, a senior Israeli security official told Parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that there was no explicit evidence that Arafat had approved attacks, Israel television reported. It did not identify the official.

Many of the recent Palestinian riots have been organized by Arafat's Fatah movement, until now the strongest supporter of peace with Israel.

Fatah is the largest faction in the Palestine Liberation Organization. During the 1987-93 uprising, Fatah played a leading role in organizing protests and, when the peace agreements were signed, swung its support behind the accords.

Kamel Ihmeid, a Fatah leader in Bethlehem, said he expected more violence unless Israel stops building in east Jerusalem.

"In a week or two, if the Israelis don't stop building, we cannot control the situation," he said.

Ihmeid said Fatah leaders also were concerned about the growing popularity of the militant Hamas and Islamic Jihad movements as Palestinians become increasingly frustrated with Netanyahu's tough policies.

"If we don't move now, Hamas will lead the street," Ihmeid said.

Graphic

PHOTO, Photo From AP - A Palestinian shields himself behind a barbecue grill while using a slingshot to propel stones at Israeli police near Rachel's Tomb in Bethlehem Tuesday.

Load-Date: March 26, 1997