

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

Job Number: 223497120

Documents (100)

1. Israelis kill Jordanian infiltrator; American wounded

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

2. MOTHER TRUSTS ISRAELI SECURITY

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

3. Beirut launches holy war against Islam detractors

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

4. CAR BOMB KILLS AT LEAST 30 IN BEIRUT SLUM

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

5. ISRAELI VIEW OF ITS CURRENT OFFENSIVE

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"



Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

6. Opportunity knocks in Lebanon

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

7. The young men had no choice: Lebanese woman hopes to get family back together, including a son in Montreal

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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Dec 31, 2000

8. MILITANTS AND POLICE ATTACK IRAN STUDENTS

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

9. AARP is making a mistake in lending its name to HMOs

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"
Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

10._Terrorists massacre 18 tourists in Cairo

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

11. Funerals marked by public protests

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

12. From Michael Theodoulou in Iran ...

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

13. World Briefing

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

14. WORLD

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

15. Israel retaliates after one killed, 26 hurt in attack

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

16. Cries for vengeance as Lebanese bury dead: Guerrillas fire on posts of Israeli ally

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

17._IN BRIEF

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

18. World

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

19. News of the World

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

20. The forgotten siege of famine and death / Life in the Palestinian camps in South Lebanon

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

21. ISRAELI ATTACKS ARE TERROR BY ANOTHER NAME

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

22. BRIEFLY

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

23. TWO PALESTINIANS KILLED IN GAZA ATTACKS; DAY AFTER ACCORD, ISRAELIS FACE ATTACKS

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"
Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

24. <u>Radical change: Despite the violence in Israel and Algeria, militant Muslims are moving away from terrorist</u> tactics in many countries

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

25. OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

26. Captivity began with fake security meeting in 1987



Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

27. Britain drafts sanctions against Tehran

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

28. NEWS IN BRIEF

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

29. Iran 's feminists challenge the mullahs

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

30. Landslide win for Iranian moderates

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

31. Riot Spotlights Turkey 's Struggle With Rise of Fundamentalist Islam

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

32. Tale of Two Uprisings: This Time, the Palestinians Have Territory, and Guns

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

33. Memories of captivity; Two hostages held years in Lebanon tell their stories

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

34. Lebanon 's forgotten war continues its toll of savagery

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

35. ANGEL OF DEATH

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

36. TERRORISTS' TWIN THREAT TO MID-EAST PEACE BID

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

37. Chaos and jubilation in Lebanon: I watched them 'execute' my friend Sam Kiley watches as an Israeli tank blows up Abed Taboush's car, killing a veteran driver and 'fixer' known and loved by hundreds of journalists.

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

38. Israel blockades Beirut

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

39. NEWS IN BRIEF

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

40. Voting brisk for new Iranian leader World: Hardliners' favourite faces tough rival

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

41. WORLD IN BRIEF; Backers demand release of pregnant IRA suspect

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

42. No man's land no more: I watched them 'execute' my friend Sam Kiley watches as an Israeli tank blows up Abed Taboush's car, killing a veteran driver and 'fixer' known and loved by hundreds of journalists.

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

43. Funerals fuel Iran rage against Taliban

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

44. Promising peace talks are buried in blood

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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Dec 31, 2000

45. WORLD IN BRIEF; Backers demand release of pregnant IRA suspect

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

46. BRIEFLY

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000



47. Israel vows vengeance after bomb kills seven

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

48. Mandela moving to white area

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

49. ISRAEL RETALIATES AFTER ROCKET ATTACK BY LEBANON

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

50. VICTIMS ALL AROUND

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

51. Guerrillas gain power; Hezbollah picks up seats in legislature

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

52. Lebanese victims of 'psychological' blitz



Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

53. WORLD

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

54. Religious roots of wars; Many modern conflicts related to ethnicity are actually more driven by religion

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

55. NEWS BRIEFS

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

56. Guerrillas attack northern Israel

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

57. WORLD IN BRIEF

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

58. 68 KILLED AS ISRAELI GUNS HIT REFUGEES; (1)WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS AS HOWITZERS POUND UN BASE (2)ISREALIS KILL REFUGEES

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

59. NEWS IN BRIEF

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"
Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

60. Briefly

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

61. Netanyahu and Arafat set date for new round of peace talks

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"
Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

62. Israel 's blunt instrument

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

63. Terrorists massacre 18 tourists in Cairo

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

64. NEWS IN BRIEF

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

65. NEWS IN BRIEF

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"
Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

66. Rockets rain on northern Israel: Lebanese power stations attacked in reprisal after soldier killed, 26 hurt

injured

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

67. ISRAEL 'S BLUNT INSTRUMENT

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

68. NEWS SUMMARY

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

69. 3 AMERICANS TO GO FREE, SYRIA SAYS

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"
Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

70. Refugees let out of camps for food

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

71. Grief unites Muslims, Christians

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

72. WORLD TERRORISM ALERT

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

73. MIDDLE EAST

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

74. Syrian troops accused of massacring 200 in northern Lebanon

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

75. Quick Quiz

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

76. Jordan 's king tells Albright of fears if Mideast peace talks lead nowhere

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

77. <u>SWORDS INTO COMPUTER CHAIRS; WITH ISRAEL GONE, SOUTH LEBANON LOOKS TO REBUILD</u> ITS ECONOMY

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

78. Slain diplomats' funeral draws chanting crowds

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

79. French troops in Lebanon get behind the barricades

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

80. Heavy fighting erupts around Israeli borders

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

81. Beirut disco +thud masks fearful heartbeats

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

82. Foreign Affairs; Taking Care of Business

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

83. WORLD

Client/Matter: -None-



Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

84. ISRAELI FAULTS U.S. ON PEACE TALK DETAILS

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

85. Red trail of horror that froze the eye

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

86. DIVIDER IN BEIRUT TO FALL

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

87. WORLD IN BRIEF; Emotions mixed in S. Africa as abortion becomes legal

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

88. Latest Mideast carnage has all too familiar ring

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

89. Shattered Beirut a phoenix trying to rise from ashes; 'We're going to build a vibrant city'

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

90. The News in Brief

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

91. The News in Brief

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

92. LEBANESE SECURITY FORCES MOVE INTO OLD BUFFER ZONE

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Dec 31, 2000

93._*EVENTS*

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

94. Foreign Briefs

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

95. Iranian government offers chance for better relations

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"
Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

96. Israelis fed up with fighting in Lebanon

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

97. Next for Israel, Agreement Abroad and at Home

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

98. Many Israelis demand troops leave Lebanon

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

99. World

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah" **Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000

100. WORLD IN BRIEF; Kashmir talks end in finger-pointing

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: "Hizbullah" OR "Hezbollah"

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type Narrowed by

News Publication Type: Newspapers; Timeline: Jan 01, 1984 to

Dec 31, 2000



Israelis kill Jordanian infiltrator; American wounded

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

August 9, 1989, Wednesday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 8A

Length: 472 words

Byline: LINDA GRADSTEIN

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

JERUSALEM - A Jordanian soldier crossed into Israel on Tuesday, shot and wounded an American woman and held a *female* Israeli soldier hostage for three hours before he was killed by Israeli troops.

Israeli army officials said the Jordanian infiltrator, armed with an M-16 automatic submachine gun, intended to kill Israeli soldiers or civilians. They said the action was not linked in any way to Israel's seizure of Sheik Abdul Karim Obeid, a leader of the Moslem fundamentalist <u>Hezbollah</u> movement in Lebanon who is believed to be involved with the kidnapping of foreigners.

"To the best of our knowledge and information, there is no connection whatsoever between this incident and the taking into custody of Sheik Obeid," said army spokesman Ra'anan Gissin. "There aren't any <u>Hezbollah</u> cells in Jordan. There aren't even any Shiites in Jordan."

But the French news agency AFP quoted Arab sources in Beirut as saying the Jordanian soldier intended to try to trade his Israeli hostage for Sheik Obeid. Jordanian Radio reported that a soldier it identified as Farid Ali Mustafa disappeared from his base Tuesday morning. Israeli army officials said the man acted alone, but there were early reports of two other Arabs, who had been taken into custody.

The attack occurred at Kibbutz Lotan, a small 6-year-old settlement 35 miles north of the city of Eilat. It is less than a mile from the * Jordanian border in the Arava desert. An American volunteer was wounded in the neck in the shooting.

"We were coming back to work and a man in a military uniform came out from behind a tree, shouted in English something about a brother and shot," said Laurie Rosen, 25, from Birmingham, N.J., speaking from her hospital bed. "It all happened very quickly. I fell down and just stayed there."

A young man ran back to the settlement for help, and the Jordanian took Osnat Lev, an off-duty *female* soldier, as a hostage to a nearby tool shed.

"He kept asking me why they (Israelis) killed his brother, and I said I didn't kill him," Lev said after the incident. "He said he would wait until somebody comes, and then he would kill both him and me." After several hours of negotiations, a special anti-terrorist unit based in Eilat, burst into the tool shed, pulled Lev out unharmed and killed the Jordanian..

It was the third infiltration across the usually quiet Jordanian border this year. In March, an Israeli soldier was killed and two others wounded by a Palestinian infiltrator who escaped back to Jordan, and in May two soldiers were wounded in an incident. But army officials stressed that the Jordanian border is generally quiet, and there would be no changes in security arrangements.

Load-Date: November 9, 1992

End of Document



MOTHER TRUSTS ISRAELI SECURITY

Richmond Times Dispatch (Virginia)

April 20, 1996, Saturday,

ONE STAR EDITION

Copyright 1996 The Richmond Times Dispatch

Section: AREA/STATE,; (Iko) Shorter version in City edition, page A-4

Length: 769 words

Byline: Mollie Gore; Times-Dispatch Staff Writer; Staff writers Alberta Lindsey, Bill Lohmann and Ruth S. Intress;

contributed to this report.

Body

Meryl Bernstein's 15-year-old daughter, Renee, is going to Israel tomorrow as part of an international journey commemorating the Holocaust.

Bernstein said yesterday she is concerned about her daughter's safety but feels precautions are being taken to shelter travelers from escalating violence between Israelis and Arab factions -- the worst incident being a bombing Thursday of Lebanese refugees at a U.N. camp.

The teen, now in Poland on that leg of a two-week trip called the March of the Living, "is very interested in her heritage," her mother said.

As for security, "the bus driver on each bus is a soldier," Bernstein said yesterday. "There (is) an additional soldier on the bus with the children. . . . They will be kept a distance from any action."

Although Bernstein is concerned, "I feel like you should let your child do what they feel like doing, what they believe in."

Fear of retribution prompted a Lebanese student at Virginia Commonwealth University to comment on the violence - and the role of Iranian-backed <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas, the main targets in Israeli attacks on south Lebanon -only if his name was withheld.

"They have people everywhere," said the student, who is studying dentistry. His family is still in Lebanon.

"Personally, I'm very happy that Israel is doing whatever it's doing to <u>Hezbollah</u>," said the student, who is a Christian.

An American Muslim called The Times-Dispatch yesterday in outrage over what she saw as a biased headline, "Shelling results may have given Israel few options."

"I feel a lot of articles come out . . . as if you're protecting or taking up for the Jews," said Cynthia Rasheed, a Short Pump resident and nurse.

"They killed these babies and <u>women</u>, people sitting there eating lunch," she said. "Don't give the Jews an excuse to kill babies and children."

MOTHER TRUSTS ISRAELI SECURITY

Charlotte Cerne, a member of the Richmond chapter of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee and wife of the former chapter president, blamed both the Israelis and the Islamic fighters.

"It's a very sad, sad situation," she said. "Both sides feel like they have the right to punish people at random, which I don't think should be in human hands. . . . I don't think either side has a very strong position with God right now."

Marsha Hurwitz, executive director of the Jewish Community Federation of Richmond, said the <u>Hezbollah</u> terrorists "led Israel to undertake its current military operation inside Lebanon." The U.S. decision to intensify its diplomatic initiative to resolve the crisis is welcome, Hurwitz said.

"We, along with Israel's leaders, deeply regret and mourn the death of yet more innocent victims in the decades-old conflict between Israel and her Arab neighbors. We also would like to convey our sincere condolences to the families of the victims," said Catherine Plotkin, federation president.

Sheila Carapico, who teaches international relations at the University of Richmond, lamented the big civilian death toll in Thursday's bombing of refugees.

"This cycle of violence is appalling and disheartening," said Carapico. She faulted the U.N. Security Council and President Clinton for waiting too long to call for a cease-fire.

She said she has recently received by e-mail several pleas from Israeli peace groups calling for American intervention. "There's a substantial group within Israel who are very much distressed," said Carapico, who is neither Jewish nor Muslim.

For some Muslims, though, "there's quite a lot of antagonism around what is called the peace process,' said Carapico, attempting to explain the recent escalation of violence. "For many of the people who continue to live under Israeli occupation . . . the peace process is telling them what they're getting now is the best they can hope for. For many of them, that's a terrible prospect."

"They're still in a position to be ordered out of their homes," Carapico said. "They're still in a position to have bombs dropped on them."

Also on Thursday, attackers who were apparently Islamic insurgents opened fire on tourists in Egypt. The attack has caused Covington International Travel in Richmond to consider issuing warnings to travelers bound for that country.

"There are a lot of things we want to see," said David Alley, international travel consultant there. "How the Egyptian government is going to react to this. What sort of measures they'll put up in place to keep this from occurring again. Whether the people responsible for this indicate this is something they're going to continue to do.

"It's really too early to know what we're going to do," Alley said yesterday.

Load-Date: April 21, 1996

End of Document



Beirut launches holy war against Islam detractors

The Guardian (London) February 27, 1989

Copyright 1989 Guardian Newspapers Limited

Length: 464 words

Byline: By JULIE FLINT

Dateline: BEIRUT

Body

Angry demonstrators in Beirut and the Beka's valley yesterday swore 'death to Rushdie' and 'death to Britain' in a new outpouring of anti-Western animosity as an anonymous telephone caller pruporting to speak for all the country's kidnapping groups announced that hostage releases had been frozen and a new 'holy war' launched against the detractors of Islam.

'The first target will be Great Britain,' the caller declared, reading from a statement which would be copied in writing with hostage photographs for authenticity. 'The fate of the hostages Lebanon awaits the decision of Imam Khomeini.'

The statement was issued in the name of the Revolutionary Muslim Forces, a name that has not been used before but was said to encompass the Islamic Jihad, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine and the Revolutionary Justice Organisation who together hold seven American hostages.

Britain's three hostages - Mr Brian Keenan, Mr John McCarthy and Mr Terry Waite - have never been claimed by any group and Britain's shortlived normalisation of relations with Iran brought them no joy. Asserting that the fate of the Western hostages is, as feared, now linked to the reactions to Salman Rushdie's novel, The Satanic Verses, the caller said a 'certain group' here had been commissioned to kill the author before March 15. In the city's Shi'ite southern suburbs, a leader of the pro-Iranian <u>Hezbollah</u> party, Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, told 5,000 demonstrators that Mr Rushdie had no choice: 'Either he stays in hiding, or he comes out and will be killed.'

'The West,' he said, 'thought Iran would not respond because of the reconstruction of the country and its need for Western expertise. But let diplomacy go to hell ..'

The demonstrators, carrying effigies of Mr Rushdie and Mrs Thatcher hanging by their necks, denounced the West in language that has not been heard here since Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani began opening Iran to the West early last year. Young men wore white tunics inscribed 'death to rushdy' and <u>women</u>, given their cue by officials with megaphones, chanted: 'Rushdie, Rushdie is a devil. Rushdie, Rushdie is our enemy.'

Prominent among the demonstration organisers was Mr Imad Mugniyeh, a member of <u>Hezbollah</u> who is widely believed to be implicated in Mr Waite's abduction.

As the crowd intoned 'death to Britain,' a young woman approached the only Westerner present and said: 'Are you English? I want to say this: Die to America. Die to British.'

Beirut launches holy war against Islam detractors

Another woman, motivated by nothing but deep conviction, shouted: 'If your Pope doesn't want to kill Rushdie, we will kill your Pope.'

As the demonstrators advanced, this substantial matron remained behind - fists clenched, face contorted. 'It is not as it was 15 days ago,' a middle-aged man said in a whisper. 'I am sorry.'

Load-Date: June 13, 2000

End of Document



CAR BOMB KILLS AT LEAST 30 IN BEIRUT SLUM

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

December 31, 1991, TUESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1991 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 10A

Length: 423 words

Body

BEIRUT, Lebanon - A car bomb killed at least 30 people in a slum Monday, jolting hope for diminished violence in the Lebanese capital. The explosion rocked the Basta neighborhood, a predominantly Shiite Muslim quarter on the capital's west end. Police reported no obvious target, although Basta is a stronghold of the radical *Hezbollah* militia. The explosion, which wounded at least 120 people, set back government efforts to restore peace to the warweary nation and revived fears that militants could resume a wave of car bombings - symbols of lawlessness during Lebanon's 15-year civil war. Among those wounded was former Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan, a Sunni Muslim who was passing through the area in his bulletproof car. The government has sought to encourage foreigners to help rebuild the country. But some areas remain in the hands of militia factions, and few foreign firms have risked investment. Monday's victims, typical of those of the civil war, were *women* and children trapped in burning apartment buildings and customers of small shops buried in the rubble. "Where is the government and what happened to the promises that peace has finally broken out in Lebanon?" sobbed Mustapha Chehab, 47, whose son, Yousuf, was injured in the blast. "One becomes disgusted at living in such a place. Animals elsewhere are treated much better." The bomb was concealed in a Mercedes sedan parked about 25 yards from a boys' school, which was closed for the New Year holiday.

Police estimated that the explosive charge exceeded 200 pounds; it blew a hole 6 feet deep in a street crowded with holiday shoppers during the morning rush hour. At least five buildings sustained severe damage. Fifty yards away was a checkpoint of the Syrian army, which has been unable to stop the violence of Beirut despite the collapse of a Christian rebellion 14 months ago. The blast was also one block from barracks where pro-Iranian Shiite fundamentalists once held Western hostages. Monday's blast produced the highest death toll in a Beirut car bombing since May 1989, when 22 people were killed in an explosion in the western sector, including the religious leader of Lebanon's Sunni Muslims. Car bombs, a specialty of Lebanon's militias, have now killed about 60 Beirutis since the civil war was declared ended with the defeat of Christian strongman Michel Aoun's renegade forces by Syrian-spearheaded Muslim soldiers in October 1990. Earlier this year, the reconstituted Lebanese army disarmed the lawless militia bands, except *Hezbollah*.

Graphic

Photo Map; PHOTO....Agence France-Presse Photo...Rescue workers carrying a body from the wreckage of a Muslim neighborhood in Beirut, Lebanon, after the area was blasted by a car bomb on Monday. MAP....AP Map....Map shows location of bomb explosion and a map of Lebanon.(Map appeared in 3* edition.)

CAR BOMB KILLS AT LEAST 30 IN BEIRUT SLUM

Load-Date: October 13, 1993

End of Document



ISRAELI VIEW OF ITS CURRENT OFFENSIVE

Canberra Times (Australia)
February 16, 2000, Wednesday Edition

Copyright 2000 The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty Limited

Section: Part A; Page 10

Length: 503 words

Body

THE SOPHISTRIES of Gwynne Dyer (CT, February 9, p.11), David Hirst (February 10, p.9) and Robert Fisk (February 11, p.11) make a poor collection of reading for those intent on discovering what is actually happening in Lebanon.

Honesty requires admitting the fact that the sole reason Israeli forces remain for the moment in southern Lebanon is because the Islamist militia, <u>Hezbollah</u>, is determined to continue attacking northern Israel even if Israel withdraws completely. They have said as much, more than once. None of these three gentlemen will tell you this.

A 1997 proposal by Israel to pull out by agreement with Lebanon and Syria was rejected by Syrian dictator Hafez al-Assad, who is determined to bleed Israel in Lebanon for the purpose of compelling it to concede all his demands elsewhere.

These include Israel returning not only the Golan Heights to Syria, which Syria lost by joining hostilities against Israel in 1967, but also Israeli territory seized by Syria in 1948. None of these three gentlemen will tell you this either.

The sequence in Lebanon has become familiar. Syria demands, Israel makes counter-proposals, the talks thereupon are broken off by Syria, and <u>Hezbollah</u>, which it effectively controls, returns to the offensive in south Lebanon.

Syria adheres to the quaint idea that one may simultaneously negotiate whilst waging a proxy war. Dwyer might tell you this, but thinks it OK. Hirst positively recommends it. And Fisk, as usual, avoids it.

Understandably, Israelis are tired of playing this game. It is only in that context that the latest Israeli offensive can be understood.

(Dr) DANIEL MANDEL Australia/Israel and Jewish Affairs Council Melbourne

Dearer carparking, cheaper buses I REMEMBERED with interest a recent CT letter from a woman saying how the costs associated with public transport are too much of a disincentive to make her change from car driving, when reading an article in the Sydney Morning Herald about the Carr Government considering large increases in carpark fees to fund public-transport (SMH, February 10, p.4). The planners now accept this is warranted primarily for reasons of improving air quality and traffic congestion.

Surely it's about time the ACT Government bit the bullet and openly accepted that ACTION must be run as a loss-making entity for the above reasons. Increasing carpark fees (also) would at least help put ACTION in a better position to lower ticket prices and/or increase services.

ISRAELI VIEW OF ITS CURRENT OFFENSIVE

GERARD DE RUYTER Charnwood

Why tell us it was a woman? WHY DID The Canberra Times feel the need to inform us that the gender of the Constable hurt at Saturday night's melee at Evatt was a <u>female</u>? (" Capsicum spray used as party turns ugly", CT, February 13, p.1) I note that the gender of the sergeant hurt at the same incident was not reported. <u>Female</u> police officers have worked, and still are working, hard to remove the gender barriers and bias within police organisations. Irrelevant reporting on gender just makes the job all that much harder.

JO KAMIRA Kambah

Load-Date: February 16, 2000

End of Document



Opportunity knocks in Lebanon

Deseret News (Salt Lake City)
July 15, 2000, Saturday

Copyright 2000 The Deseret News Publishing Co.

Section: OPINION; Length: 489 words

Byline: By Thomas Friedman

Body

NABATIYEH, Lebanon -- After the Israeli army withdrew from south Lebanon on May 23, the big question was whether the Shiite guerrillas, who drove the Israelis out, would march on to Jerusalem or would stop at the border, turn inward and focus on their own development.

A tour through the hardscrabble hills of south Lebanon leaves little doubt which way the Shiites are going. The overwhelming mood here is: "The war with Israel is over as far Lebanon is concerned. Palestinians, you're on your own. Write often."

The evidence is everywhere. I started my tour at the Jaber Social Center in Nabatiyeh, the biggest Shiite town in south Lebanon. As soon as the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon was over, the Jaber center itself was occupied - by south Lebanese youth signing up for courses in English and Windows computing. When the Jaber center first started offering the courses, it received 1,500 applicants for 60 places.

"Computers and English -- they're the keys to success now," explained Riyad Jaber, who runs the English program. "If you don't know computers and English, that means you're nothing in this world."

I briefly visited Rinya Muruada's Windows course, attended by 30 young Shiite <u>women</u>, all in veils. Nabatiyeh is a long way from Silicon Valley, but these young <u>women</u> have gotten the message. "They don't know anything about computers," explains Murtada, "but they've heard about them, and they want to discover what they're about. We now have a lot of people coming here from the former Israeli occupied zone."

Once these <u>women</u> graduate, they might become customers of Ali Darwish, who owns Boudinet, one of five Internet cafes in Nabatiyeh. While I connected to AML from his shop, Darwish explained, "Before the Israeli withdrawal, most people were keeping their money in the bank . . . Now that the Israelis are gone, the mood is, 'It's our land. That's it. Leave us alone.' Investment is coming back . . . I'm thinking of expanding into selling computers."

What's the message here? The message is that underneath the old, encrusted olive-tree politics of this region is another politics bursting to get out, to get connected and to tie into the world of opportunities. The deep religious and political divide between the south Lebanese and Israelis doesn't go away because people get online. <u>Hezbollah</u> hasn't renounced terrorism against Israel. But the end of the Israeli occupation here has allowed these hatreds to be balanced by other interests and aspirations for growth that are just as real, human and important to people.

Opportunity knocks in Lebanon

If Israelis and Palestinians at Camp David ever agree on stable borders, it will unlock the same energies. Then maybe West Bank Palestinians can be like the Lebanese operators down here, who were offering bus tours of the liberated border area, the Israeli prison at Khiam and Beaufort Castle for \$30 -- lunch included.

The *Hezbollah*-logo baseball hat was \$5 extra.

New York Times News Service

Load-Date: July 15, 2000

End of Document



'The young men had no choice': Lebanese woman hopes to get family back together, including a son in Montreal

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)
May 29, 2000, Monday, FINAL

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Section: News; B1 / BREAK

Length: 1115 words

Byline: PAUL WATERS and DIANE MACINTYRE

Dateline: BINT JBAIL, Lebanon

Body

When the Israeli army abandoned southern Lebanon last week, Faoud Dajher walked to the compound where one of her six sons had been working for the occupying forces, took him by the hand and led him to the local <u>Hezbollah</u> headquarters.

"This is my son," she told them. "He worked for the Israelis because he had to. If he hadn't, he would have been killed."

Her son is now in the custody of the Lebanese army, but she is confident he is safe and will soon be home - a free man.

"They know," Faoud said, "that the young men had no choice."

And besides, her family has good credentials. She has another son in an Israeli jail somewhere and yet another who spent a year in a prison operated by the South Lebanon Army, the renegade militia group that crumbled as soon as its Israeli allies scrambled south, leaving behind a trail of burned-out tank carcasses and unexploded munitions.

Now that the occupation is over, Faoud hopes that she will be able to bring together her whole family for the first time in more than 20 years, including a fourth son, Zein, who is in Montreal, working in his father-in-law's bakery.

"He bribed someone in the Israeli side to let him slip across the barricades to get to Beirut," she said, handing around photographs of the snow-suited Montreal grandchildren she has never met. It cost \$5,000 U.S. - a small fortune in this little hillside town deep in the zone the Israelis occupied 22 years ago to create a buffer zone between the *Hezbollah* guerrillas and the settlements in northern Israel.

Faoud told her story calmly in her cool, dim living room as she served tiny cups of thick Turkish coffee and glasses of fresh orange juice to visitors. She spoke without bitterness or anxiety in the carefully precise French she'd learned as a girl in her native Senegal - a language she hasn't had much opportunity to practice in the last couple of decades.

Her husband, Mohammed, pointed to a patched hole in the wall near the ceiling.

'The young men had no choice': Lebanese woman hopes to get family back together, including a son in Montreal

"An Israeli shell came through there," he said. "We were all here in the living room when it happened - but it didn't explode. God was watching over us."

Others on their street weren't so lucky, or so divinely favoured. Shellfire had reduced the house next door to a pile of stone rubble and the house across their narrow street was a roofless shell.

But yesterday, at least, Bint Jbail - the Daughter of the Mountain - forgot its war wounds. After years of isolation its steep, narrow streets were packed with laughing, singing hordes of visitors from the north who'd made the pilgrimage south to celebrate what the whole country seems to view as a great victory over the Israelis.

The result was a kind of long, linear party, as a dusty, honking stream of packed vehicles made its ponderous way over the narrow twisting roads that serve this achingly beautiful region of rounded chalky hills and deep, lush valleys.

Clapped out Toyotas and Dodges decorated with Lebanese flags and elegant portraits of President Emile Lahoud shouldered aside glittering BMWs with tinted windows and frosty interiors.

Mercedes-Benzes of all types, from sleek, new limousines to rusting hulks, competed for space with busloads of singing schoolchildren and Boy Scouts.

<u>Women</u> in traditional headscarves waved the gold and black banners of <u>Hezbollah</u> from the open windows of packed vans, and along the way, villagers showered the noisy passing cavalcade with rice, rose petals and candies.

Most of the drivers had never seen this part of their country before and the journey south was something of a patriotic pilgrimage.

"What do you think of this great day?" a Beiruti girl of 13 or 14 asked a foreign visitor.

She clenched her fist, bent her thin arm in the classic muscle-building pose and answered her own question: "It is a great victory for us." She had a tiny gold cross at her throat and walked arm in arm with her father along the barbedwire fence that marked the border with Israel.

But it was a slow pilgrimage.

Most of the roads in this region are no more than country lanes and are often pitted with gaping holes and corrugated by tank treads. There were the usual obstacles to contend with - tractors, straying goats, and crowded village streets - as well as the more exotic burned-out Israeli tanks and wrecked military trucks.

But somehow the chaos all worked. Lebanese drivers have grown up without traffic lights or stop signs, and so have a flexible view of road rules.

They tend to drive on the right, for example, unless they conclude it's more convenient to drive on the left (or the shoulder or down the middle).

And while tempers sometimes got short on the long dusty loop through the freshly liberated territories, the mood was overwhelmingly cheerful and even joyful.

Cars paused for impromptu parties at every sighting of the Israeli border.

Little boys waved the banners of the *Hezbollah* and Amal militias (referred

to here as the resistance) while their elders gazed over the neat, rich farmlands of the Israeli settlements.

In Bint Jbail, once a stronghold of the South Lebanon Army, the celebrations were especially intense. Schoolchildren from Beirut and Sidon poured off their buses and danced through the streets waving flags, beating

'The young men had no choice': Lebanese woman hopes to get family back together, including a son in Montreal

drums and singing. A local troupe in black Bedouin robes performed a particularly fierce sword dance and teenagers in jeans and T-shirts draped their arms around each other to stomp out the debke, Lebanon's national dance.

There were solemn moments, too. In the village of Aaytu Shaab, a sombre procession of <u>women</u> in black walked along the road to the mosque carrying the portrait of one of the five civilians killed as the Israelis withdrew last week. Some were weeping.

And there were some angry moments. At the closed border crossing that leads to the Israeli settlement of Hamim, some young boys threw rocks at the abandoned watch tower and men stood on the low concrete barricades to shout insults through the barbed wire at the silent, empty wheat and tobacco fields beyond.

But for most the celebration was a happy one.

In the little village of Yasine, George and Raoufa Jraid's tiny convenience shop serves as a kind of local cafe. They sat in the shade and chatted to passersby.

"My sister lives in Montreal," Raoufa said. "I haven't seen her for years.

Perhaps now, we can get together again."

Nearby, Mohammed Al Misr and Mohammed Aabedi had set up their water pipes and were contentedly sipping fruit juice and puffing apple-flavoured tobacco.

Aabedi was a local boy, but he hadn't seen his native village in 28 years.

"It's good to be home," he said.

Graphic

P Photo: SOUHAIL SAHMARANI, AFP / Lebanese run for cover as the Israeli army opens fire at stone-throwers at the Fatima Gate in Kafr Kila yesterday. Four people were wounded.

Load-Date: May 29, 2000

End of Document



MILITANTS AND POLICE ATTACK IRAN STUDENTS

The Scotsman
July 13, 1999, Tuesday

Copyright 1999 The Scotsman Publications Ltd.

Section: Pg. 9

Length: 536 words **Byline:** Foreign Staff

Body

IRANIAN police and Islamic

vigilantes beat students with

batons and lobbed teargas

canisters yesterday around Tehran

University, scene of five days of

student protests.

"There is so much teargas

you could hardly breathe," said

a reporter at the scene.

The hardline Islamic

Ansar-e-Hezbollah militants tried to

storm student positions outside

the main dormitory complex of

the university late last night but

were beaten back, witnesses

said. Under attack, the students

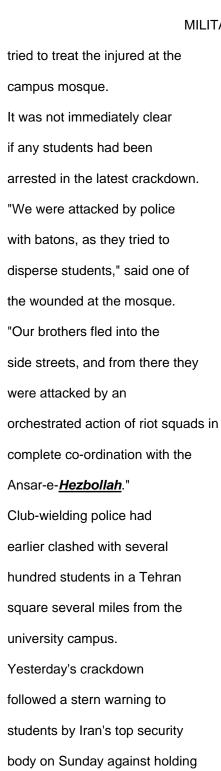
barricaded themselves inside

the university and burned tyres

at the gates.

It was unclear if the police and militants had stormed the campus itself, scene of five days of rallies by students protesting against an attack last week on a peaceful demonstration in support of press freedom. "The ministry of interior has ordered the police to create order and stability and to prevent any unlawful gatherings," state television said. Militants - on motorcyles and trucks - and police patrolled streets near the university. But witnesses said the police had apparently allowed most students to leave and ambulances evacuated the around 50 injured, including 20 women. Most suffered from beatings and teargas inhalation. "You can smell gunpowder everywhere," said one cameraman. "Everything is burning and the air is white with tear-gas. Police are everywhere." At least one bus was burning outside the campus. Inside the

campus, students of medicine



A US official said in

Washington the protests reflected an intensifying "struggle for the future of Iranian politics".

The reformist president,

unauthorised demonstrations.

Mohammad Khatami, who chairs the Supreme National Security

Council, called for a peaceful

end to the rallies.

"The bulk of the students

have shown restraint and

prevented (the rallies) from turning

into a difficult national

question, and they have pushed for

demands in a logical way," Mr

Khatami said in a meeting with

education officials. "Now,

students should co-operate with

the government and allow law

and order to be established in

society," he said.

The campus protesters

shouted down attempts to read

a statement from the supreme

leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei,

who has final say in all matters

of state and heads the armed

forces. "Down with the dictator"

and "commander-in-chief,

resign," the crowds chanted.

A provincial governor

accused pro-democracy students

of shooting dead an Islamic

seminary student and injuring

several other people during

disturbances on Sunday at a
university in Tabriz in
north-western Iran, Iran's news agency
IRNA reported.

Load-Date: July 14, 1999



St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

May 7, 1996, Tuesday, 0 South Pinellas Edition

Copyright 1996 Times Publishing Company

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

Length: 1814 words

Body

Permit me to first express my absolute dismay and disillusionment after reading the April 29 Times headline, AARP to license its name to HMOs. As the man said, "Et tu, brute." The profit motive seems to transcend all manner of loyalty and protection of its members. HMOs are "greed" organizations where health is second to profit and certainly not in the best interests of the elderly or anyone else for that matter.

I am afraid the AARP has erred badly in this instance and has let its membership down. Many of the members have built up a relationship with their doctors over the years and will be reluctant to change over to strangers.

I fully realize that HMOs will save lots of people money and perhaps even increase some benefits, but it should not be at the cost of their health.

LETTERS

Thanks, but no thanks!

Anthony R. Cruz, Clearwater

Stories on Israel hide facts

How slanted are our newspapers in their presentation of the news on their front pages? How fair are they in presenting the opposing sides in a conflict?

Massacres in Lebanon. Israeli shells kill 50 refugees. Israeli bombs destroy Lebanese power station.

While those headlines are literally correct, they only show one side of the story. The emphasis of most articles is only a partial truth. A partial truth is not honest, for it hides fundamental facts and full understanding of this miserable situation.

Read further on in most articles and you will find the beginning of the larger truth: repeated <u>Hezbollah</u> rocket attacks on Israel. How often and loudly must it be reported that these <u>Hezbollah</u> attacks are what started all these Israeli counterattacks? Unfortunately, many, many innocent civilians are killed in these counterattacks. Only once or twice is it mentioned that for their own protection, the <u>Hezbollah</u> station their rocket launchers close to refugee camps.

Finally, consider the most basic of all truths. Israel is fighting for its life against forces determined on nothing less than the obliteration of Israel. At the moment, these forces are using Hamas suicide bombers and <u>Hezbollah</u> rockets. A full appreciation of Israel's reality is required for a true understanding of Israel's shelling and bombing in Lebanon.

One reason for Israel's survival after almost 50 years of attack is its policy to always respond hard, very hard, to all attacks on Israel and its citizens. America, like all other countries, has done the same when attacked. Peace will come to the Near East when its neighbors accept the existence of Israel, discontinue terrorist attacks and negotiate the differences in good faith with respect to all. Then we will achieve the dream of all mankind - peace.

Eugene E. Atlas, Longboat Key

The view from abroad

Re: Israel emerges as loser from fighting in Lebanon, May 1, by Wilbur Landrey, May 1, and Needless French, Russian meddling delayed accord, by Jack Payton, April 27.

It is fascinating to observe the different views of diplomatic editor Jack Payton and chief correspondent Wilbur Landrey on the cease-fire agreement between Israel and *Hezbollah*.

Payton, reporting from Washington, D.C., is mainly concerned with what he perceives as unnecessary kibitzing by Russians and Europeans. He feels that only the United States has the trust of all parties to the dispute, and others should butt out. He does not mention Israeli attacks on power stations, water reservoirs or the United Nations post where over 100 Lebanese civilians, mostly **women** and children, were killed.

Landrey, reporting from Paris, says that Lebanon, Syria and <u>Hezbollah</u> welcomed the intervention of French diplomats. They do not trust the United States because they see us as partners with Israel. Europeans feel that Israel lost all sense of proportion during the two-week attack on Lebanon. Landrey says the failure of the United States to intervene sooner with Israel was shameful.

It is good to have these two views presented. Payton is reporting what is going on in Washington, D.C. This is where we talk to ourselves and where the pro-Israel lobby AIPAC has a powerful voice. It is easy to overlook distasteful facts and ugly images in this environment.

Landrey, reporting from Paris, hears different voices and opinions. It is not so easy to ignore critical comments about Israel and the U.S.-Israeli alliance.

As Scottish poet Robert Burns said:

"O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us,

To see oursels as others see us!"

Joseph A. Mahon, St. Petersburg

The reality of defense spending

Re: Peaceful tax alternative, letter, April 15.

The letter states that "taxpayers are often surprised to learn that the United States spends one-third of its budget on the military."

They should indeed be surprised to learn that, since it is not true. In the last fiscal year (1995), the defense budget was \$ 271.1-billion; the total budget was \$ 1,518.9-billion. This is less than 18 percent or about half of what the letter writer claims.

There is a constitutionally mandated need for defense spending. The Constitution mandates that we "provide for the common defense." The so-called peace tax fund bill the letter writer supports will not achieve her stated objective of diverting spending from defense, it will merely spend more on liberal social programs and increase the national debt.

That money has to come ultimately from the taxpayers, and sooner or later we will all pay for it. It's time to cut government spending, not increase it.

The numbers I quote on the national budget are from the White House budget tables dated 2/7/94, the latest figures I have available. I am sure that the actual numbers will not change the ratio significantly.

Arthur M. Richard, St. Petersburg

Your number is private

Protect your privacy: Last week I called in a catalog order to a well-known company. While getting the regular information, the gentleman asked for my Social Security number. I answered, "No." He said, "Thank you," and went on to the next order of business.

You should know that you don't have to give out your Social Security number to anyone who asks for it. That's private!

Elizabeth Rodzewicz, New Port Richey

A disturbing silence

As a daily reader of your paper, I am gratified by the positions you take in which you frequently champion the downtrodden, the weak, the homeless and the otherwise disenfranchised in our society. In addition, your editorials and reports handling the abuses by the powerful, border on the inspirational.

With this enviable record of your concern, how in heaven's name could you remain silent over President Clinton's recent veto of the late-term abortion bill? Further, I guess I'm baffled that you could continue to support a man who would affix his signature, thus enabling infanticide to be truly legal. What a terrible failure of moral judgment on your part.

William L. Youmans, Clearwater

Sports and smoking don't mix

Women and sports. And tobacco?

The Virginia Slims Legends Tour came to the bay area over the weekend. The Philip Morris Co. has its "good-guy" hat on, donating money to a very worthwhile cause. Should they be thanked for their altruism?

Ask the families of the 143,000 <u>women</u> who die each year from smoking-related illnesses. Ask those <u>women</u> being treated for lung cancer, a disease that has killed more <u>women</u> each year than breast cancer since 1987.

More young <u>women</u> than ever begin smoking each year, induced by advertisements portraying healthy, active, glamorous and popular models. Healthy? And smoking?

Do you know any sports legends who smoke? I didn't think so.

Carol W. Knapik, Tobacco-Free Pinellas

Coalition, St. Petersburg

Time to stop the fraud

Re: A system abused, editorial, April 7.

I was very shocked, after reading this article, about how people abuse the system.

We do know that police officers and firefighters risk their lives every single day in order to protect the community. Therefore, they are supposed to collect a good disability pension in case they got injured and are not able to perform their duties anymore. However, they should be conscientious not to abuse their benefits or profit from the people's generosity who work very hard to pay their taxes.

In this case of unreasonable pensions, the government should look at those people who don't have good reasons to claim the disability pension, and should penalize them for fraud or abuse. Moreover, the government should be more careful to whom they give those generous pensions.

In my opinion, it is with this great article that we can help stop a lot of fraud, and also it is with this kind of publicity that we can show the citizens where their money is being spent.

Marcelo W. Nobrega, St. Petersburg

Bombs are no way to communicate

In response to the gentleman who suggests that we should read the Unabomber's manifesto (Kaczynski's guilt decided before he goes to trial, letter, April 26) he should remember that the manifesto only came to light after four people were killed and a number of others injured.

The American way to express your displeasure with the government and the country is in a letter to your congressman, not a pipe bomb to someone who can do little to make any difference.

Paul W. Knoferle, Clearwater

Playing sand games

They're doing it again! Dredging up sand from the bottom of the gulf to dump upon the shrinking shoreline of Upham Beach. In about a year, the same wave action that draws local surfers to Upham during a storm will have begun churning away at the newly deposited sand. The same water action that drew the oil spill from the mouth of Tampa Bay, north to the beaches of St. Pete Beach and Treasure Island, will draw the freshly dredged sand north, clogging Blind Pass and adding another few football fields of sand to Treasure Island.

Doesn't anybody notice? Has anyone studied other possibilities? Putting in jetties as they have at Madeira Beach? Pumping the sand from Treasure Island back to Upham? It's time to find out.

Joan Dunham, St. Petersburg

Share your opinions

We invite readers to write to us. Letters for publication should be addressed to Letters to the Editor, P.O. Box 1121, St. Petersburg, 33731. They also can be sent by fax to 893-8675.

They should be brief and must include the writer's address and phone number. Please include a handwritten signature when possible.

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

For e-mail users: Letters can be sent by e-mail to letterssptimes.com. E-mail messages must be text only and cannot include attachments. If you're using a word processing program to write the message, you must use its "Save as" function to save it as a text file, then import it into your e-mail program. Please include your return e-mail address in the text of the message.

Graphic

BLACK AND WHITE CARTOON, Don Addis; A man wakes following the 1996 legislative session and looks under the covers to see what surprising new laws he is in bed with.

Load-Date: May 8, 1996



Terrorists massacre 18 tourists in Cairo

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

April 19, 1996 Friday

Early Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 1

Length: 490 words

Byline: ROSS DUNN Herald Correspondent in Jerusalem

Body

Suspected Muslim militants massacred 18 tourists at a Cairo hotel yesterday, in a chilling demonstration of the rising threat of Islamic fundamentalism against the fragile Middle East peace process.

The 18 tourists, 14 of them <u>women</u>, were all Greeks on an Easter visit to Middle East holy sites. The Australian Embassy said 47 Australians were staying at the hotel but none was reportedly hurt.

Three men armed with AK-47 rifles and a woman armed with a revolver fired on the holidaymakers at point-blank range outside the Europa Hotel, on the road leading to the Giza pyramids, about 7 am.

Fifteen people, mostly Greek tourists, were wounded, hospital sources said.

The shooting followed warnings by Iranian-backed <u>Hezbollah</u> guerillas in southern Lebanon that they would attack Israelis abroad, as well as at home.

But it was initially unclear whether the terrorism was linked to the conflict in Lebanon.

The worst massacre of foreigners in Egypt came only a month after the Arab republic hosted a summit of world leaders who vowed to combat terrorism, following a series of suicide bombings by Muslim militants against Israel.

One hotel employee, who hid behind the reception desk as the killers unleashed a hail of fire, said: "The attackers acted in cold blood. They took their time, and even recharged their guns because there were no police about. Some of the tourists also tried to hide inside the hotel but most were elderly and could not move quickly."

The hotel was known to have been frequented by Israeli tourists but a spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Cairo said no Israelis had been killed or wounded in the attack.

No-one claimed immediate responsibility for the killings but an official with Egypt's Interior Ministry blamed "a terrorist group", the term used for Islamic extremists attempting to overthrow the Government.

For the past two years, Muslim insurgents have largely confined their attacks to southern Egypt.

Yesterday's attack brings the four-year death toll to about 940 people. Most have been police and militants, but 26 foreigners have also been killed.

Terrorists massacre 18 tourists in Cairo

The Cairo massacre has taken place in an already highly charged atmosphere in the Middle East, with Arab States denouncing Israel for its continuing military campaign inside Lebanon against <u>Hezbollah</u> fighters who have been firing Katyusha rockets at communities in the north of the Jewish State.

Egyptian political experts said the images of the war might have contributed to today's attack, with Islamic militants angered by pictures of innocent **women** and children being killed in the Israeli raids.

At the site of yesterday's slaughter, the front of the eight-storey hotel was punctured with bullet holes and windows were shattered on all sides of the tour bus.

The hotel steps were covered with pools of blood and water bottles the victims had been carrying.

Most of the people on the tour were elderly, an employee of Mistakidis Tours, Mr Vassilis Trizonis, said.

Graphic

Map: Cairo

Load-Date: July 23, 2007



Funerals marked by public protests

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

May 1, 1996 Wednesday Final Edition

Copyright 1996 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: NEWS; Pg. D10; News

Length: 436 words

Dateline: LEBANON

Body

The mourner removed the small white bundle from the coffin and held it up for the thousands to see.

"Death Oh Israel," shouted the crowd at the sight of the body of the small child. "Oh Jews, the army of the Prophet will return."

RECORD NEWS SERVICES

Amid shouts of grief and anger and cries for vengeance, Lebanon on Tuesday buried 102 men, <u>women</u> and children killed April 18 in an Israeli artillery blitz at a UN base where they had sought refuge.

Open wooden coffins floated on a sea of hands toward the graves, handed over to men wearing masks against the stench of death.

Hundreds of soldiers, civil defence workers and mourners took part in a chaotic effort to remove the wrapped bodies from the coffins and then lower them into the 20-by-20-metre grave, side-by-side.

While victims of one bombardment were being buried, guerrillas fired mortar bombs at military posts in Israel's south Lebanon occupation zone Tuesday for the first time since the Israeli blitz.

They mortared Sojoud and al-Ghizlan posts held by the South Lebanon Army (SLA), Israel's local militia ally, SLA sources said. SLA fighters returned fire.

"All of us are resistance. Our people support the resistance," the crowd in Qana shouted in a reference to guerrillas fighting to oust Israeli troops from a south Lebanon border strip.

Thousands of people jammed streets and roofs around the mass grave dug beside the compound where the victims, most of them <u>women</u> and children, died in a hail of shrapnel and fire April 18, halfway through Israel's 16-day offensive against <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas.

The killing of civilians at this southern village, where some archeologists believe Christ worked his first miracle, caused a world outcry against Israel and prompted the United States to intervene by sending Secretary of State Warren Christopher to negotiate an end to the blitz.

Israel launched its air, land and sea bombardment saying it was intended to crush <u>Hezbollah</u> (Party of God) guerrillas fighting to expel Israel from its self-declared security zone in south Lebanon.

Funerals marked by public protests

Israel said it regretted the Qana slaughter but blamed guerrillas who fired Katyushas 350 metres from the UN base.

The government said 102 people were buried at Qana. But the victims had been so mangled that many could not be positively identified.

Security sources said among the dead were a young boy and a young girl with U.S. citizenship who had been visiting from the United States. They died with their local grandmother.

The funeral united the country in grief and anger. The site is to become a national monument and April 18 has been declared a national day of remembrance.

Graphic

Mourners carry flag-draped coffins in the Lebanese village of Qana Tuesday. The dead were buried in a mass grave beside the UN post in which they were killed by Israeli shells on April 18. associated press

Load-Date: September 21, 2002



From Michael Theodoulou in Iran...

The Times (London)
October 16, 1999, Saturday

Copyright 1999 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Features **Length:** 862 words

Byline: Michael Theodoulou

Body

Unwitting package tourists find themselves fair game for the moral vigilantes

Maureen and Pauline were dressed more for Butlins than the Islamic Republic. They sported red, open-toed sandals and pink trousers. Bleached blonde hair peeped from scarlet headscarves. "Merry widows", these 66-year-olds called themselves.

Brazen hussies more like, was the verdict of a group of moral vigilantes who spotted them in our minibus and promptly admonished our Iranian tour guide. "What's the matter?" he joked in Farsi. "Do you think these old <u>women</u> are going to turn anyone on? They're both about 100." Placated, the killjoys drove away grinning while our guide tactfully misinterpreted the exchange for Maureen and Pauline. "They wondered if you were available for a date," he teased.

Not every encounter with Iran's hardliners passes so smoothly. A group of British <u>women</u> burst into tears when they were confronted recently in Isfahan by a pack of Hezbollahis chanting "Death to America". These paranoid hardliners argue that the tourist influx presents a cover for spies. Certainly, the retired Britons on my package tour gave ample cause for suspicion. Armed with binoculars and notebooks, they flummoxed our guide in Persepolis by ignoring his patter on the wonders of Darius I's 2,500-year-old summer capital to scour the skies for aerial activity. They gathered enough intelligence to make colleagues back home green with envy.

"We've seen a black-bellied sand grouse, an eastern rock nuthatch, a Syrian woodpecker and a Hume's wheater," said Alan Crabtree, a retired management consultant turned full-time birdwatcher. "All of these were lifers - in birder language that means the first time we've seen one," he warbled.

Of course, upsetting tourists is just one headline-grabbing way for the hardliners to undermine the President, Mohammed Khatami, who is striving to liberalise the Islamic Republic. Americans, who had been tiptoeing back to Iran after an absence of 20 years, are now advised to stay away by their government because of possible "harassment by vigilante groups", a reference to the fanatical Ansar-e <u>Hezbollah</u>, the Followers of the Party of God. It was these self-appointed enforcers of Islamic revolutionary values who ignited this summer's street unrest when they cracked heads at a student protest in support of press freedom.

These die-hards live in the past - almost literally, as I discovered when Massoud Dehnamaki, the man said to be Ansar-e <u>Hezbollah</u>'s feared leader, agreed to meet me in his bizarre office, which was styled on the bunker he fought from as a teenage volunteer in the eight-year war against Iraq. He was slightly-built, frail and softly-spoken, but his ideals were as hard as the steel helmets on his desk.

From Michael Theodoulou in Iran ...

The trench-warfare decor, he explained, symbolised the values that inspired so many to sacrifice themselves in the war. "Those values are the values of the Islamic Revolution - independence and self-determination," he said. "The West has not recognised them and that's why we are at war with the West." He is also at war with the enemy within, whether they are <u>women</u> flashing too much ankle or students demanding free speech. "When you see some people here dressed in American-style clothes, you are seeing the bullets of the West," he said. It was a good thing Maureen and Pauline never crossed his path.

But Dehnamaki and his ilk are losing the war. Public outrage at Ansar-e <u>Hezbollah</u>'s summer excesses has forced a retreat and, for the first time, its members face the possibility of prosecution. Demographics do not favour the old guard. Most Iranians were born after the 1979 Islamic Revolution. They are tired of its restrictions and have no experience of life under the autocratic Shah.

Attempts by the hardliners to push back the tide of change invariably backfire: liberal newspapers are banned, only to resurface weeks later under a new name; cinema and book publishing is flourishing; <u>women</u> are pushing back their headscarves millimetre by millimetre; couples canoodle discreetly in parks; people button-hole tourists to offer criticism of the system. "This place is nothing like I expected," marvelled birder Andrew Brannan, 63. "It's cheerful, not at all oppressive."

It is a heady time to visit. The Islamic Republic is in the pangs of possibly momentous change. Since Khatami's 1997 election victory, his government has effectively operated as the opposition while his opponents cling to most power centres. Now with parliamentary elections looming in February, the power struggle is approaching a possibly decisive resolution.

The President's men are expected to sweep the board; but the hardliners still have some trump cards, foremost their control of a screening body that can vet candidates. Yet few believe people power can be resisted much longer. If it is, there could be an explosion that might sweep away clerical rule altogether. For this reason, more astute hardliners realise that Khatami, a middle-ranking cleric, is the last best hope for the Islamic Republic. And those, like Dehnamaki, who refuse to adapt to the new environment could well, in birder language, become an endangered species.

Load-Date: October 16, 1999



World Briefing

The New York Times
February 26, 1999, Friday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1999 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Foreign Desk

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

Length: 882 words

Byline: Compiled by Terence Neilan

Compiled by Terence Neilan

Body

EUROPE

RUSSIA: YELTSIN MEETS CHINESE PREMIER -- Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, far left, and President Boris N. Yeltsin met in Moscow and discussed ways to improve trade between their two countries. It was the first visit to Moscow for Mr. Zhu, China's key figure on economic policy. Russian officials conceded Moscow would fall short of Mr. Yeltsin's goal of increasing annual trade to \$20 billion by 2000. Michael R. Gordon (NYT)

BRITAIN: CHAGRIN OVER REPORT -- The Government faced new embarrassment over a report into police racism when it had to withdraw a section that named secret informants in a racist murder of a black teen-ager. Hundreds of copies had been sent out before officials realized they contained names and addresses of witnesses who had come forward in confidence. Hours after the report was published a roadside memorial to the victim was vandalized. (Reuters)

GREECE: OCALAN AIDES LEAVE KENYA -- Three aides of the Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan who had been stranded at the Greek Embassy in Kenya were flown to a military base near Athens. The three Kurdish <u>women</u>, the youngest reported to be 19, had been afraid to leave without assurances for their safety. The <u>women</u> were among the last people to see Mr. Ocalan before he was seized by Turkish agents on his way to Nairobi airport. (Reuters)

SPAIN: BASQUE REBELS OPTIMISTIC -- In its fifth communique since declaring a cease-fire last September, the Basque guerrilla group E.T.A. lauded what it called advances toward Basque independence. But Interior Minister Jaime Mayor Oreja said the announcement showed only that the rebels now control all Basque nationalists, even the moderates who do not espouse violence. Al Goodman (NYT)

GERMANY: BIRTHS ON THE DECLINE -- The number of people born in Germany fell by 3.4 percent, to 782,000, in 1998, the Federal Statistics Office said. Western German births dropped 4.2 percent to 682,000; births in the east increased 1.8 percent to 100,000.

UNITED NATIONS

AIDS AND THE YOUNG -- Six young people are infected with the AIDS virus every minute, the United Nations said in Geneva as it began a new campaign to slow the spread of the epidemic among the young. Nearly 600,000 children under 15 and 2.5 million people aged 15-24 caught the virus last year, it said. (AP)

ASIA

CHINA: 4 DISSIDENTS REPORTED HELD -- The police have detained four political dissidents in central Hubei Province in advance of a planned human rights seminar next month, a Hong Kong rights group said. All four men, Jiang Hansheng, Zhang Hanjiang, Chen Zhonghe and Xiao Shichang, were involved in organizing the seminar, from next Monday to Wednesday in Hubei, according to the Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China. (Reuters)

INDONESIA: THOUSANDS FLEE FIGHTING -- Thousands of refugees fled by boat from Ambon city, on Ambon island, while Muslims and Christians battled for a third day. At least 24 people have died in unrest in the region this week. (AP)

PAKISTAN: POLICE OFFICERS DEMOTED -- Most of the top officials of the Punjab state police have been demoted because of their failure to prevent Islamic militants from staging street protests during a visit to Lahore by Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee of India. Hari Kumar (NYT)

CAMBODIA: HUN SEN AID PLEA -- Prime Minister Hun Sen, left, appealed to international donors at a meeting in Tokyo to continue giving aid, but asked them not to link their help to demands for bringing former Khmer Rouge leaders to justice. In an impassioned speech opening a two-day conference, Mr. Hun Sen promised that the \$1.3 billion he is seeking would go toward developing the country. (Reuters)

THE AMERICAS

MEXICO: 2 OFFICERS CHARGED -- Army prosecutors have asked for the maximum sentence of nine years' imprisonment for two army officers charged with compromising Mexico's national sovereignty and unauthorized possession of classified computer files. The documents, including notes of meetings between generals and drug traffickers, embarrassed the high command when they were published in a Mexico City magazine. Sam Dillon (NYT)

MIDDLE EAST

LEBANON: GUERRILLAS DENY KILLINGS -- The Islamic group <u>Hezbollah</u> denied claims by Israel that its soldiers killed four <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas in clashes in South Lebanon, saying only one of its fighters was missing in action. The clashes came after three Israeli soldiers were killed by <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas on Tuesday. (Agence France-Presse)

ISRAEL: PROTEST AT MONUMENT BARRED -- The police prevented peace activists from protesting at the West Bank grave of Baruch Goldstein, the fifth anniversary of the day the Jewish settler killed 29 Palestinians in Hebron. In June Parliament passed legislation, popularly known as the Goldstein Law, banning monuments that honor perpetrators of "terror," but the army has yet to dismantle the shrine at the Goldstein grave. (Reuters)

World Briefing

AFRICA

ETHIOPIA, ERITREA: NEW FIGHTING -- Ethiopian and Eritrean forces battled for a third successive day along their disputed western border, Eritrean officials said. Both sides have claimed the upper hand in fighting that began on Tuesday with an Ethiopian ground offensive aimed at recapturing land occupied by Eritrean troops last May. (Reuters)

Compiled by Terence Neilan

http://www.nytimes.com

Graphic

Photos

Load-Date: February 26, 1999



WORLD

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

April 2, 1999, Friday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

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Section: NEWS, Pg. A13, WORLD BRIEFS COLUMN

Length: 798 words

Byline: From News Services

Body

RUSSIA

Yeltsin shrugs off talk of impeachment, aide says

Boris Yeltsin's envoy to the lower house of parliament said Thursday that the president was "not afraid" of the coming impeachment debate against him. The impeachment drive is expected to fizzle, just like past attempts, but even debating it would hurt Yeltsin, whose authority has been crippled by frequent illnesses and Russia's economic crisis. Alexander Kotenkov, Yeltsin's envoy to the lower house, the State Duma, said the president "has committed no crimes, he does not feel guilt and therefore is not afraid of the impeachment vote," the ITAR-Tass news agency reported. Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov urged the Duma to postpone the debate, set for April 15, but hard-liners behind the move have refused to budge. The motion must win a two-thirds majority in both houses of parliament and approval by Russia's highest courts. The upper house, the Federation Council, has supported Yeltsin in the past, but its loyalties have become less clear in recent months, when it has defied Yeltsin on several issues. BRITAIN

Man from Belarus is convicted in WW II slayings

A man from Belarus was convicted for the murders of two Jewish <u>women</u> in 1942 and sentenced to life in prison Thursday in Britain's first war crimes prosecution. Anthony Sawoniuk, 78, had denied killing the <u>women</u> while serving in the local police in his hometown of Domachevo, Belarus, during the German occupation. Sawoniuk, a retired British Rail employee, was accused of killing a <u>women</u> who was among at least 15 people mowed down with a submachine gun as they stood naked by a pit in Domachevo. The jury also found him guilty of shooting an unidentified woman who was one of three Jews executed and pushed into an open grave. In imposing sentence at the Old Bailey, Judge Humphrey Potts told Sawoniuk, "No words of mine can add anything of value to those words already written and spoken about the events in which you played a part."

SCOTLAND

Dolly the cloned sheep gives birth to triplets

WORLD

Dolly the sheep, the first mammal to be cloned from an adult cell, has given birth to healthy triplets conceived the old-fashioned way, scientists said Thursday. Dolly gave birth to two males and one *female* lamb Wednesday, and "we are delighted," said Dr. Harry Griffin, assistant director of the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh. It was a second pregnancy for Dolly, who gave birth to a single lamb, Bonnie, last spring. All four lambs have the same father, a Welsh mountain ram named David. The births of Bonnie and the triplets demonstrate that, despite Dolly's unusual origins, she can breed normally and produce healthy offspring, the institute said. The triplets will not be named. Dolly was born at the institute in July 1996 after scientists cloned her from a cell from another sheep's udder. She was named for the singer Dolly Parton.

NETHERLANDS

Officials get ready to try Lockerbie suspects

The courtroom is being prepared on a former U.S. air base in the Netherlands, and British police are on standby to receive the suspects. Three Scottish judges soon will be appointed. By Tuesday, if their government keeps its word, two Libyans wanted for the bombing of a Pan Am jet over Scotland on Dec. 21, 1988, should arrive in the Netherlands for one of the most unusual trials ever. After more than a decade of slow-motion shuttle diplomacy and the economic and political isolation of their homeland, the two alleged former Libyan intelligence agents will be formally charged with killing 270 people, mostly Americans and Britons, aboard Pan Am Flight 103 and in the quiet Scottish town of Lockerbie. The law school at the University of Glasgow says it will be the first time a Scottish court has convened in another country and tried a major crime without a jury. The case also marks the first time the U.N. Security Council has imposed sanctions on a sovereign state to force it to surrender two of its citizens for trial abroad.

UKRAINE

Man gets death sentence in brutal slayings of 52

A Ukrainian who described himself as a robot without feelings was sentenced to death Thursday for murdering 52 people with a sawed-off hunting rifle, knives and axes. It took a judge nearly two days to read the verdict against Anatoliy Onoprienko, who said he had been guided by unknown dark power. The 39-year-old former sailor, wearing running shoes and an oversized, hooded jacket, sat impassively in an iron cage, his eyes almost never leaving the floor. Onoprienko's accomplice in nine of the murders, Afghan war veteran Serhiy Rogozin, 36, was sentenced to 13 years in prison. Onoprienko's murderous spree apparently began in 1989, when he and Rogozin robbed and killed nine people. He resumed his rampage in 1995-96, killing a total of 43 people in less than six months.

Graphic

PHOTO Photo by THE ASSOCIATED PRESS - <u>Hezbollah</u> calls its survival a triumph - <u>Women</u> in a suburb of Beirut, Lebanon, hold a rally in February to support <u>Hezbollah</u>, the Shiite Muslim group. <u>Hezbollah</u> is increasingly portraying its survival in south Lebanon as a battlefield triumph.

Load-Date: July 25, 1999



<u>Israel retaliates after one killed, 26 hurt in attack</u>

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

May 5, 2000 Friday First Edition

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Section: FRONT; Pg. A07; News

Length: 519 words

Dateline: KIRYAT SHEMONA;ISRAEL

Body

KIRYAT SHEMONA, ISRAEL -- Lebanese Shiite Muslim guerrillas unleashed their fiercest rocket attack in nearly a year on northern Israel Thursday, killing an Israeli soldier, wounding 26 other people, and raising fears of more attacks once Israel withdraws from south Lebanon this summer.

In apparent retaliation, Israeli warplanes launched air strikes against a Beirut power station early today, witnesses said.

At least five missiles exploded near northern Beirut's Bsaleem power station, one of three plants serving the capital. Large parts of the city were plunged into darkness.

Associated Press

The Israeli raid came hours after Prime Minister Ehud Barak spoke of retaliation for Thursday's shelling, saying that any Israeli response would be harsh and sustained.

During a visit to this border city, Barak said Israel could not tolerate rocket attacks on its cities and would respond. "When we enter shelters and start the cycle of responses in the wake of such grave incidents, we need stamina," he said.

The stepped up fighting poses a difficult problem for Barak. He has ordered his army to pull out of a border strip inside Lebanon, occupied since 1985, and was hoping to keep the cross-border conflict on a low flame as his self-imposed July deadline for a withdrawal nears.

Barak has also been trying to make peace with Syria, the main power in Lebanon, which demands that Israel return the Golan Heights, which Israeli forces captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. Those talks have broken down, and some analysts believe Syria may try to use attacks by *Hezbollah* guerrillas to put pressure on Israel.

Barak flew to the border after a meeting of his security cabinet, where retaliation was discussed.

One soldier was killed and another was slightly wounded when a rocket hit a military vehicle at the entrance to a base on the Israeli side of the border, the military said.

<u>Hezbollah</u> claimed responsibility for the rocket attacks, saying they came in response to "continuing aggression on villages" in south Lebanon by Israel and its allies. Two Lebanese <u>women</u> were killed in shelling earlier Thursday in south Lebanon, which Israel said was carried out by its allied militia, the South Lebanese Army.

Israel retaliates after one killed, 26 hurt in attack

Lebanese security sources reported up to half a dozen Israeli air strikes in south Lebanon near the village of Soltaniyeh, about 16 kilometres north of the Israeli border, from where the rockets were believed to have been fired.

The Israeli military said 26 people were slightly wounded in the rocket attack. Some had cuts from shrapnel or broken glass. Five were admitted to hospital.

Paulette Azulai, 54, said she was decorating a cake for her granddaughter's birthday party today when the rockets started exploding. Her daughter was badly wounded in a 1996 rocket attack, and she said the family is still traumatized. "We have lost our taste for life," she said. Since people have been ordered to stay in shelters, the birthday party has been cancelled, she said.

On Wednesday, an Israeli warplane dropped a bomb on the south Lebanese village of Habboush, injuring six civilians. Israel said that was an accident.

Load-Date: October 10, 2002



<u>Cries for vengeance as Lebanese bury dead: Guerrillas fire on posts of</u> Israeli ally

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

May 1, 1996, Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. B1 / BREAK

Length: 511 words **Byline:** REUTER; AP

Datalia CANIA Laba

Dateline: QANA, Lebanon

Body

The mourner removed the small white bundle from the coffin and held it up for the thousands to see.

"Death, Oh Israel," shouted the crowd at the sight of the body of the small child. "Oh Jews, the army of the Prophet will return."

Amid shouts of grief and anger and cries for vengeance, Lebanon yesterday buried 102 men, <u>women</u> and children killed April 18 in an Israeli artillery blitz at a UN base where they had sought refuge.

Open wooden coffins floated on a sea of hands toward the graves, handed over to men wearing masks against the stench of death.

Hundreds of soldiers, civil-defence workers and mourners took part in a chaotic effort to remove the wrapped bodies from the coffins and then lower them into the 20-by-20-metre grave, side by side.

While victims of one bombardment were being buried, Guerrillas fired mortar bombs at military posts in Israel's south Lebanon occupation zone yesterday for the first time since the Israeli blitz. They mortared Sojoud and al-Ghizlan posts held by the South Lebanon Army, Israel's local militia ally, SLA sources said. SLA fighters returned fire but there were no reports of casualties.

"All of us are resistance. Yes, yes for the resistance. Our people support the resistance," the crowd in Qana shouted in a reference to guerrillas fighting to oust Israeli troops from a south Lebanon border strip.

Thousands of people jammed streets and roofs around the mass grave dug beside the compound where the victims, most of them <u>women</u> and children, died in a hail of shrapnel and fire April 18, halfway through Israel's 16-day offensive against <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas.

The crowd surged forward as the first coffin, draped in a Lebanese flag, arrived from a convoy of ambulances. A chant of "Israel killed them" erupted. Some people had to be carried away, overcome by emotion, heat, or the human crush. **Women** waved pictures of dead relatives.

Cries for vengeance as Lebanese bury dead: Guerrillas fire on posts of Israeli ally

The killing of civilians at this southern village, where some archeologists contend Christ worked his first miracle, caused a world outcry against Israel and prompted the United States to intervene by sending Secretary of State Warren Christopher to negotiate an end to the blitz.

Israel launched its air, land and sea bombardment saying it was intended to crush <u>Hezbollah</u> (Party of God) guerrillas fighting to expel Israelis from Israelis self-declared security zone in south Lebanon.

Israel said it regretted the Qana slaughter but blamed guerrillas who fired Katyushas near from the UN base for bringing down artillery fire on it.

The precise number killed at Qana might never be known. Officially, the government said 102 people were buried in the 103 spots prepared at Qana. But the victims had been so mangled by the 155-mm shells and the ensuing fire that many could not be positively identified.

The funeral united the country in grief and anger. The site is to become a national monument and Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, who attended a prayer ceremony in Tyre before the funeral, has declared April 18 a national day of remembrance.

Graphic

Photo: AP / Mourners carry a coffin draped in a Lebanese flag.

Load-Date: May 2, 1996



IN BRIEF

Herald Sun June 22, 1993 Tuesday

Copyright 1993 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 206 words

Body

Poll 'illegal' LAGOS - The chief judge in the Nigerian capital, Judge Dahiru Saleh, today declared presidential elections on June 12 illegal and confirmed a ban on publishing the results.

Dress laws TEHRAN - Iranian police today arrested hundreds of <u>women</u> in a crackdown to impose a strict Islamic dress code and closed about 100 boutiques selling "indecent" clothes.

Ambushed TYRE - Iranian-backed <u>Hezbollah</u> gunmen wounded a Fijian soldier and briefly detained his officer in an ambush in south Lebanon yesterday, a United Nations spokesman said.

500 arrests MORE than 500 people were arrested after clashes in Chicago streets that followed the city's Bulls basketball team winning its third straight NBA championship. Five policemen were injured.

Rights bid MANILA - Philippines President Fidel Ramos yesterday ordered a review of the Government's policies on human rights and paramilitary militia.

Flood chaos DHAKA - Hunger and disease are spreading among tens of thousands of Bangladeshis hit by floods that have already killed more than 200.

Vote win MILAN - Supporters of Italy's pro-autonomy Northern League packed city streets yesterday to celebrate winning power in local elections.

AGENCIES

END OF STORY

Load-Date: November 28, 2003



World

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

May 21, 1999, Friday

Copyright 1999 The Christian Science Publishing Society

Section: NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 24

Length: 477 words

Byline: Compiled by Robert Kilborn, Lance Carden and Elisabetta Coletti

Body

A major hospital and the residences of Sweden's, Norway's, and Spain's ambassadors to Yugoslavia were hit in the most severe NATO attacks on Belgrade since the May 7 strike against the Chinese Embassy. NATO officials refused to acknowledge that the hospital was hit, but conceded that one laser-guided bomb dropped on the capital had missed its target by 500 yards. Four people were reported killed, and many others were injured - two of them **women** in labor. Swedish Foreign Minister Anna Lindh said "the strike on the hospital underscores the need for a political solution" to the Kosovo crisis.

Israeli troops could clear out of southern Lebanon within a year, Prime Minister-elect Ehud Barak said. Barak said that such a pullout, which he promised during his campaign for the post, would spring from a commitment to renewing relations with Syria, a major political force in Lebanon. Israel has occupied a so-called protection zone in southern Lebanon since 1978. Its troops stationed there and those of a proxy Army are attacked regularly by pro-Iranian *Hizbullah* guerrillas.

Despite new negotiations with British Prime Minister Blair, Northern Ireland political leaders voiced doubts about the future of the province's peace process. Ulster Unionist Party leader David Trimble, Northern Ireland's First Minister-designate, rejected Blair's revised proposal that the Irish Republican Army not disarm until next May, even if its political ally, Sinn Fein, took two seats in Trimble's government. Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams said last year's Good Friday accord on the province was "bogged down" and "in disrepute."

Campaigning for Indonesia's June 7 parliamentary elections opened with few signs of the violence that skeptics said they expected. In an effort to limit conflict, competing parties are limited to three rallies on a five-day rotating basis. A published survey earlier this week indicated 78 percent of respondents thought violence was likely, even though the campaign is the freest in more than four decades.

A defiant leader of the rebels fighting to oust Congo President Laurent Kabila vowed to remain in charge despite his ouster for failing to rally popular support to the nine-month effort. Ernest Wamba dia Wamba accused opponents in the rebel ranks of being interested only in war when most Congolese would be willing to negotiate for peace.

The government of the Netherlands was in crisis after Prime Minister Wim Kok's coalition quit en masse. Cabinet ministers of the right-wing Liberal Party and the left-wing Labor Party followed in resigning after the centrist

World

Democrats 66 abruptly quit. The latter were protesting their failure to secure passage of a bill giving citizens the right to vote in referenda. The crisis was seen as especially awkward, since troops from the Netherlands are participating in NATO airstrikes on Yugoslavia.

Graphic

PHOTO: Supporters of the Muslim-oriented United Development Party rally in the streets of Jakarta, the capital. BY FIRDIA LISNAWATI/AP

Load-Date: May 20, 1999



News of the World

The Ottawa Citizen

November 30, 1997, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; NEWS OF THE WORLD; Pg. A11

Length: 554 words

Byline: OTTAWA CITIZEN AND CITIZEN NEWS SERVICES

Body

15 DIE IN COLOMBIA

At least 15 people were killed in weekend violence across Colombia, including seven peasants found dumped along a highway in the country's southwest. Police said the seven victims, all aged between 20 and 25, had their hands lashed behind their backs and were thought to have been tortured before being shot dead.

AFGHAN SINGERS JAILED

Taliban religious police have jailed seven singers who defied the Islamic leadership's music ban. The men were arrested in the Afghan capital, Kabul, and ordered imprisoned for a month, the Taliban's Radio Shariat reported. It was not clear whether they were at public or at a private function.

MASSACRE IN ALGERIA

Attackers disguised as policemen killed 25 people at fake roadblocks in Algeria late last week, residents said. The attackers intercepted cars on a highway outside Souhane, about 50 kilometres south of the capital, slitting the throats of 18 men, three <u>women</u> and four children. As well, residents said attackers tied up four construction workers, slit their throats, then set the corpses on fire near El Affroun, 30 kilometres southwest of Algiers.

CZECH PM QUITS

Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus resigned yesterday after half of his 16-member cabinet quit their posts. His move followed an unprecedented public demand earlier in the day from President Vaclav Havel that he quit. This week, the prime minister's party admitted receiving a hefty donation from a businessman who had just acquired a large stake in a steel firm sold by Klaus's government.

BANK ROBBERS FOILED

The son of a bank teller is accused of plotting a robbery at the Dallas bank where his mother works. Damion Blunt, 23, had just dropped his mother, Belinda Coleman, off at the bank when two armed men with black stockings over their heads walked in. They took off with \$ 313,000 U.S., but not before Ms. Coleman recognized them as friends of her son. Armond Pleasant, 21, and Charles Pleasant, 24, and Mr. Blunt were arrested.

ASIA SEEKS ECONOMIC CURE

News of the World

Asian finance officials gathered today to begin three days of meetings on the region's economic crisis and a proposed emergency rescue fund. Senior finance and central bank officials from the nine-member Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) met in Kuala Lampur, one of the countries hit by the economic turmoil that has swept the region since July.

EGYPTIAN POLICE UNDER FIRE

Egypt plans to prosecute Luxor's top police officials for negligence in the massacre of 58 tourists by Islamic extremists, the Middle East news agency reported. Maj.-Gen. Medhat el-Shanawany and Maj. Gen. Abul Atta Yousef, chief and deputy chief, respectively, at the time of the attack, will be tried in a police disciplinary court on Dec. 21, the news agency said.

ULSTER FURIOUS AT SOUTH

Ireland sparked fury among supporters of British rule in Northern Ireland by calling for powerful political links across the partitioned island. Foreign Minister David Andrews said cross-border institutions should be created, composed of legislators in both parts of the island, with powers "not unlike a government."

HEZBOLLAH BOMB ATTACK

Five Israeli soldiers were wounded in South Lebanon when their tank was hit by a roadside bomb detonated by *Hezbollah* guerrillas, a pro-Israeli militia source said.

Graphic

Black & White Photo: (VACLAV) KLAUS

Load-Date: November 30, 1997



The forgotten siege of famine and death / Life in the Palestinian camps in South Lebanon

The Guardian (London)
February 7, 1987

Copyright 1987 Guardian Newspapers Limited

Length: 853 words

Byline: By JULIE FLINT

Body

It is now 131 days since the Shi'ite movement Amal laid siege to the Palestinian camp of Rashidiyeh in South Lebanon. Visiting the price of the PLO's military return to South Lebanon upon thousands of refugees. Such is the state of famine inside the camp today that even the grass has been eaten.

There are even reports that Palestinians in the Bourj Baranjeh refugee camp have appealed to Moslem leaders for a 'Fatwa' - religiouss edict - allowing them to eat human flesh to stay alive.

The camps of Shatila and Bourj Baranjeh in Beirut have been besieged for only 75 days, but here too the situation is rapidly becoming desperate. In Bourj Baranjeh, a large wasteland where no grass grows, there is food sufficient for only 10 per cent of the camp's population. In Shatila, the tiniest and best-organised of the Beirut camps, food is not yet a problem; the almost total destruction of the camp is.

In all, 249 Palestinians have now been killed inside the camps. Another 1,355 have been wounded.

To draw world attention to the plight of their people in Lebanon - overshadowed in recent weeks by the detention of Mr Terry Waite - Palestinians in camps throughout the world yesterday declared indefinite sit ins. The organisers of the protest - the Syrian-backed Palestine National Salvation Front, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Fatah Revolutionary council of Abu Nidal - are hoping it will have special resonance within the occupied territories.

'We are in a critical situation now,' one Palestinian official in Beirut said yesterday. 'We are not leaving the young men to be massacred in front of the <u>women</u> and children, and the <u>women</u> and children to be kicked out of Lebanon.

'We either surrender, which is not an option, or we make a big explosion, destroying the temple not only over our own heads. If we cannot win, we can do a lot of harm - all over Lebanon and not only in Lebanon.'

This third camps war began as a result of the two unresolved enmities that sparked the first two - the now-endemic struggle between Amal and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, born in South Lebanon before the Israeli invasion and transfered since to the Palestinian camps in Beirut's Shi'ite suburbs; and the more recent struggle between Syrian President Hafez Assad and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat for control of the Palestinian movement. To this has been added the new struggle for influence in Lebanon between Syria, the main supporter of Amal, and Iran, the main backer of the fundamentalist *Hezbollah* Party.

The forgotten siege of famine and death / Life in the Palestinian camps in South Lebanon

It was the Palestinian expansion outside their camps in Sidon, south of Beirut, last October that opened the way for Iran to enter the equation. Under an Iranian-sponsored truce in December, <u>Hezbollah</u> fighters, who have not participated in the attack on the camps, joined the fray as a buffer force between Palestinians and Shi'ites in the strategic village of Maghdousheh overlooking the Sidon camps.

Under heavy pressure from Syrian-backed Palestinians, the Arafat loyalists who captured Maghdousheh agreed last week to surrender it to the pro-Palestinian Popular Liberation Army of Sidon's Sunni Moslem strongman, Mustafa Saad. Mr Saad, in his turn, came under pressure from Damascus to return Maghdousheh to Amal. When the PLA made a first, small concession to Amal in Maghdoushe, <u>Hezbollah</u> went to the extent of issuing a Fatwa forbidding Amal to pass through its lines.

Since the new, largely political battle for Maghdousheh began, the military attack on the Beirut camps has escalated dramatically. One Palestinain official says: 'Between the competition of the two influences, the Syrian and the Iranian, it is we Palestinians who are paying.'

Neither of the previous camps wars lasted more than 40 days and, four and a half months on, Palestinain officials say the plight of the 22,000 refugees crammed into Rashidiyeh is truly dramatic. 'There is complete famine,' says a DFLP spokesman. 'They don't have anything inside the camp. Even the grass is gone. They ate it. They are now trying to pass through the Amal lines to pick green plants outside. But the price is the blood of the little kids who try to slip between the trees.'

The situation for the 15,000 in Bourj Barajneh is little better. Earlier this week, five <u>women</u> and nine children managed to flee the camp, crawling out under fire. They said food supplies are almost exhausted. Only one well is functioning and then only intermittently. The dead are buried indoors and then, whenever the shelling abates, in a mass grave on the southern side of the camp.

In Shatila, which has suffered the heaviest bombardments, an estimated 3,000 refugees spend nearly all their time in three under-ground shelters. Nerves are stretched to breaking point, says the camp's Canadian surgeon, Dr Chris Giannou.

The centre of Shatila, according to him, is one enormous rubbish dump. The committees that run the camp are forcing everyone to cut their hair and dust themselves with DDT to kill fleas. There is food, but little anaesthetic. Drinking water is contaminated with sewage, bringing the camp its first cases of typhoid.

Load-Date: June 9, 2000



<u>ISRAELI ATTACKS ARE TERROR BY ANOTHER NAME</u>

Daily News (New York) April 19, 1996, Friday

Copyright 1996 Daily News, L.P. **Section:** Editorial; Pg. 43

Length: 573 words

Byline: BY LARS-ERIK NELSON

Body

WASHINGTON One of Vaclav Havel's many contributions to human civilization was his decision, once he had ousted the Communists from power in Czechoslovakia, not to throw them all into prison camps or line them up in front of firing squads.

His simple but profound reason: "We are not them."

It is a lesson currently being ignored by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres as his planes and artillery sow random death and destruction on the population of south Lebanon.

Yes, Israel has provocation for its attacks. Katyusha rockets launched by <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas hiding in southern Lebanon sow random death and destruction in northern Israel. And the list of Israeli victims of Arab terror is horrendous. Just last month, terrorist bus bombs killed 31 Israelis; in February, 23 Israelis were killed.

Israel has every right to strike back at its enemies. It has no right to imitate their atrocities.

Last Saturday, an Israeli helicopter rocketed a Lebanese ambulance, killing two <u>women</u> and four children. The attack was not a mistake. Israel claimed that its much-praised intelligence had determined that guerrillas had used the ambulance to move fighters. Wrong but even if right, no reason to shoot an ambulance when you don't actually know who is inside.

Yesterday, Israel claimed it was conducting "surgical strikes" a phrase that may be the most blatant lie of the 20th century as its artillery shells rained on a Lebanese refugee camp and slaughtered perhaps 75 <u>women</u> and children. The only difference between that attack and a Palestinian bus bomb is the pretense: Israel is a civilized nation; the terrorists are not.

The Israelis claim they have pinpoint radar to locate the Katyusha launch sites. Fine, but the <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas now fire the Katyushas from disposable launch sites and launch them by delayed-action timers. When the Israeli shells come roaring in, the guerrillas are long gone. Only the civilians die.

Spreading an unmistakable odor over the Israeli attacks is the naked politics behind them. Peres, who succeeded to the premiership when Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated, faces a tough re-election campaign May 29 against the hawkish Benjamin Netanyahu of the Likud Party.

Netanyahu, a fervid opponent of peace talks with the Palestinians, was in momentary eclipse when his followers were linked to the Rabin assassination. But his fortunes recovered with the February and March bus bombings,

ISRAELI ATTACKS ARE TERROR BY ANOTHER NAME

which convinced many Israelis once again that the Arabs could not be trusted. Peres, committed to talking peace with Yasser Arafat, was under pressure to prove that he was just as tough as the Likud.

When the Katyushas began killing Israelis, Peres ordered exactly the kind of deliberately cruel response that marked the Likud's rule in the 1980s. Israeli troops sent 400,000 terrified Lebanese streaming northward to Beirut, destroyed the Beirut power plant and targeted civilian apartment houses and now even a United Nations base on the grounds that guerrillas had used them as bases for attacks. It's great politics: 84% of Israelis approve. Peres may be a shoo-in for reelection.

For President Clinton, it is a bitter irony. He prefers Peres to Netanyahu because Peres is committed to the "peace process." And naturally he prefers Israel to the Arab terrorists because Israel is not a terrorist nation.

But if you had to look at the results in south Lebanon yesterday, you wouldn't have seen much difference among the lot of them.

Load-Date: April 20, 1996



BRIEFLY

The Ottawa Citizen

June 17, 1994, Friday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; BRIEFLY; Pg. A9

Length: 600 words

Byline: CITIZEN NEWS SERVICES

Body

Israeli planes attack *Hezbollah* guerrillas

NABATIYEH, Lebanon -- Israeli warplanes attacked a hilltop base of Shiite Muslim guerrillas in southern Lebanon before sundown Thursday. Police said they had no immediate word on damage or casualties. The <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas, backed by Iran, have pledged to wreck the Arab-Israeli peace talks.

U.S. army admits biological warfare tests

WASHINGTON -- Stockyards in Kansas City, wheat fields in North Dakota and sites from central Alaska to Georgia were used for Cold War-era research on biological warfare, according to U.S. army documents. Revelations about the secret program caused alarm in Minnesota when the army acknowledged it sprayed zinc cadmium sulfide, a fluorescent chemical, over parts of Minneapolis, including a school. Several <u>women</u> say they now have health problems.

Scientists isolate kidney disease gene

LONDON -- British scientists have found the gene responsible for a kidney disease that forces thousands to undergo dialysis or kidney transplants. "Identification of the gene will improve prospects for diagnosing patients before symptoms of the disease appear, but a general diagnostic test for the disorder is still likely to be some way off," said Peter Harris of England's Medical Research Council Molecular Hematology Unit. The disease makes hundreds of fluid-filled cysts grow in the kidney that can crowd out normal cells and make the kidney fail.

Croatian Serbs fire to back rebel Muslims

SARAJEVO -- Croatian Serbs unleashed heavy artillery fire across the Bosnian border to support rebel Muslim forces fighting the Bosnian army, the United Nations said Thursday. In Sarajevo, sniper fire in a Serb-held neighborhood killed an elderly man and a Serb soldier, according to news reports. In Bihac, a pocket of Muslim territory in northwestern Bosnia, as many as 1,000 artillery rounds landed on the front line between government soldiers and Muslim rebels.

Tensions on the rise at Macedonian border

ATHENS -- Increased Serb military activity along the Macedonian border has heightened tension in the former Yugoslav republic. A UN spokeswoman expressed alarm over the increased Serb activity and said the Yugoslav

BRIEFLY

army has fortified its positions in strategic points to observe Macedonian territory. Patrol groups are bigger and the frequency and severity of border violations much higher.

Burglars need homes to cut theft, Dutch say

AMSTERDAM -- A Dutch town council is considering an experiment that would give burglars a full pardon, a furnished home and cancellation of all their debts to help them behave. The council thinks the plan, which has yet to be approved, could cut burglaries by 20 per cent. Repentant burglars would have to go straight for a year to be absolved but would then be given a new home.

Former Communist wins PM's post

KIEV -- A former top Communist official was renamed Ukraine's prime minister on Friday, four years after he was dismissed for his outspoken support for the preservation of the Soviet Union. Vitaly Masol, 66, was confirmed by parliament in a 199-24 vote.

World military spending drops for 8th year

STOCKHOLM -- Worldwide military spending and the arms trade dropped in 1993 for the eighth straight year, but the United States remained the biggest exporter of conventional arms, researchers reported today. Despite the drop, the world was no safer last year, with the number of armed conflicts rising to 34 from 33 a year earlier, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute noted in its annual report.

Citizen news services

Load-Date: June 26, 1994



TWO PALESTINIANS KILLED IN GAZA ATTACKS; DAY AFTER ACCORD, ISRAELIS FACE ATTACKS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)
September 15, 1993, WEDNESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1993 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: WAR PAGE; Pg. 5B

Length: 501 words

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

A PALESTINIAN blew himself up in an attack on a police station and another was killed after stabbing a soldier, less than a day after Israel signed an accord with the PLO. Both attacks against the Israelis took place in Gaza City. Some Palestinian and Israeli hard-liners oppose the peace agreement, and the Palestinian opponents have sworn to keep attacking Israeli authorities. The army said it would seal off the Gaza Strip at 2 p.m. today until 3 a.m. Sunday in an attempt to prevent anti-Israeli assaults during the Jewish New Year holiday. Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, pledged to curb attacks on Israel as part of the recognition accord that preceded the autonomy pact. But violence is expected to increase as Hamas and other radical Palestinian groups try to topple the accord. Alaa Najjar, 19, of Gaza City carried out the apparent suicide attack Tuesday by blowing himself up when the electric gate of a police station opened for a car, the Israeli army and Palestinian reporters said. Palestinians identified the knife attacker as Abdullah Shehaber, also 19 and of Gaza City. He was fatally shot by Israeli soldiers after he wounded a soldier at the observation post atop the municipal building in Palestine Square. In other developments, about 10,000 people marched for five hours Tuesday in the Israeli-occupied West Bank city of Nablus in the largest rally yet in support of Palestinian self-rule. About 5,000 supporters also marched through Israeli-occupied Gaza.

About 5,000 Palestinians took part in a peace march in the West Bank town of Hebron. Two Palestinians were slightly injured by stones thrown by Jewish settlers opposed to the accord. In Lebanon, thousands of pro-Iranian and Palestinian militants demanded the fall of the Lebanese government during a funeral march in Beirut for eight protesters killed by troops. The eight dead, including two <u>women</u>, were killed Monday when troops fired on militants during a demonstration to condemn the PLO for making peace with Israel in Washington. The pro-Iranian <u>Hezbollah</u> said 150,000 people attended Tuesday's demonstration, but independent counts put the number closer to 15,000. The Lebanese army pulled most troops off Beirut's streets to avoid more bloodshed, while <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas stepped up raids on Israeli forces in southern Lebanon. They attacked Israel's self-styled "security zone" six times, wounding an Israeli officer and five allied militiamen, security sources said. In Cairo, the militant Egyptian group al-Jihad, or Holy Struggle, warned Palestinians and some Arab governments against the repercussions of the PLO's accord with Israel. It said supporters of the accord were following a path of surrender that would lead to the breakup of the Islamic nation and U.S. and Zionist domination. Jihad, which calls for the destruction of Israel, is the successor to a group of the same name that assassinated President Anwar Sadat in 1981 for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

Graphic

PHOTO; Photo by Reuters - A Palestinian man protesting against the Mideast peace accord at a rally Tuesday at a refugee camp in Gaza. (The same photo ran with the following cutline in the 3* edition - A Palestinian signaling his distaste for the Mideast peace accord by wearing a painting of a machine gun on his clothing at a rally Tuesday at a refugee camp in the Gaza Strip.)

Load-Date: October 11, 1993



Radical change: Despite the violence in Israel and Algeria, militant Muslims are moving away from terrorist tactics in many countries

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

August 23, 1997, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: THE REVIEW; Pg. B3

Length: 1894 words

Byline: AMY DOCKSER, DANIEL PEARL AND HUGH POPE; WALL STREET JOURNAL WITH FILES FROM

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Dateline: BIERUT

Body

The recent double bombing in Jerusalem and armed attacks in Algerian neighbourhoods by Islamic groups obscure a startling fact: Islamic militancy isn't on the rise. It has passed its peak.

Radical Islam has reached an impasse; since the Iranian Revolution, fundamentalists have failed to bring down any regime with a campaign of violence. The battle for power isn't over, though. Islamists are transforming themselves into a powerful mainstream force - emphasizing legal actions, business development and politics over terrorism and violence in their effort to topple secular Arab regimes. The rallying cry remains jihad, or holy war, but it is now jihad by other means.

In Lebanon, the men who once kidnapped hostages in the Bekaa Valley are inviting Westerners to return as tourists and sightsee at the ancient ruins of Baalbeck. In Egypt last month, six founders of al-Gama'a al-Islamiya, the militant Islamic group responsible for the assassination of Anwar Sadat, called for a unilateral truce in its five-year campaign of terrorism to topple the secular government of President Hosni Mubarak. The same week, Egyptian Islamists who filed a lawsuit seeking to overturn a government ban on <u>female</u> circumcision as "un-Islamic" won their case in court. These contrasting fortunes help explain why many radicals are changing tactics: Blowing up buildings didn't work; going legitimate often does.

That isn't to say that terrorism is a thing of the past; there almost certainly will be more terrorist attacks. In many countries, Islamic militant groups have become so factionalized that even when a militant leader supports ending the violence - as Abassi Madani, head of the radical Islamic Salvation Front, recently did after being freed from jail in Algeria - not everyone is willing to heed the call.

Stance Against Israel Still Militant

And in the fight against Israel, the stance remains militant, perhaps even more so this week after Palestinian National Authority leader Yasser Arafat - who renounced terrorism in 1988 - warned Israel that "all options are open," including a new Palestinian revolt.

At a meeting in Gaza of Palestinian factions to respond to the Israeli crackdown in the wake of the Jerusalem bombings, Arafat also embraced members of two radical groups, Hamas and Islamic Holy War. Still, some

Radical change: Despite the violence in Israel and Algeria, militant Muslims are moving away from terrorist tactics in many countries

members of Hamas have joined the Palestinian National Authority's cabinet, which supports the idea of territorial compromise with Israel.

Israeli intelligence officials estimate that the number of hard-core Islamic radicals ready to blow themselves up in terror attacks has never topped 30 to 40, more than enough to wreak havoc on the fragile Arab-Israeli peace process.

Whether due to a change of heart or hard-nosed pragmatism, a major shift in strategy and tactics is taking place inside the Islamic movement. For the first time since armed militants stormed the U.S. Embassy in Iran in 1979 and gave rise to the sense that radical Islam was the wave of the future, the tide has turned. The move away from violence means that, despite the horror of the attack in July on a crowded marketplace in Jerusalem or the recent carnage caused by armed gangs killing entire families in villages in Algeria, the impact of Islamists espousing terror is being diluted by a widening Muslim mainstream and the growing number of radicals who are eager to join it.

Take Sheikh Subhi Tufeily, one of the founders of the militant <u>Hezbollah</u> group in Lebanon. He represented the extremist wing of <u>Hezbollah</u> back when the group was kidnapping Westerners and holding them hostage. He also deemed <u>Hezbollah</u>'s decision to run for the Lebanese parliament a sell-out of the group's radical principles. For the past two years, says a Western diplomat in Beirut, Sheikh Tufeily preached Islamic revolution, trying to recruit followers in the Bekaa Valley, without much success. So these days, he has dropped his calls for an Islamic state in Lebanon and instead is focusing his attention on organizing a widespread civil-disobedience campaign designed to get more Lebanese government funds directed to the Bekaa.

At a recent rally kicking off the campaign, rosewater was sprayed on the crowd of thousands to keep them cool. Tufeily's followers wore buttons with the word "discipline" written on them, and the sheikh told the crowd, "Nothing will be done that has to do with violence." Another time, he spoke to 500 people crammed inside a mosque, and didn't mention Islam once. Instead, he talked about the garbage piling up on the streets and the government's failed promises.

Back at his house, marked by <u>Hezbollah</u>'s black flag with a submachine gun in a clenched fist, Sheikh Tufeily says he would still like to see an Islamic state, but "we're not trying to convince people that it's right. Lebanon as a country could not be an Islamic regime" because of the substantial minority of Christians, he adds, a switch from his earlier hard-line ideology. His message is no longer religious, but economic and class based. "The rich get more and more rich," he said, "and the poor get more and more poor."

He isn't alone in changing his tune. Islamic radical groups in Lebanon are increasingly shying away from violence, fearing a public backlash. Instead of setting up their own charitable organizations and schools as they have done, they are joining the mainstream, demanding a bigger share of the national budget for their communities. *Hezbollah* set up its own site on the Internet, and in a recent radio debate, the group's No. 2 official said the party is even considering banning American-flag burning at demonstrations because it gives *Hezbollah* an extremist image.

Once they are in power, Islamic militants have found a need to moderate their radical message in order to win wider public support. Long before the election of Muhammad Khatami, Iran's moderate new president who beat out a hard-liner for the post, Iran had already started toning down the revolutionary rhetoric when it came to Central Asia policy. The country is trying to do business with the virulently anti-Islamist regime in Uzbekistan and is courting close ties with Christian Armenia and Georgia.

The Islamic Welfare Party in Turkey, forced out of office in June by the secular Turkish army, moved away from radical anti-Western positions during its short tenure in order to build up popular support. One of Welfare Party leader Necmettin Erbakan's first acts in office was attending the U.S. Embassy's July Fourth celebration and sending an economic representative to Washington to talk to International Monetary Fund officials. After the elections, he quietly dropped his calls for Muslims to liberate Bosnia, Chechnya and Jerusalem from the infidels.

The Turkish army's recent crackdown on the Welfare Party and the introduction of legislation to shut religious schools has led to clashes between Islamist protesters and security forces. Some political analysts have argued

Radical change: Despite the violence in Israel and Algeria, militant Muslims are moving away from terrorist tactics in many countries

that by closing off any legitimate route of political expression, the government is forcing Islamists into violence. But even among Islamists who once preached jihad, many are now saying there is another way. "I don't believe in a life without jihad," said Seyit Mehmet Boga, a 45-year-old Islamist who, despite being a prosperous businessman in the industrial centre of Konya, still carries a gun. "But I believe we have to start with diplomacy."

In Egypt, revenues from tourism are now higher than they were in 1992, when Islamists started shooting tourists as a way to hurt the Egyptian economy and bring down the state. The militants underestimated the state's staying power and willingness to take repressive steps, such as mass arrests and executions of Islamists, and didn't count on waning public support for violence.

"We suffered a military defeat," conceded Montasser Zayat, a spokesman for Gama'a, the radical Islamic group in Egypt, in his downtown Cairo office. "The call for a ceasefire is the result of a desire to preserve the group's remaining elements. It needs time to catch its breath. It needs time to look for a different path to an Islamic state."

In Imbaba, a poor Cairo neighbourhood of cramped alleyways and a million residents, Aly Ismail, a lawyer for a number of imprisoned Gama'a activists, says violence has hurt rather than helped the Islamist cause. Gangs of militant Islamists used to control the neighbourhood, forcing <u>women</u> to don the veil, demanding that video shops close their doors and virtually running a state-within-a-state. Now of the 20,000 Islamists who human-rights groups estimate are in Egyptian prisons, more than 500 are from Imbaba alone. Gama'a's network of clinics, hospitals and schools in the neighbourhood has been decimated, and the private mosques where Gama'a preachers once called for the overthrow of the state have been closed or brought under government control. The government has invested millions in the area trying to improve social services. The result has been a decline in Gama'a's influence, local Islamist activists acknowledge.

Focus on Changing Society

Gama'a's members are debating how to find the way back to the mainstream, since the group rejects running for political office and doesn't recognize the state, says Zayat, the group spokesman.

"The call for a ceasefire is an admission of their failure, their desperation," said Nabil Osman, the government's chief spokesman. "But we will not be deceived by such calls, and there will be no let-up in our fight against them. These people do not have a program except bullets. There is no way for them to move into the mainstream, because without bullets they do not exist."

In recent writings and books, radical Islamists have raised the idea of returning to the notion of Islamizing society, rather than Islamizing the state in one fell swoop through violent means. The switch is being aided by the fact that over the years, many governments in the region have tried to out-Islamize the Islamists, leading to greater religious conservatism in the general public. Egypt interrupts radio broadcasts to issue the call to prayer five times a day and gives ample television time to radical Islamic preachers. Even in Turkey, the bastion of secularism in the region, Boga, the businessman, says the new approach will prove more effective than violence in the long run because in recent years, "the country has moved much closer to our own model."

Moving into the mainstream offers the prospect of reshaping the countries' social, cultural and political fabric. In that battle, Sheikh Yusuf El-Badry is leading the way. In Egypt, he and a small group of lawyers have filed countless lawsuits against Egypt's government ministries and leading cultural and intellectual figures in an effort to get "sharia," or Islamic law, implemented. They have been far more successful than Gama'a ever was, and, adds Sheikh El-Badry, "we haven't done anything that disgusts people."

Using Egypt's own mix of Islamic and secular laws and the more religious social atmosphere, the sheikh has managed to overturn government bans on veiling and <u>female</u> circumcision and to bar movies and books he deems un-Islamic.

"We have no guns, no bombs, no knives. We have only pen, paper, the law and the courts," he said. "Look what we've done with them."

Radical change: Despite the violence in Israel and Algeria , militant Muslims are moving away from terrorist tactics in many countries

Graphic

Photo: Prayers in Cairo. The government interrupts radio broadcasts to issue the call to prayer five times a day and gives ample television time to radical Islamic preachers, who have gone to court to overturn bans on veiling and *female* circumcision.

Load-Date: August 24, 1997



OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

April 17, 1990, TUESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

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Section: NEWS; Pg. 12A

Length: 503 words

Body

Striking teachers shut down nearly a quarter of Oklahoma's school districts on Monday and drove to the state Capitol in Oklahoma City because of the state Legislature's rejection of a bill that would have provided pay raises for the teachers. Thousands of teachers and their supporters, chanting and carrying signs, crowded the plaza on the Capitol's south entrance and picketed nearby state buildings. "We would never accept a 48th ranking in sports," read one protest sign, referring to what the teachers say is Oklahoma's ranking among the states in teacher pay. The minimum beginning salary for a teacher with a bachelor's degree is \$15,060. SOURCE: Associated Press NUCLEAR BOMB TRIGGERS HEADLINE: Iraq Says They Were For Laser Work In denying U.S. charges that nuclear bomb triggers were intended to be smuggled to Baghdad, Iraq claimed Monday that the alleged detonators had been destined for a university laser project. The so-called triggers were "nothing but capacitors ordered for use in a carbonic laser system at Baghdad's Technological University," said a spokesman for Iraq's Ministry of Industry and Military Industrialization. An indictment issued March 29 in San Diego detailed an 18-month "sting" operation by U.S. customs officials that led to the seizure in Britain the day before of U.S.-made dummy capacitors bound for Iraq. Four Iraqis, a French woman and two British companies are charged in the indictment with planning to smuggle real nuclear bomb detonators to Baghdad. SOURCE: Rueters PROSTITUTES HEADLINE: Study: 1 In 3 In NY Has AIDS Virus One out of every three prostitutes in New York City is carrying the AIDS virus, according to a study published Monday in the Daily News.

The 9-month study, by Dr. Joyce Wallace of Manhattan, tested 950 streetwalkers in 18 neighborhoods throughout the city last year. The study was funded by the state Health Department and the federal Centers for Disease Control. Wallace's study, the largest survey of AIDS and prostitutes to date, showed that 33.7 percent of the women were infected, the newspaper said. William Darrow of the disease control center said, "Many of these sexually active women will become pregnant and can pass the virus on to their unborn children." About 800 of the prostitutes checked by Wallace were mothers, and 58 of the women were pregnant at the time they were tested. SOURCE: Reuters LEBANON HEADLINE: Gunmen Kill Amal Militia Commander Gunmen in a speeding car killed a commander of the Syrian-backed Amal militia in west Beirut on Monday, police reported. An Amal official said Ali Abu Hasan, the militia's commander in the Zokak el-Blat district of the city's Moslem sector, had been shot to death by terrorists of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah group. Hezbollah and Amal have been fighting off and on for more than two years for control of Lebanon's 1.2 million Shiites, the country's largest sect. More than 1,000 people have been killed and at least 3,000 wounded in the clashes. SOURCE: Associated Press

Graphic

OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS

Photo; PHOTO by AP ... Rifles Destroyed ... Gen. Augustin Quesada of Spain (left), commander of U.N. forces in Central America, watching Venezuelan soldiers cutting apart an AK-47 rifle on Monday in Sirsitara, Honduras. About 260 Contra rebels turned their rifles in as part of a demobilization accord.

Load-Date: October 14, 1993



Captivity began with fake security meeting in 1987

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)

April 23, 1990, Monday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. 4A

Length: 546 words

Byline: LARA MARLOWE

Dateline: BEIRUT, Lebanon

Body

Late in the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 24, 1987, two men wearing the blue and grey camouflage uniform of the Lebanese special police force, walked onto the campus of Beirut University College.

They asked Dr. Irene Faffler, the academic dean of the college, to summon all foreign males professors on campus so that they could discuss arrangements to ensure their safety. She did.

Alann Steen, now 51, a professor of journalism from Boston, had been cooking dinner to celebrate six months of marriage with his American wife Virginia Rose. He took Virginia, also a professor at the college, with him to the meeting.

Robert Polhill, now 55, a professor of business and accounting from Beacon, N.Y., brought his Palestinian wife Feryal. Polhill, a New York Giants fan, had assigned his students to watch a live transmission of the Super Bowl the next day.

h

h Jesse Turner, a 42-year-old teacher of computer science from Boise, Idaho, who painted pictures in his spare time, left his pregnant Lebanese wife Bader in their apartment on the campus.

The three Americans and two of their wives were joined by Mithileshwar Singh, an Indian-born professor and resident alien of the United States, as well as the Lebanese supervisor of the college, which is affiliated with New York State University.

As they waited for the meeting to begin, the group talked about the imposed boredom of Saturday nights in Beirut because of the danger of being kidnapped and fighting between militias in the city.

Polhill said he was looking forward to the Super Bowl.

Then the two men in uniform pointed their guns at the assembled group, separated the men from the <u>women</u>, and marched the four professors out of the room. Virginia Rose Steen, Feryal Polhill and the Lebanese administrator watched helplessly.

Four days later, a group that called itself Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine claimed it had kidnapped the men. It was the first time the group had been heard of.

A Shiite Moslem official in West Beirut said the kidnapping was engineered by Mustafa Murad, a former member of the Shiite movement Amal. Murad found employment with the rival and more extreme Shiite movement <u>Hezbollah</u>, the Iranian-organized umbrella group for Shiite radicals in Lebanon.

Hostage-taking, bombings, assassinations and hijacking have constituted the secret operations of <u>Hezbollah</u>, hidden behind a multitude of names like Islamic Jihad, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, Revolutionary Justice Organization and Organization of the Oppressed on Earth.

Students at Beirut University College held repeated demonstrations to ask for the freedom of their professors.

As they did, Jesse Turner's wife Bader gave birth to a baby girl. Alann Steen's wife Virginia Rose, from Jackson, Mich., stayed on as a fine arts professor at the college until she was forced to leave by artillery bombardments in the summer of 1989. Polhill's wife Feryal appealed to the kidnappers to give him insulin for his diabetes.

Singh was released in October 1988. And until Sunday, aside from a series of photographs issued with threats to kill the American captives if Shiite Moslems held prisoner by Israel were not released, there had been no news of the professors.

Load-Date: November 13, 1992



Britain drafts sanctions against Tehran

The Guardian (London)
September 12, 1987

Copyright 1987 Guardian Newspapers Limited

Length: 531 words

Byline: By HELLA PICK, Diplomatic Correspondent

Body

Britain and the United States have virtually written off the UN Secretary-General's peace mission to the Gulf in advance. They are preparing to submit to the UN Security Council a plan for an arms embargo against Iran identical to existing mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Tehran yesterday and will go on to Baghdad on Monday. Washington and London are not alone in their view that the talks with the Iranians will be inconclusive at best. The Soviet Union yesterday warned Iran that if the UN mission failed, it would join the other permanent members of the Security Council 'to search for a new move within the charter'.

US officials interpret this as confirmation that Moscow would support an arms embargo. But other Western diplomats yesterday said that the Soviet Union would demand a reduction of US naval forces in the Gulf and cooperation in securing the freedom of navigation in the Gulf. The US is determined to forestall a permanent Soviet presence in the gulf and rejects any suggestion of joint action in the Gulf.

Millions of Iranians vowing revenge against Saudi Arabia and a worldwide onslaught against the US marched in Tehran and other cities yesterday to commemorate the deaths of Iranian pilgrims in Mecca. The state-run Iran Television showed demonstrators, including thousands of black-clad <u>women</u>, shouting: 'We shall avenge the innocent and pure blood shed in the House of God in Mecca.'

Tehran Radio announced a resolution proclaimed by 'today's march,' in which Iran pledged that 'together with <u>Hezbollah</u> cells throughout the world, we will take revenge against those who ordered' the July 31 violence in Mecca. <u>Hezbollah</u> is a militant arm of the Shi'ite revolution in Iran and includes an umbrella group in Lebanon believed to be responsible for holding 23 foreign hostages. The resolution vowed 'a relentless onslaught against American interests throughout the world.'

The American assessment of Soviet readiness to cooperate in an embargo against Iran may have been bolstered by an interview with Mr Alexander Galytsin, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Gulf section, published in a pro-Soviet Kuwaiti newspaper yesterday. He warned that 'the credibility of the Iranian attitude will depend on the outcome of the UN Secretary-General's trip to Tehran.'

'If the mission fails, we will call for talks among the permanent members of the UN Security Council, and concerned states, in search of a new move within the UN chapter,' he said. 'In principle, we are for an arms embargo.'

Iran has signalled that its president, Mr Ali Khameini, will address the UN General Assembly later this month. The decision has strengthened speculation that Iran, may be ready to adopt a more conciliatory posture.

Britain drafts sanctions against Tehran

Britain is taking a more cautious view of Soviet intentions. It believes that the Soviet Union, while ready to consider an arms embargo, wants to delay such action.

The view in London is that Moscow believes that far more pressure can be exerted on Tehran by threatening the imposition of an embargo than by ordering it through a Security Council vote which will never be fully respected by the world community.

Load-Date: June 13, 2000



NEWS IN BRIEF

The Philadelphia Inquirer JANUARY 31, 2000 Monday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly . com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A02

Length: 945 words

Body

IN THE NATION National Security Agency has systems trouble

The super-secret National Security Agency says its computer systems suffered a serious problem for three days last week. The agency, which eavesdrops on conversations overseas to monitor possible security threats, said that the problem had been resolved and that officials were confident "no significant intelligence information has been lost." It took agency technicians thousands of hours and about \$1.5 million to get the computers up and running again at agency headquarters at Fort Meade, Md.

NASA says weather may delay Endeavour trip

Bad weather at the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Fla., could pose a problem for today's scheduled launch of the space shuttle Endeavour's 11-day Earth-mapping mission, the space agency said yesterday. If Endeavour does not launch today or tomorrow, the next opportunity would be Feb. 9.

Calif. mayor resigns after prostitution arrest

The mayor of Folsom, Calif., resigned on Saturday after his arrest in a prostitution sting. Mayor Reggie Drew, 57, was arrested Thursday in neighboring Sacramento, where police allege he offered cash and rock cocaine to an undercover **female** officer in exchange for sex.

III. governor reportedly to halt executions

Illinois has seen more of its death sentences overturned than it has carried out, so Gov. George Ryan plans to block executions altogether pending a special investigation, the Chicago Tribune reported yesterday. The decision would make Illinois the first state to stop executions while it reviews its death-penalty procedures. Since reinstating the penalty in 1977, the state has had 13 cases in which men were wrongly convicted; it has executed 12 men.

Fla. lawmakers billed state for funeral trip

State legislators billed the State of Florida nearly \$20,000 for the cost of attending the funeral of Gov. Lawton Chiles in 1998, the Florida Times-Union reported yesterday. Fifty-three legislators billed the state for hotel stays, meals and rental cars in Tallahassee for the funeral, the Jacksonville newspaper said, citing public records. "That would

NEWS IN BRIEF

strike many constituents as . . . perhaps not a good use of their dollars," said Pete Sepp, spokesman for the Washington-based National Taxpayers Union.

Siren test panics residents near Calif. dam

A test of a siren system to warn of a failure at a dam near Ventura, Calif., sent panicked residents rushing for higher ground, trampling fences and jamming streets. People in the Ventura River valley heard sirens late Saturday afternoon and a voice from a loudspeaker declaring: "This is an emergency. Head for high ground. You have one hour." Radio and newspaper announcements of the test appeared last week, and the loudspeaker warning was prefaced with the statement: "This is a test," but many people apparently did not hear it, police said. Emergency telephone lines were jammed with anxious callers, and police and sheriff's deputies were called out to help calm the panic.

IN THE WORLD Report on IRA disarming due today in N. Ireland

David Trimble, Northern Ireland's Protestant leader, made a last-ditch plea to the Irish Republican Army yesterday to disarm and save the province's peace drive. A report is due today on whether the IRA has begun disarming. Trimble's Ulster Unionist Party is putting pressure on Britain to suspend the province's eight-week-old government this week if the report shows no movement on IRA disarmament.

Russian fighters kept out of Chechen square

Chechen rebel forces relying on rooftop snipers and scouts at important intersections kept frustrated Russian troops out of a key square in Chechnya's shattered capital, Grozny, yesterday. The Russians have been trying to seize Minutka Square for more than a week. Controlling it would give the Russians a strong vantage point for taking the city center.

30 hurt as train hits freighters in Canada

At least 30 people were injured, five seriously, when a Canadian passenger train crashed into two parked freight cars at Miramichi in eastern Canada yesterday, said a spokeswoman for the passenger service VIA Rail. She said there were 127 people on board the train, including 14 crew members. The Canadian Transportation Safety Board was investigating the cause of the crash.

N. Korean official to visit U.S. for talks

North Korea will send a senior official to Washington in March for high-level talks with the Clinton administration, the State Department said yesterday. The visit is designed to match talks former Defense Secretary William S. Perry held in Pyongyang last year as a special Clinton administration emissary. It is another step in U.S. efforts to coax North Korea out of its isolation and to neutralize its nuclear weapons program.

Chernobyl reactor shut down for repair

The only working reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine has been shut down for five days of unplanned repairs to fix a faulty safety valve, officials said yesterday. The reactor was taken off line Saturday morning and is expected to resume operation on Thursday, the State Nuclear Regulation Administration said. The plant's reactor No. 4 exploded and caught fire in 1986 in the world's worst nuclear accident, which sent a radioactive cloud over much of Europe.

Turkish police find 6 people killed by *Hezbollah*

Police in Turkey found the remains of six more people yesterday in their two-week-old search for suspected victims of a radical Islamic group, the Anatolia news agency reported. The remains were discovered in Diyarbakir and brought the number of presumed victims of <u>Hezbollah</u> to 48. <u>Hezbollah</u> is an armed group that wants to create an Islamic state in Turkey's largely Kurdish southeast.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Load-Date: January 30, 2002



Iran's feminists challenge the mullahs

Guardian Weekly May 26, 1996

Copyright 1996 Guardian Publication, Ltd.

Section: INTERNATIONAL NEWS; Pg. 7

Length: 521 words **Byline:** Kathy Evans

Body

A NEW generation of Iranian feminists led by the daughter of the president is demanding the right to run for the highest posts in government, including the presidency.

Only a few months ago the idea of a woman candidate for the presidency would have raised a few laughs and little else. For the past 17 years since the Islamic revolution, Iranian <u>women</u> have been forced by law to abide by certain dress codes, barred from certain jobs, and kept on the sidelines in decision-making.

Now, to the horror of the conservative clerics, <u>women</u> are demanding change in the wake of the unprecedented success of <u>women</u> candidates in recent elections. The most spectacular success was scored by Faiza Hashemi Rafsanjani, the president's daughter, who won the second highest number of votes. She was second only to Nateq Nouri, leader of the Combatant Clergymen's Association, who has already announced he plans to seek the presidency.

Ms Hashemi signalled the launch of her campaign for high office recently with a declaration in the country's leading feminist magazine that there was no religious objection in Islam to a woman becoming president.

"<u>Women</u> should now be getting to the higher levels, including the executive level, the presidency," she told Zanan (<u>Women</u>) magazine, the Iranian feminist journal.

She did not deny recent press speculation that her success in the general elections could pave the way for a presidential bid. Much will depend on her father, President Hashemi Rafsanjani, she said. He is barred by the constitution from standing for a third term as president next year and his political future seems uncertain.

Many Iranian analysts believe that Ms Hashemi, aged 33, is well-placed for an attempt to secure the parliamentary speakership, or at the very least, deputy speakership. Success in this would boost the status of <u>women</u> deputies enormously and signal a new tone of liberalism and modernism -- just the kind of development conservative clerics oppose.

Since the election, Iranian feminists have been particularly outspoken. A leading woman lawyer, Mehrangiz Kar, recently criticised the Guardians' Council, one of the highest clerical and parliamentary bodies in Iran, for not including **women**.

Ms Hashemi's emergence coincides with an unprecedented debate in clerical circles about the status of <u>women</u> and whether the Islamic government has proved oppressive and unnecessarily harsh to them. A number of pro-

Iran 's feminists challenge the mullahs

feminist clergymen have written long articles in <u>women</u>'s magazines challenging the Islamic Republic's attitude to <u>women</u>.

To Western eyes, Ms Hashemi might appear an unlikely feminist. She always wears the black *chador*, the symbol of conservative Muslim womanhood, and forswears cosmetics. The only public hint of her liberal views so far came in her election campaign, when she was the only woman candidate to show her chin in her election posters.

She was attacked recently by the radical clerical-backed group, Ansar <u>Hizbullah</u>, for urging that <u>women</u> be allowed to ride bicycles and motorcycles. Radicals compared her with the Prophet Mohammed's wife, Ayesha, a figure viewed as anti-Shi'ite by Iranian Muslims.

Load-Date: June 12, 1996



Landslide win for Iranian moderates

Guardian Weekly April 19, 1992

Copyright 1992 Guardian Publication, Ltd.

Section: Pg. 8

Length: 526 words

Byline: By Martin Woollacott

Body

SUPPORTERS of President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani seem to have won a sweeping victory in the Iranian general election.

Although many constituencies will have to hold run-offs because votes were spread across many candidates and none secured the necessary third of the vote, the top vote winners are nearly all Rafsanjani supporters. It seems unlikely that his radical opponents will be able to secure more than a few seats in the parliament, the Majlis.

The Islamic Republic News Agency described the results of the election last Friday, available for all except Tehran and one or two other areas, as a "landslide" for Mr Rafsanjani. In the capital, moderates were in the first 26 places, and candidates endorsed by both factions in the next four. There are 30 seats in Tehran. The leader of the radical faction, Ayatollah Mehdi Karrubi, the speaker of the last Majlis, and Ali Akbar Motashemi, the former interior minister and founder of the Lebanese *Hizbullah* were 36th and 40th respectively.

Qom and Mashad, religious centres that were both strongholds of the radical "rouhanyoun" faction, have both fauen to the moderate "rouhanyat" faction.

Clearing out the radical faction, which has until now constituted the majority in the Majlis, removes an obstacle to Mr Rafsanjani's economic reform programme and should give him more room for manoeuvre in domestic and foreign policy.

The radicals are critical of changes that imply closer relations with western countries, particularly the United States and which could cause hardship for the lower paid.

Defeating them means that the president, who has been able to blame the radicals for the lack of progress in the three years since he took office, no longer has any excuse if improvements in daily life do not materialise.

Iranians, whatever their class or politics, are generally preoccupied with the need for stable prices and more jobs. Mr Rafsanjani faces severe problems, since some of the reforms the government is considering -- privatisation, reducing subsidies, and re-organising the bureaucracy -- will lead, certainly in the short run, to job losses and higher prices.

Some 2,000 candidates stood for the 270 seats in the Majlis. Many voters not only rejected the radicals, as they had been urged, but gave only lukewarm support to existing politicians. About half of the winners so far will be new to the Majlis.

Landslide win for Iranian moderates

Mr Rafsanjani may have got rid of one opposition only to create another. While the newcomers are mainly on the Rafsanjani faction's list, some at least seem likely to fiction as outspoken independents or even to form new groupings. Those with high votes include Ali Akbar Hoseini, a television mullah whose programme on family ethics is liked by <u>women</u>; Ali Akbar Abutorabi who acted as a kind of chaplain in a prisoner of war camp in Iraq; and Abbas Sheibani, former president of Tehran University.

There are indications that <u>women</u> voters supported <u>women</u> candidates much more strongly than in the previous three elections. Outside Tehran a woman has been elected for the first time, and seven mole have a good chance in provincial run-offs, as do the five <u>women</u> candidates in Tehran.



Riot Spotlights Turkey's Struggle With Rise of Fundamentalist Islam

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

March 15, 1995, Wednesday

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Section: INTERNATIONAL; Pg. 7

Length: 1071 words

Byline: Sami Kohen, Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dateline: ISTANBUL

Highlight: Secular-run government copes with popularity of Muslim party

Body

ISLAM-RELATED violence in Istanbul has raised fresh concerns over whether Turkey, a NATO member and perhaps the most secular of Muslim nations, will go the way of other Mideast nations in being forced to cope with large-scale unrest by militant, fundamentalist Muslims.

At least 17 people were killed and more than 100 others injured when police fired on demonstrators in Istanbul's minority Alawite community March 13.

The protests started in the Gazi district on the outskirts of Istanbul after unknown gunmen sprayed bullets into four coffee shops frequented by Alawites -- members of a liberal Muslim order opposed to fundamentalism. The March 12 attack resulted in the deaths of three Alawites.

The next day, Alawites from that district, joined by others from nearby neighborhoods, staged the demonstrations. The crowds attacked and destroyed many shops and cars. They also stormed police stations shouting, "down with fascism," and "we don't want sharia [Islamic law]."

The unrest comes as Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, politically revived by the European Union's decision on March 6 to allow Turkey to join the EU customs union, strives to form a new government. Her coalition has been shaken by a recent change in the leadership of the Republican People's Party, a junior coalition partner.

The party's new leader, Hikmet Cetin, has called on the government to pass his "democratization" legislation that would allow minority groups more participation in government and more respect for individual human rights.

Mr. Cetin, a former foreign minister, also demands a government amnesty for intellectuals and officials imprisoned for expressing their views -- particularly those who say Turkey should find a peaceful solution to the problem of the Kurdish minority in Turkey.

Call for talks

The riots also coincide with calls by moderate Islamists and secularists to come to a "reconciliation." Prominent academics and writers from both sides -- including supporters of the pro-Islamic Welfare Party and strong defenders of secularism -- have been calling for dialogue.

Riot Spotlights Turkey 's Struggle With Rise of Fundamentalist Islam

No one has claimed responsibility for the attack on the Alawites. But officials and politicians were quick in describing it as a "provocation" by forces who want to divide Turkey.

Speculations about who may be responsible for this provocation vary from Islamic fundamentalists to Kurdish insurgents.

"There are clues that the attack [on the Alawites] was masterminded by the PKK [Kurdish Worker's Party] and the Turkish <u>Hizbullah</u> [Islamic militants]," Minister of the Interior Nabit Mentese said. "We know that in the past they have worked together to create trouble."

The PKK has been waging a guerrilla war, mainly in the southeast but occasionally in urban areas. Ethnic Kurds, about 12 million of Turkey's 60 million people, want a separate Kurdish state. At least 13,000 people have been killed in the past decade.

The Turkish Army went on the offensive in the southeast along the Turkish-Iraqi border two months ago. At least 300 members of the PKK were killed in the month of February.

Mehmet Agar, director-general of Turkey's security forces said, "There is a strong probability of a PKK provocation in this matter... They have been trying to divide the nation along ethnic Kurdish-Turkish lines without success. They are now trying to provoke religious hatred."

Turkey, although a secular-run country, has become in recent years the center of growing pro-Islamic tendencies. <u>Hizbullah</u>, Islamic Jihad, and other underground Islamic organizations, some with connections to similar Mideast groups, have claimed responsibility for the murders of liberal intellectuals, editors, and academics.

These groups aim to abolish Turkey's secular Constitution and form an Islamic state. Many are members of the pro-Islamic Welfare Party -- the party that has grown significantly in recent years. But these organizations find the legal constraints of a political party too cumbersome and say terrorist acts will achieve their goals more quickly.

Minority sects' concerns

But the trouble at Gazi also brought to the surface the explosiveness of the Alawites' concerns in Turkey. Numbering about 20 million, they make up about one-third of Turkey's population. They are Muslim followers of Ali, one of the four apostles who succeeded the Prophet Muhammad. Alawites are considered liberal and supported Mustafa Kemal Ataturk's founding of the modern secular state of Turkey in 1923.

As a liberal Muslim sect, Alawites reject pressure on <u>women</u> to wear a head scarf in public. Leftist ideas have a large support among the Alawites, and young members of that community are known to be members of underground revolutionary Marxist groups. They claim they are not equally treated and that they are looked down upon by the Sunni Muslim majority as "alien to the Muslim faith."

And Alawites are strongly opposed to the stricter rules of the Sunnis, and strongly oppose the pro-Islamic Welfare Party, which gained control of municipal governments in Istanbul and Ankara in elections last March.

"The only way to remove the sensitivity of the Alawites is for the state to treat Alawites and Sunnis on equal footing," says Izettin Dogan, a leading Alawite professor at Istanbul University. "Alawite and religious communal institutions get no financial assistance from the state, while the Sunnis receive subsidies. The Office of Religious Affairs employs Sunnis. There are several cases of mistreatment of Alawites in police stations."

The first serious outburst of violence between Alawites and Sunnis occurred in July 1993, when a large Sunni crowd, provoked by pro-fundamentalist elements, attacked and burned a hotel, where Alawite intellectuals, poets, and singers were staying to attend a cultural festival in the city of Sivas, in central Turkey.

About 37 people died in the attack, and tensions between the two sects rose throughout the nation.

TV joke offends

Just four months ago, Guner Umit, a leading Turkish entertainer, told a joke on TV that insulted the Alawites. Demonstrations were held in Istanbul, during which the TV station building was attacked. Mr. Umit eventually had to quit his job under the strong pressure of the Alawites.

The situation remains tense, with many saying that such trouble may recur here or elsewhere in the country.

The Alawites celebrate Nawrouz (the new year) on March 21 -- a day that has been used for mass protests in the past.

Graphic

PHOTOS: (Page One) Concern Over Islam Erupts in Secular-Run Turkey: Protesters block two armored vehicles in Istanbul March 12 after gunmen killed three members of the minority Alawite group opposed to the rise of fundamentalist Islam in Turkey., FATIH SARIBA -- REUTERS 2) SULEYMANIYE MOSQUE, ISTANBUL: Known as the Blue Mosque, the 16th-century structure sits in the 'Old City' overlooking the Bosporus. Islamic fundamentalism has grown in secular-run Turkey over the past decade., ROBERT HARBISON -- STAFF 3) ALAWITE RIOTS: A riot policeman patrols the streets of the Gazi district on the outskirts of Istanbul following two days of riots. Police opened fire on Alawite demonstrators March 13, killing 17 and wounding more than 100 others., ANATOLIAN/REUTERS; Map, Showing Turkey, KAREN NORRIS SCHNEIDER -- STAFF.

Load-Date: March 30, 1995



<u>Tale of Two Uprisings: This Time, the Palestinians Have Territory, and Guns</u> - Correction Appended

The New York Times

Correction Appended

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Distribution: Foreign Desk

Section: Section A;; Section A;Page 6;Column 1;Foreign Desk; Column 1;

Length: 1653 words

Byline: By JOHN KIFNER

By JOHN KIFNER

Dateline: RAMALLAH, West Bank

Body

When Hussam Shaheen was 14, in the first year of the first Palestinian intifada in 1987, his worried parents forbade him to join the street demonstrations.

"Of course, I found ways to sneak out of the house," he remembered. "But one day my mother, she caught me in the middle of the demonstration and took me home."

It was worse than embarrassing. It enabled the Israeli police to identify and jail him.

These days he strides confidently among the younger rock-throwers on the hillside that has become an institutionalized daily confrontation point here, shaking hands, slapping backs and producing a neatly printed business card that identifies him as the "international secretary" of the Fatah Youth Organization.

Like many Palestinians he sees some similarities between 1987 and today -- mainly that both erupted out of bitter, pent-up frustration -- as well as important differences.

"It is the same reasons that made people resist, actually the same reasons," he said of the two insurrections. "We have seven years of intifada without the Palestinian Authority and seven years of the authority without intifada. We have learned there is no way to obtain our rights without struggle. And it is carried on the shoulders of the young generation."

Intifada is generally translated as uprising but has a connotation of "shaking off." The tinder was laid for the first one at a 1987 Arab summit meeting in Amman, Jordan, that effectively abandoned the Palestinian cause. Protests erupted a few weeks later, after an Israeli tank in the Gaza Strip swerved into a line of cars, killing four Palestinians.

The immediate spark this time was a visit on Sept. 28 by Ariel Sharon, a rightist former Israeli general reviled by Palestinians, to the uneasily shared holy site in Jerusalem known to Jews as the Temple Mount and to Muslims as Haram al Sharif.

Tale of Two Uprisings: This Time, the Palestinians Have Territory, and Guns

Palestinians say that incident ignited a simmering frustration fed by the unrealized promise of the Oslo agreement in 1993 and the Camp David talks this summer.

"Sharon was the starting point," Mr. Shaheen said. "He is the ugly face of the enemy, but not the main reason. After Camp David it became very clear the Palestinian dream will not rise. The Israelis were changing facts on the ground with more settlements. They wanted to maintain occupation. There was the daily humiliation at the checkpoints."

Indeed this uprising is a revolt not only against Israel and the Oslo agreement, many Palestinians say privately, but also against the Palestinian Authority, which is widely regarded as corrupt and undemocratic. There are strains between the "Tunisians" -- the longtime Palestine Liberation Organization officials Yasir Arafat brought here with him -- and local leaders who emerged from the 1987 uprising, like Marwan Barghouti, the chief here of the armed militia known as the Tanzim, or organization.

If the reasons for the two uprisings seem drearily similar, the action has played out in drastically different ways. The biggest difference is the most obvious: this time around, the Palestinians have guns.

The initial images of this uprising seemed almost a repeat of the first: young boys throwing rocks, soldiers shooting back. But recently a new pattern has emerged of nightly gunfire from Palestinian areas at Israeli settlements and army positions, answered by heavier return fire, often from tanks and helicopters.

Since Nov. 11 a half-dozen Israelis have been killed in ambushes and drive-by shootings, which drastically changes the character of the conflict.

"Lebanonization" is the term both Israelis and Palestinians are using for what seems to be a shift toward low-level guerrilla warfare, and it points toward another important change.

In the interim between the uprisings, guerrillas of <u>Hezbollah</u> -- a Lebanese Shiite Muslim militia backed by Iran -- mounted a campaign of ambushes and roadside bombings against Israeli troops who occupied what they called a security zone in southern Lebanon.

When the troops withdrew from Lebanon in May, <u>Hezbollah</u>, whose name means Party of God, claimed a signal victory in the long struggle with Israel. Now the young Palestinians are holding up <u>Hezbollah</u> as an example.

Coincidentally, <u>Hezbollah</u> had been searching for a new role over the summer, and Iran advised its leaders that they should lead the fight to regain Jerusalem for Islam, said Nizar Hamzi, an expert on the group at the American University of Beirut. The ambition seemed far-fetched until Mr. Sharon took his stroll.

Another sea change since the 1987 uprising, Palestinians say, is the emergence of independent Arab satellite television stations, particularly Al Jazeera, based in the emirate of Qatar on the Persian Gulf.

All television in the Arab world used to be state-run, the nightly news broadcasts consisting of the ruler greeting and being greeted. Instead, Al Jazeera and its imitators have been offering dramatic coverage of the clashes, along with discussions from a variety of political viewpoints, including appearances by <u>Hezbollah</u>'s leader, Sheik Hassan Nasrallah.

It is a riveting combination, and Palestinians here watch it avidly, along with new local stations that can sometimes broadcast a nearby bombardment live. The Palestinian Authority also runs its own radio and television stations, nonexistent during the 1987 uprising.

Al Jazeera's influence is also felt throughout the Arab world, often to governments' discomfort, building support on the street for the intifada. Satellite dishes have been selling furiously in Jordan, for example, and the programming has helped build huge demonstrations in that usually orderly country.

"Al Jazeera has been for this intifada what CNN was to the Gulf war," said Daoud Kuttab, a Palestinian journalist.

Tale of Two Uprisings: This Time, the Palestinians Have Territory, and Guns

On the ground, the fact that Palestinians are now in control of chunks of territory has dictated a shift in tactics. The Palestinian Authority has jurisdiction -- in effect, borders -- in swaths of the West Bank and Gaza Strip designated "Area A."

"Before, the enemy was everywhere," said Mr. Shaheen, the Fatah youth leader.

What that meant, he and others explained, is that in the first uprising the Israeli Army controlled all the ground, so the tactics were fluid, hit and run. Now confrontations are more formal, taking place at fixed points where the Israelis have their posts -- for instance, the City Inn here, where parked jeeps are the targets of daily stonings.

During the uprising that began in 1987, the Israelis tried a series of tactics with little success. There were curfews and closings of villages and refugee camps, beatings that broke hands and arms, and mass arrests. Thousands of Palestinians were in jail at any one time, so many that two tent camps had to be built to house them. But the jails became schools of nationalism.

After widespread riots followed Israel's opening of an archaeological tunnel in Jerusalem in September 1996, the army's general staff decided to make more use of snipers, Western diplomats said.

That tactic was employed from the first day of the recent protests at Al Aksa Mosque, and it helps account for the large number of Palestinians shot in the head or chest.

Each death brings a funeral, which turns into an emotional demonstration, chants of "Revenge! Revenge!" and, almost inevitably, new deaths and new funerals.

The grim cycle is one result of Palestinian control of territory. The territorial change of hands also appears to have reduced the involvement of Palestinian <u>women</u>. In 1987 soldiers would go into villages or refugee camps to arrest youths, and protective <u>women</u> would fling themselves, screaming, onto the soldiers. Now, with the confrontations at fixed, often distant, points rather than near their homes, <u>women</u> are less in evidence.

Fourteen years ago a local leadership emerged, made up of academics, young street fighters and a few figures from old notable families, like Faisal Husseini of Jerusalem.

After about a year, Hamas, an Islamic fundamentalist group, emerged as a rival force. Particularly at the beginning, the leadership of the P.L.O., then in exile in Tunis, was relatively uninvolved.

Now, of course, there is the Palestinian Authority. Under its leader, Mr. Arafat, is a jumble of rival security agencies and the Tanzim militia, recreating the anarchic way he used to run things in West Beirut. And there is the Nationalist and Islamic Leadership, a group including representatives of Hamas and Islamic Holy War, which meets nightly to plan protests.

From there, things become more complicated.

The extent of Mr. Arafat's control is uncertain, and many here believe that it is slipping away. Much of the action seems to be carried out locally by leaders like Mr. Barghouti and Hussein Obaiyat, the leader of a squad of gunmen near Bethlehem whom the Israelis assassinated with rockets from a helicopter gunship along with two middle-aged mothers who happened to be standing nearby.

Mr. Obaiyat was a veteran of the first intifada who nurtured his hatred of the Israelis in their jails and whose gunbrandishing poster now adorns walls and automobile hoods.

"This intifada is stronger than the other one," said Mahmoud, a 28-year-old former construction worker, one of roughly 120,000 Palestinians who used to work in Israel and are now kept out, at a confrontation point the other day. Mahmoud threw stones for the first two years of the 1987 uprising, he said. Then one day an Israeli undercover unit dressed as Arabs caught him and some other teenagers. He spent the next three years in jail.

Tale of Two Uprisings: This Time, the Palestinians Have Territory, and Guns

"We have more experience," he went on. "Our consciousness is raised by the first intifada not to surrender. If an agreement is made that doesn't reach what we want, we'll carry on despite Arafat."

Standing next to him was an 18-year-old with a black headband, who said he came to the confrontation point every day to throw stones at the Israeli soldiers.

The 18-year-old summed it up this way: "They can't stop. And we can't stop."

http://www.nytimes.com

Correction

An article on Nov. 18 about similarities and differences between the current Palestinian uprising and the one that began in December 1987 referred incorrectly to the event that set off the earlier one. The vehicle that swerved into a line of cars in the Gaza Strip, killing four Palestinians, was an Israeli truck, not a tank.

Correction-Date: November 28, 2000, Tuesday

Graphic

Photo: The Palestinian Authority's control of territory appears to have reduced clashes between Palestinian <u>women</u> and Israeli troops. A soldier and a group of <u>women</u> faced off in 1988 in the West Bank village of Burin. (Jim Hollander/Reuters)

Load-Date: November 18, 2000



Memories of captivity; Two hostages held years in Lebanon tell their stories

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)

November 20, 1993, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: BOOKS; Pg. I2

Length: 1255 words

Byline: RICK BOYCHUK; FREELANCE

Body

Taken on Trust

By Terry Waite

Doubleday, 370 pp, \$ 29.95

Den of Lions

Memoirs of Seven Years

By Terry Anderson

Crown, 356 pp, \$ 29.95

From Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's Gulag Archipelago to Jacobo Timerman's Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number, the power of many prison memoirs resides in descriptions of the precise means by which the state goes about the business of crushing the will of a single, non-conforming individual. Nothing undermines, with greater thoroughness, the legitimacy of a regime than a personal tale of harsh and unjust imprisonment within a malevolent system that commands the obedience of the majority of citizens.

Terry Waite and Terry Anderson spent almost five years and seven years, respectively, imprisoned in Lebanon, and both have now written memoirs of their harrowing experiences. Their books are a departure from the prison-memoir genre, however, in that neither Waite, a British lay employee of the archbishop of Canterbury, nor Anderson, an Associated Press correspondent, could be described as a political visionary imprisoned for his ideas or his social agitation. They were hostages seized by *Hezbollah*, an Islamic fundamentalist group, to pressure the U.S. to force Kuwait to release a group of terrorists who had been convicted of a series of bombings. In that regard, their imprisonment was, psychologically, exceptionally debilitating. They were simply hapless pawns and not heroic prisoners of conscience who could take refuge in the knowledge that they were fighting for a principle, that their suffering had some larger political meaning.

A great deal has already been written about the political context of the hostage-takings. What I wanted to know when I picked up these books was how the lads, and especially the unflappable Waite, are doing. They lived through a nightmarish form of imprisonment, but at what personal cost?

Neither Waite nor Anderson overtly addresses the question of the after-effects of his ordeal but then the books themselves are evidence that the two men have suffered no crippling loss of identity. Had they become psychologically unhinged by the inhuman treatment they were accorded neither would, I am certain, have been able to compose such a compelling account of his captivity.

The books are dramatic studies of the extremes of human behavior, the cruelty of the captors contrasted with the inspiring kindness the captives showed each other in the various dank and dark chambers of horrors they inhabited.

There has been much press comment about how the hostages quarreled among themselves. Imagine a group of coal miners trapped underground and the disputes they might have about how best to survive. To dwell on the angry exchanges among the hostages is to belittle the depths of their suffering. I choked up more than once during my reading. If suffering ennobles, these men merit the company of kings.

Both books open with accounts of how the authors were taken captive but each narrative then assumes a quite distinctive pace and sense of purpose.

Waite, seized while he was attempting to negotiate the release of Anderson and other hostages, begins his indeterminate sentence with a fast that clears his mind and prepares him psychologically for what turned out to be suffering of biblical proportions. For most of four years and eight months he was chained by the leg and kept in almost complete isolation in a series of prisons that varied from a roach-infested underground chamber to a fortified room in an apartment building. He was fed like an animal, told at one point he was to be executed within five hours and was on another occasion moved to a new location while taped inside a fridge. For long stretches of his captivity he was denied access to television, radio and books. He was permitted the company of other hostages only in the final three months of his 1,763 days in chains.

Waite's account slips back and forth between his recollections of his life from childhood and his ordeal. The prose is spare, his mind orderly. His emotional life is revealed in discussions of his faith and of what led him into church work that metamorphosed into Kissinger-like shuttle diplomacy seeking the release at the <u>Hezbollah</u> hostages.

Waite transformed his captivity into a period of spiritual self- discovery. He sought to make a "companion of (his) solitude." His humility is profoundly moving. One day, searching for the essence or himself, he admits: "I have no deep thoughts, no great insights, no outstanding qualities. I am a very ordinary man chained to a wall and attempting to struggle through another day of boredom and uncertainty." And later, examining his beliefs, he accepts that his faith is not rock-solid but "uncertain, questioning and vulnerable."

Despite the privations he suffered, Waite hasn't used the book to spew venom or hammer his enemies. For example, he evidently had promised never to reveal the name of an intermediary, described as "the man in the suit," who put him in contact with <u>Hezbollah</u>. And he never does expose the intermediary's identity despite the man's betrayal and complicity in Waite's kidnapping.

If you want to know who the swine is though, read Terry Anderson's book. Anderson does his best to name every person and group that played a role in the hostage-takings. If Waite's story is about his internal search to understand how he came to be the man he is, then Anderson's story is largely about who did what to him and why.

Anderson's book is raw, ragged, angry. His mind is not at all orderly and his prose is often awkward and cliched. "It was a war, it was the world's biggest story, and I was a journalist," is how he triumphantly described his arrival in Lebanon in 1982 to cover the Israeli invasion. That's about as profound as he ever gets.

The saving grace of the book is Anderson's frankness. He's cheerfully forthcoming about what a bastard he was. He drank like a fiend, ignored his Japanese first wife, hit on other <u>women</u> and took great macho pleasure in covering the factional bloodshed in Lebanon.

In captivity, he is at first overcome by the brutality of his jailers and by a dawning awareness of his many shortcomings. But slowly he rallies his inner resources and he begins exploring his Catholicism and his character. Soon he is able to offer comfort to his fellow hostages and to assert himself with his jailers. If he isn't fashioning

chess sets or making a set of cards, he's demanding a radio or arguing with <u>Hezbollah</u> leaders about the meaning of the latest developments in the hostage negotiations. He's not an easy man to like but you have to admire his pluck.

Goethe once wrote that a man can stand almost anything except a succession of ordinary days. Anderson and Waite endured weeks, months and years of hunger, solitude, untreated illness, nagging toothaches, vermin and hateful guards. All of it was, apparently, endurable. It was the months and years of blankness, the succession of utterly uneventful days, the pointlessness of their imprisonment, that they found most defeating. Their stories are about living on the lip of madness and of how they located the will to survive. Both books are insistent reading, flaws and all, for the testimony they offer to the strength of the human spirit in even the most ordinary of men.

* Rick Boychuk is an Ottawa-based journalist. His book, Honour Thy Mother: The Search for Jeannine Durand, will be published by Penguin in March.

Graphic

GAZETTE FILE PHOTOS/ Captives: above, a memorial service for Terry Waite in Montreal. Below, a television image of Terry Anderson shown while he was held hostage.

Load-Date: November 21, 1993



Lebanon's forgotten war continues its toll of savagery

The Times (London)
August 10 1988, Wednesday

Copyright 1988 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Issue 63156. Length: 894 words

Byline: From ROBERT FISK, Beit Yahoun, southern Lebanon

Body

Two Israeli Centurion tanks have been parked behind the new earth revetments of the 'Cuckoo's Nest'. Through the fixed binoculars of the United Nations position at Hill 620 itself a plateau of grey dust only five miles from the Israeli frontier you can see a young Israeli soldier with blond hair perched on the turret of one of the tanks, reading a newspaper.

Between the two vehicles, an awning shields his dozing colleagues from the midday sun. Little wonder that the Israeli officers have told their opposite numbers in the UN's Irish battalion that they prefer life in occupied Lebanon to life in the occupied West Bank.

But the rocky fields, the hot breeze and the smell of eucalyptus that drifts across them contain the usual Lebanese illusions. By night, the wind is cold and the wadis are death traps. When one of the two tanks began firing flechettes into the nearest valley in the early hours last month, four Amal gunmen were torn to pieces by the steel projectiles and their four colleagues badly wounded.

They lay screaming in the wadi for hours while the United Nations troops were under orders to stay in their positions. Enraged by the UN's inability to help, Amal men even attacked an Irish position, only to be driven off by Irish gunfire.

At first light, the UN entered the wadi to find that the wounded had crawled away to safety, leaving trails of blood behind them.

If this is a forgotten war ignored amid the immensity of the struggle now ended in the Gulf it can at least lay claim to being one of the longest. For more than a decade, it has exacted its savage toll in southern Lebanon as the Israelis and the Palestinians and later the Lebanese resistance cut into each other.

Four members of Israel's proxy 'South Lebanon Army' (SLA) militia, itself a rabble of bearded gunmen no more disciplined than the guerrillas to the north, have been killed in the course of the past two months.

The Irish at Hill 620 saw two of them blown up by a roadside bomb. When they reached them, one was already dead, the other dying with an open chest wound and his jaw sheared off by the explosion.

The Israeli response has often been of more than equal savagery. When the two SLA men were killed, Israeli tanks fired into two villages, killing two young <u>women</u>. After two rocket-propelled grenades were directed at the 'Cuckoo's Nest' three weeks ago, an Israeli tank fired 140 shells into the neighbouring, populated village of Bradhseet.

Lebanon 's forgotten war continues its toll of savagery

The minaret of the local mosque was devastated, Mrs Farhad lost her grocer's shop and applied to emigrate to Australia. Two Irish soldiers on a UN patrol, caught out in the open by the night-time bombardment, had to crawl several hundred yards through ditches to save their lives.

In the end, only a cow died. But there are few people brave enough to want to go on living in Bradhseet.

The UN will tell you that it can be seasonal. The attacks can bog down in the winter. In the spring this year, the Irish battalion watched the SLA militia firing bullets around the workers in the fields nearest the Israeli positions.

Last month, they say, the same pro-Israeli gunmen fired tracers into the same fields to destroy the harvest. The results are there today, a great black stain of charred earth that reaches through the stone walls and hedgerows.

If these are not the killing fields, they seem to qualify for that other verbal paradigm from South-East Asia a free-fire zone.

Not quite, of course. The UN are still there, reporting each shooting violation by each side, escorting the villagers of remote At Tiri past the SLA men until the Israelis agreed to a system of identity cards for the civilians. Successive United Nations Irish battalions have been here for 10 years and there are few men who would put money on their not being here a decade hence.

'Things change in a subtle, Lebanese way, ' as Commandant Donal Bracken puts it.

And so they do. The least subtle of these developments has been the virtual collapse of the pro-Iranian <u>Hezbollah</u> movement in this part of southern Lebanon.

The more nationalist Amal militia who are, in practice if not in theory, prepared to reach an accommodation of sorts with the Israelis attacked the <u>Hezbollah</u> offices in the village of Siddiqin last April, killed two of the gunmen there, and expelled 12 students from the local 'Islamic College'.

They even persuaded some of the less stout <u>Hezbollah</u> hearts to repent their pro-Iranian ways and return to the Amal fold.

The Shia branch of Islam in southern Lebanon is not just strong. It can embrace an armed heretic or two if politics dictates.

Israel's protection is directed towards its own militia. Those earthen comPounds on the ridgeline past Beit Yahoun have been reinforced with concrete tunnels deep beneath the ground and a special ramp by which a tank can ascend to the edge of the compound and fire down into the wadis.

The Israelis tried to bulldoze another fortress next to a United Nations post, until an Irish officer ordered vehicles to block its path.

In one of the more imperishable moments in the annals of the United Nations, the officer speaking in Irish so that the Israelis would not understand was confronted by the problem of translating 'bulldozer' into his official national language.

So it was that Unifil troops were astonished to hear that 'a dozing bull' was making its approach to the UN lines.

Load-Date: September 22, 2000



ANGEL OF DEATH

Sunday Mercury July 26, 1998, Sunday

Copyright 1998 Midland Independent Newspapers plc

Section: Pg. 11

Length: 221 words

Body

A NURSE in a French hospital has admitted helping about 30 terminally-ill patients to die but tried to commit suicide after learning she was being investigated. The Francois-Quesnay Hospital has suspended 30-year-old Christine Malevre.

Suspect held

A MAN suspected of raping three <u>women</u> in the United States - two of them Irish - has turned himself in to Belgian authorities.

Steven Gordon, 28, is charged in the rape and beating of the <u>women</u> in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, last weekend. He is also a suspect in the rape of an estate agent from Manchester, New Hampshire and four armed robberies in Massachusetts.

The charmers

SNAKE charmers are helping to look for 20 baby pythons that slithered out of a zoo in the town of Rangpur, Bangladesh.

Sales flop

CONDOM sales in south-east Asia are reported to be shrinking because the region's economic crisis means less people can afford to patronise the sex industry. Jon Gray, commercial director for London Royal Consumer Products, which makes Durex condoms, sai d a survey by his company showed sales were slumping in Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia.

Blast victims

THREE men believed to be <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas were killed in southern Lebanon, apparently while preparing a bomb. Security officials said the men died in an explosion in a deserted house in the village of Arnoun.

Load-Date: July 28, 1998



TERRORISTS' TWIN THREAT TO MID-EAST PEACE BID

DAILY MAIL (London)
October 16, 2000

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Section: Pg. 2

Length: 634 words

Byline: Ross Benson

Body

TWO Arab terrorist organisations yesterday threw into jeopardy Bill Clinton's desperate bid to end the Middle East crisis.

As he flew to Egypt for a summit with Israel's premier Ehud Barak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, the Lebanese-based *Hezbollah* claimed to have kidnapped a colonel in the Israeli secret service Mossad.

The guerillas said the officer, Hanan Tennenbaum, was abducted in Switzerland raising the spectre of the Middle East conflict spreading to Europe.

Prime Minister Barak, who refused to confirm or deny Tennenbaum's Mossad connection, called his capture 'an extremely grave act that goes against all norms of international law'.

However, Israel is facing another, and potentially even more serious, threat from within its own borders.

Yesterday Sheikh Ahmed Yassin spiritual leader of the Palestinian Hamas group, which demands the extermination of the Jewish state warned that his suicide bombers, who have already killed scores of innocent **women** and children, are preparing to return to action.

And Israeli and Palestinian leaders themselves appeared to have little hope that the summit would achieve any breakthrough. Mr Barak blamed Arafat for the violence, while Palestinian officials questioned the Israeli leader's commitment to peace.

'What the hell kind of purpose could he (Arafat) have in having this kind of violence?' Barak told Time magazine.

'So I already know quite probably we don't have a partner for peace, unfortunately.' Danny Yatom, a Barak adviser, said the two weeks of 'war, smoke and victims' had made peace more remote and warned Mr Arafat to make no unilateral move to declare a Palestinian state.

'In so doing he would break every decision, agreement or understanding which we would reach.' he said. Israel would then feel free to act in its security and other interests.

Senior Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat said Mr Arafat would again demand an international inquiry into the violence, a condition that scuppered an Arafat-Barak meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright in Paris on October 4.

TERRORISTS' TWIN THREAT TO MID-EAST PEACE BID

Palestinian gunmen fired automatic rifles into the air outside Arafat's office as he declared: 'We are going to Sharm el-Sheik, but taking with us the condition of the Palestinian people. We are on the way to Jerusalem until a Palestinian child raises the Palestinian flag on the walls of Jerusalem.'

At his home in a crumbling Gaza City backstreet, Sheikh Yassin told me: 'I pray to God every hour to destroy every Israeli.' He said of the peace summit: 'It is a mistake. We will not recognise any ceasefire.

'Hamas will ask its activists in Jerusalem and throughout Palestine to resist this outrage by every practical and possible means.' He spoke, sitting hunched in the wheelchair he has been confined to since he broke his neck 40 years ago turning somersaults on a beach.

Yassin went on: 'Enmity is the word that incorporates everything I feel for my enemies in Israel hatred, killing, anger, rage. There can be no ceasefire because a ceasefire incorporates injustice.

'Is it peace to steal my home and my land? We will continue to take whatever action is necessary until we have driven the Israelis from our lands.' He said of the suicide bombers: 'These are not suicide operations. They are martyr operations.' In the past days up to 50 Hamas bombers have been released from Palestinian jails.

'These are the most dangerous men who were directly involved in the biggest terrorist attacks in recent years,' warned Major-General Giorra Eilland, the officer in charge of Israel's armed forces.

In Egypt today, President Clinton hopes to convince Barak and Arafat of the need for a peace.

The actions of *Hezbollah* and the fiery words of Sheikh Yassin are proof that true peace is as far away as ever.

Hostages on the way home Page 18

Load-Date: October 17, 2000



Chaos and jubilation in Lebanon: I watched them 'execute' my friend Sam Kiley watches as an Israeli tank blows up Abed Taboush's car, killing a veteran driver and 'fixer' known and loved by hundreds of journalists.

The Ottawa Citizen

May 24, 2000, Wednesday, EARLY

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Section: News; A9
Length: 468 words
Byline: Sam Kiley
Dateline: MENARA

Body

MENARA - A gunmetal blue Mercedes snaked its way below the escarpment marking the border between Israel and Lebanon yesterday. It stopped for minute or two, then disappeared in a ball of fire blasted by an Israeli tank lurking in trees 200 metres away. A few hours were to pass before I discovered my personal connection with the vehicle.

It was the second car I had seen the Israelis destroy in 10 minutes. Their pride hurt by the rout of their forces and those of their allies in the South Lebanon Army, and by the defiant flags of <u>Hezbollah</u> that flutter over the border hamlets they have fled, this was payback time.

I was to learn later that they were shooting at Jeremy Bowen, the BBC correspondent, and his Lebanese cameraman. Inside the car, Abed Taboush, a veteran driver and "fixer" known and loved by hundreds of journalists who had been taken under his wing for more than 25 years, was dead. I hope he was killed by the blast and escaped the inferno that followed.

I first met Mr. Taboush in January. It was the finest contact a novice could make in the Lebanese maelstrom. A guarded attitude gave way to enormous warmth.

He insisted that I meet his family of two adult boys and a girl of eight. In the hours between risky trips through South Lebanon's tribal maze, Abed would clutch a cold beer and render his listeners tearful with laughter at his irreverent descriptions of our colleagues.

I last sat beside him on Sunday when he drove me to Beirut airport. He told me then that he feared his luck would run out. "I have been so lucky all my life," he said.

His car was well-known to the Israelis. Two weeks before he was killed, he and I were in Mjdal Zun when Israeli gunners shelled us for 40 minutes. "They know me! They know me!" he said with a smile.

In 1996, he was the first into the Qana massacre, when Israeli gunners killed 130 people lining up for bread at a United Nations' bakery. In the same month he carried the 11 dead of one family out of the cellar where they had been killed by an Israeli "bunker-buster" bomb.

Chaos and jubilation in Lebanon: I watched them 'execute' my friend Sam Kiley watches as an Israeli tank blows up Abed Taboush's car, killing a veteran driver

Yesterday I watched what amounted to his execution. Mr. Bowen told of how he and Mr. Taboush had stopped to film us: A group of spectators with ringside seats on the front line.

"I got out of the car with the cameraman and waved my arms so that the Israelis could see that we were not armed. I was wearing a pink shirt unusual attire for a *Hezbollah* fighter," he said.

Then a massive explosion ripped Mr. Taboush's car apart and the Israelis used the tank's machine gun to try to kill the rest of the BBC crew. A Red Cross team that tried to retrieve Mr. Taboush's body also came under fire.

I had spoken to Mr. Taboush and Mr. Bowen yesterday morning. They were in good spirits.

"Be careful, stay safe," I said.

Graphic

P Black & White Photo: Enric Marti, The Associated Press / Lebanese <u>women</u> embrace as they celebrate their return to their village in Chihin, Lebanon, south of Beirut, yesterday.; Black & White Photo: Lefteris Pitarakis, The Associated Press / A Lebanese man runs for cover beside a line of vehicles entering Israel as an Israeli soldier crouches behind a barbed wire fence during shooting at the Israel-Lebanon border. The shooting started as Israel's local militia allies and their families fled in panic across the border in search of asylum.

Load-Date: May 24, 2000



Israel blockades Beirut

Telegraph Herald (Dubuque, IA)

April 14, 1996, Sunday

Copyright 1996 Telegraph Herald

Section: National/World, Pg. a 9

Length: 205 words

Byline: Associated Press

Dateline: BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP)

Body

Israeli gunboats imposed a naval blockade on Beirut Saturday, as planes and artillery pounded south Lebanon in the third day of an onslaught against Shiite Muslim militants.

Six civilians were killed and eight wounded when an Israeli helicopter fired at an ambulance on a road southeast of the southern port of Tyre, a United Nations officer said.

The officer said three of the dead were children and two were <u>women</u>. Lebanese security sources said the ambulance belonged to the Islamic Message Scouts, an affiliate of Shiite political groups.

The Israeli naval blockade was imposed amid mounting fears the offensive against the pro-Iranian <u>Hezbollah</u> group might Syria, into the fighting.

The Lebanese government lodged a formal protest with the U.N. Security Council over the Israeli "aggression" and called for an emergency meeting of the 22-nation Arab League.

Lebanese security sources said Israeli warships intercepted and ordered commercial vessels to stay 12 miles off Beirut in the Mediterranean. The Israeli navy also blockaded the southern ports of Sidon and Tyre.

Israeli missile boats cruised off Beirut, but did not fire .lt was the first time since the 1982 invasion that the Israeli navy has taken such action against the port.

Load-Date: December 9, 1996



NEWS IN BRIEF

The Philadelphia Inquirer

JANUARY 25, 1998 Sunday D EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly . com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A04

Length: 654 words

Body

IN THE NATION Space shuttle Endeavour docked with Mir yesterday, bringing a fresh U.S. astronaut, Andy Thomas, to relieve a homesick David Wolf, who has spent four months aboard the Russian space station. The shuttle and station will remain linked for five days so the 10 occupants can move more than 3 tons of supplies. Thomas will remain 4 1/2 months.

Weather-weary Maine residents yesterday were hammered by the second major ice storm in three weeks, cutting electricity to thousands who had only just gotten power back in their homes. Central Maine Power said 75,000 households - nearly 172,000 people - were without power because of the storm that began dumping freezing rain, snow and sleet on the state Friday afternoon. Up to 10 inches of snow fell in some areas.

The first of thousands of lawsuits over the Norplant contraceptive device ended in a mistrial after one plaintiffs' attorney accused another of asking his client to lie. About 50,000 <u>women</u> have filed lawsuits against Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories of Pennsylvania, contending the makers misled them about the severity of the implants' side effects. The trial involving five <u>women</u> was in its eighth day Friday in Edinburg, Texas, when Judge Mario Ramirez Jr. declared the mistrial.

About 5,000 people returned to their homes in Jennings, La., yesterday after a dangerous natural-gas well was brought under control. Louisiana state trooper Chris Guillory said Tom Brown Drilling Inc. encountered a pocket of high-pressure natural gas on Friday and feared it would explode.

Applause broke out in a Ukiah, Calif., courtroom Friday when a former Hells Angel was sentenced to life in prison for killing four family members 11 years ago. Gerald Lester was sentenced to 15 years to life for killing fellow biker Billy Grondalski and life without parole for the slaying of Grondalski's wife, Patty; their daughter, Dallas, 5; and Patricia's son, Nolan Jerami Vandagriff, 17. His first two trials ended in hung juries. Authorities said Grondalski, also a former Hells Angel, ran out on a drug debt and stole \$900 worth of motorcycle club decals.

IN THE WORLD India's once-dominant Congress Party apologized yesterday for the destruction of an ancient mosque in 1992, hoping to woo Muslim voters in parliamentary elections coming up in three weeks. The party also announced that P.V. Narasimha Rao, who was prime minister when the Ayodyha mosque was torn down by Hindu nationalists, would not be on the party ticket. The demolition led to nationwide riots that left 2,000 people dead.

NEWS IN BRIEF

In southern Lebanon, the pro-Iranian group <u>Hezbollah</u> said yesterday that one of its guerrillas was killed in clashes with Israeli soldiers on Thursday. <u>Hezbollah</u> is fighting to oust Israeli troops and their local militia allies from a 9-mile-wide occupation zone just north of Israel.

In Rwanda, 12 people were killed, including eight civilians, when Hutu rebels armed with guns and machetes attacked a commune yesterday, the army said. Two soldiers and two rebels were killed in the attack at Kinigi, six miles north of Ruhengeri. Officials said about 70 rebels attacked, while a larger rebel force attempted to prevent military reinforcements arriving from Ruhengeri.

About 2,000 protesters marched in London yesterday to mark the 26th anniversary of the "Bloody Sunday" killings in Northern Ireland. The protesters were hoping the British government might bow to pressure and reopen the inquiry into the 1972 tragedy, in which 13 people were killed when British troops opened fire after a civil rights march in Londonderry.

Mexican officials freed about 300 prisoners in Chiapas state yesterday, in a move to make peace with Zapatista rebels in the troubled southern region. State officials said they planned to release at least 1,000 prisoners, mostly petty criminals who are eligible for parole. The Notimex state news agency said the released prisoners were presumed Zapatista supporters.

Load-Date: October 24, 2002



Voting brisk for new Iranian leader World: Hardliners' favourite faces tough rival

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada) May 24, 1997 Saturday Final Edition

Copyright 1997 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: OBSERVER; Pg. B7; News

Length: 594 words

Byline: Christopher Lockwood

Dateline: ISFAHAN

Body

The people of Iran voted yesterday for a new president, a successor to the cautious reformist Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is barred by the constitution from running for a third term.

Polling was brisk, with a turnout of better than 80 per cent expected for the four candidates, all of them carefully selected by the government in advance.

Voting was extended for two hours until 10 p.m. because of the large turnout, state television reported. Daily Telgraph

Along the Meidan, Isfahan's magnificent main square, voters lined up to cast their ballots as they spilled out of midday prayers at the Great Mosque.

After the revolution, the mosque's ornately decorated blue-tiled walls, which date from the early 17th century, were inlaid with mosaic portraits of the Ayatollah Khomeini, after whom it was renamed, and it is now the political centre of the city.

Like Rafsanjani, both of the two front-runners are Islamic clerics with a long record of service under the fundamentalist Islamic regime. But the favoured candidate of the hardline clerics, Ali Akbar Nateq-Nouri, the parliamentary speaker, faces an unexpectedly stiff challenge from his rival, Mohammed Khatami, the former culture minister.

Until campaigning started at the beginning of the month, it was assumed that Nateq-Nouri would win by a landslide, possibly without the need for a runoff to be held after a week if no candidate wins 50 per cent of the vote.

He had the backing of most of Iran's senior religious figures, which counts for a great deal in a system in which the religious leader, Ayatollah Khamenei, enjoys far greater constitutional power than the president.

But Khatami has made an impressive showing, especially in the cities. Though there is no such thing as a liberal in mainstream Iranian politics, Khatami is at least not a hardliner.

He is remembered as being a minister who was pushed out of office five years ago for not censoring enough books.

Voting brisk for new Iranian leader World: Hardliners' favourite faces tough rival

If anyone was voting for Nateq-Nouri, they were not admitting it. Khatami seemed to be the near-universal choice. If posters were anything to go by, too, his were easily outnumbering the speaker's, which were often defaced.

Outside the Meidan polling station, Reza and Mohammed, engineering students from the local university, said they thought Khatami had the overwhelming support of the young.

Reza said: "We are 12 in our dormitory, and, for Khatami, we are 12. For Nateq-Nouri, there is no one. Nateq-Nouri is the candidate for the people with beards, the *Hezbollah*, who think religion is all that matters. For me, freedom is more important, but we have none here in Iran."

Mohammed added: "When I qualify, if I can I want to leave this country. There is no future for us here because we have nothing but mullahs and *Hezbollah*."

But Mohammed wondered if Khatami has even a chance of changing anything, should he win. "They will not allow it. If he wins, they will kill him within six months," he said. Iranians routinely speak of "they" when they mean the government whose impositions they have come to detest.

My taxi driver said he was not bothering to vote. "I voted in the last election, and the one before that, and what good did it do? We had that man they call a reformer, Rafsanjani, and everything stayed the same."

Among young people, Khatami's support seems particularly high. His rival has alienated <u>women</u> voters by declaring that he favours the all-enveloping chador, rather than the less-restrictive headscarf-and-coat combination, as the appropriate Islamic dress for <u>women</u>.

Nateq-Nouri is seen as a puppet of Ayatollah Khamenei.

Graphic

Photo: AP; Iranian women wait to vote under the watchful eye of former leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomenei.

Load-Date: October 14, 2002



<u>WORLD IN BRIEF;</u> Backers demand release of pregnant IRA suspect

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

March 9, 1997, Sunday,

ALL EDITIONS

Copyright 1997 The Atlanta Constitution

Section: FOREIGN NEWS; Pg. 12A

Length: 598 words

Byline: From news services

Series: This version appeared only in the Metro edition of The Atlanta Journal- Constitution.

Body

Protesters chanted and sang outside a London prison Saturday to demand the release of a pregnant Northern Ireland woman who is wanted in Germany in connection with an IRA attack on a British army barracks. Roisin McAliskey, 25 and almost eight months pregnant, has been in jail since November awaiting extradition proceedings.

German authorities believe she is linked to a mortar bomb attack on the barracks in Osnabruck on June 28. The Irish Republican Army fired three mortars, damaging buildings, but injuring no one. McAliskey is the daughter of Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, a Roman Catholic activist in the 1960s who was once a member of Parliament.

Prison officials have downgraded her security classification from high risk to standard risk, meaning she no longer has to endure strip searches before and after prison visits, although she still will be strip- searched on occasion. McAliskey's mother said that concession is not enough.

ASIA Debt agreement

Negotiators from the United States and Vietnam have reached a draft agreement on the repayment of debts incurred by Hanoi's defeated enemy, South Vietnam. "A bilateral agreement was initialed and is subject to the review of both governments before signature," said a Vietnamese Finance Ministry news release Saturday. Resolving the debt issue will move the two countries closer to concluding a trade agreement, one of the final steps to resuming fully normal relations. The United States is asking Vietnam to take responsibility for up to \$ 150 million in debts from the former government of the U.S.-backed South Vietnam.

Border clash

Indian and Pakistani soldiers exchanged fire along a disputed border, critically wounding a bystander, a military spokesman said. The Pakistani military spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity, said a woman who lives in the area was hit a stray bullet in the clash along the Indian-Pakistani border in the Kashmir region of the Himalayas. India and Pakistan are planning to resume talks next month over the status of Kashmir, the flash point of two previous wars between India and Pakistan. The talks broke down three years ago.

MIDDLE EAST Rebels bombed

Israeli warplanes and artillery pounded suspected guerrilla positions in southern Lebanon, security officials said. Two Israeli warplanes fired four air-to-surface missiles at guerrilla positions in Iqlim al-Tuffah, a stronghold of the Iranian-backed <u>Hezbollah</u> group, the officials said, speaking on customary condition of anonymity. Israeli troops also fired 155 mm howitzer shells at suspected <u>Hezbollah</u> positions in the Iqlim al-Tuffah region, just across from an Israeli-occupied border enclave.

EUROPE Pope, president meet

Pope John Paul II and Irish President Mary Robinson, who recently signed legislation legalizing divorce in her country, discussed Ireland's "spiritual values," the Vatican said. John Paul is an ardent defender of the Roman Catholic Church's ban on divorce. Spokesman Joaquin Navarro- Valls, describing the private audience, said "special reference" was made to "the defense and promotion of the spiritual values of the country." The pope's talk with Robinson, one of the world's few *female* national leaders, came on International *Women*'s Day.

Spying on Bonn?

A CIA employee posted as a U.S. diplomat in Germany left the country after he was accused of spying - a first in postwar U.S.-German relations - a news magazine said. The diplomat tried to recruit a senior official in the German Economics Ministry and obtain information about high- technology projects, according to Der Spiegel, a respected newsweekly.

Graphic

Photo: An army medic checks a woman's blood pressure in Beijing during

China's International <u>Women's Day celebration Saturday.</u> / GREG BAKER / Associated Press

Load-Date: March 10, 1997



No man's land no more: I watched them 'execute' my friend Sam Kiley watches as an Israeli tank blows up Abed Taboush's car, killing a veteran driver and 'fixer' known and loved by hundreds of journalists.

The Ottawa Citizen

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P Black & White Photo: Lefteris Pitarakis, The Associated Press / A Lebanese man runs for cover beside a line of vehicles entering Israel as an Israeli soldier crouches behind a barbed wire fence during shooting at the Israel-Lebanon border. The shooting started as Israel's local militia allies and their families fled in panic across the border in search of asylum.; Black & White Photo: Enric Marti, The Associated Press / Lebanese <u>women</u> embrace as they celebrate their return to their village in Chihin, Lebanon, south of Beirut, yesterday.

Load-Date: May 24, 2000



Funerals fuel Iran rage against Taliban

Guardian Weekly September 27, 1998

Copyright 1998 Guardian Publication, Ltd.

Section: INTERNATIONAL NEWS; Pg. 3

Length: 523 words

Byline: Suzanne Goldenberg and agencies

Body

TENS OF thousands of people accompanied the coffins of Iranian diplomats slain by Afghanistan's Taliban through Tehran last week in a public display of mourning that stoked anger towards the Afghan regime just days before military exercises on the countries' joint border.

But while Tehran gave official sanction to the venting of rage against the Taliban, the fundamen talist militia and its closest ally -- Pakistan -- struggled to effect a reconciliation.

In Kabul the Taliban's supreme leader, Mullah Mohammed Omar, appealed to the United Nations to help resolve the crisis. "The problems between Afghanistan and Iran will not be solved under military pressure," he said.

In Tehran few appeared willing to listen. Crowds chanting "Death to the Taliban" poured out of mosques after Friday prayers to follow the bodies to their resting place near the tomb of Ayatollah Khomeini, the leader of Iran's revolution.

At Tehran university, Zabihullah Bakhshi, a member of the militant Ansar'e <u>Hizbullah</u> group, placed his hand on a coffin and shouted: "We will get your revenge. We will not let your blood go to waste."

A statement read at the end of the funerals called on Tehran to provide Afghans living in Iran with weapons to "fight the backward Taliban militia in Afghanistan".

On Monday major powers meeting at the UN in New York called on the Taliban to accept an international investigation into reported mass killings and open talks on sharing power with its rivals.

A joint statement by the United States, Russia, China, Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan also demanded that the fundamentalist Sunni Muslim militia obey international humanitarian law and respect human rights and **women**'s rights.

The eight countries endorsed a planned visit to the region by the UN special envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, to try to revive talks between the Taliban and other ethnic and religious minorities. They condemned the killings of Iranian diplomats and UN personnel in. Afghanistan and demanded that the Taliban bring those guilty to justice.

The Taliban were not represented at the UN talks because the international community does not recognise it as the legal government. Pakistan said recognition would make the problem easier, but no other state advocated such a move.

Funerals fuel Iran rage against Taliban

The Iranian president, Mohammad Khatami, who addressed the General Assembly, appealed to the UN to exert international pressure on the Taliban to halt what he called genocide. Iran has massed 200,000 troops and 70,000 Revolutionary Guards on its Afghan border.

Mr Khatami said that Afghanistan had been turned into "a haven for violence, terrorism and the production and trafficking of narcotics." But he added that there was no military solution to the problem.

* Anti-Taliban forces killed nine people on Monday when they fired two rockets into Kabul as dazed residents dug at rubble with bare hands for survivors of an attack a day earlier in which scores of people died.

Taliban officials said it was too early to say how many were wounded in Monday's attack on the northern Kharikhana district, but put the toll from last Sunday at 65 dead and 200 injured.

Graphic

Photo, The coffin of an Iranian journalist killed in Afghanistan is carried in Tehran, PHOTOGRAPH: MOHAMMAD SAYYAD

Load-Date: October 12, 1998



Promising peace talks are buried in blood

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)

April 20, 1996 Saturday Final Edition

Copyright 1996 Metroland Media Group Ltd **Section:** INSIGHT; Pg. A13; Opinion

Length: 589 words

Byline: Christopher Young

Dateline: MIDEAST

Body

The pattern is all too bitterly familiar. Terror bombs on one side, retaliation on the other; bombing raids across the border; <u>women</u> and children in flight or dead on the roads; international concern but little consensus; and eventually, after weeks or months of bloodshed, a truce born of hatred.

Then, if the past is any guide, new forms of terror, more retaliation, and no peace in the Middle East

That is the way it happened in 1982 when Israel last invaded Lebanon. I spent much of that summer and fall in the Middle East, enjoying comfortable and interesting times in Israel, making the best of human folly in the ruins of Beirut, Tyre, Sidon and elsewhere, visiting shattered buildings, driving on torn-up roads. SOUTHAM NEWSPAPERS

In September, Israeli tanks encircled the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut, allowing Lebanese "Christian" Phalangists to slaughter the refugee families and bulldoze down their houses.

Israel officially regretted that episode as well. That fall Israeli troops withdrew from Beirut and most of southern Lebanon, keeping a strip of territory as a security zone.

It was a long road back from the war of 1982 through countless acts of Arab terrorism and the launching of the Intefadeh -- the uprising of Palestinian youth on the West Bank of the Jordan -- which Israel was trying to annex gradually through settlement. Stalemate made possible the great feat of diplomacy that brought some peace in 1993, when Yitzhak Rabin shook hands with Yasser Arafat and both agreed to pursue a permanent solution.

That hope was built on the idea of Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank, in the Gaza strip, in Jericho. Slowly, the plan progressed, but only in the face of continuing terror of the most cruel kind, usually involving the death by bomb or gunfire of anyone who got in the way of fanaticism.

Israeli school buses were blown up. Muslim worshippers were gunned down in their mosque. Israeli prime minister Rabin was assassinated by one of his own people. Hamas, the curious Palestinian organization that is part social service agency and part terror gang, emerged as a grave threat to the hopes of permanent peace.

More recently, <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas resumed activity in southern Lebanon, where Israeli soldiers still occupied their "security zone." One could argue about which side was more at fault in this dispute: Israelis were camped on Lebanese territory, and they thought the Lebanese were incapable of defending it. Syria is the real master of

Promising peace talks are buried in blood

Lebanon, and Syria has declined to get involved in the peace process until Israel gives up the Golan Heights, which it captured in the Six-Day War of 1967 and has kept ever since.

Syria is believed to be behind <u>Hezbollah</u> action, and Iran is said to be financing it, but whatever the relationships of the anti-Israel forces, the hugely disproportionate response of the Israeli government will undermine the peace process still further. Friends of Israel will have trouble justifying the random killing of so many.

Hope of a return to a serious peace process lies buried in the rubble of southern Lebanon. Until that hope can be dug out again, the people of the Middle East, including the Israelis, must return to instability, insecurity and the daily fear of death by violence.

Israel's counter-attack will do what such methods have done before -- create from survivors another generation of Arabs raised in hatred, brought up to believe that their function in adult life is to attack and kill the neighbor that has done them so much damage.

Load-Date: September 21, 2002



<u>WORLD IN BRIEF;</u> Backers demand release of pregnant IRA suspect

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

March 9, 1997, Sunday,

ALL EDITIONS

Copyright 1997 The Atlanta Constitution

Section: FOREIGN NEWS; Pg. 12A

Length: 583 words

Byline: From news services

Series: This version appeared only in the Home and Sports Final editions of The Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

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Deal on defector

A high-ranking North Korean defector who has been in South Korea's consulate in Beijing since last month will soon be allowed to go to South Korea via a third country, a newspaper reported. The Nihon Keizai quoted unidentified diplomatic sources as saying South Korea and China have reached an agreement allowing Hwang Jang-yop to leave China on condition he initially go to a country other than the United States. North Korea appears to have accepted the deal, the Japanese newspaper said.

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Graphic

Photo: An army medic checks a woman's blood pressure in Beijing during

China's International <u>Women</u>'s Day celebration Saturday. / GREG BAKER / Associated Press

Load-Date: March 10, 1997



BRIEFLY

The Ottawa Citizen

April 15, 1994, Friday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; BRIEFLY; Pg. A6

Length: 667 words

Byline: CITIZEN NEWS SERVICES

Body

A roadside bomb killed eight people in southern Lebanon Thursday. The Israeli-allied South Lebanon Army retaliated by shelling Sidon, killing four and sending tens of thousands of residents scurrying for cover. The shelling in the southern port of Sidon, Lebanon's third-largest city, was the worst in almost three years. The militia blamed the attack on *Hezbollah*, Iran's main ally in Lebanon. *Hezbollah* made no immediate claim of responsibility.

Hamas issues warning of more violence

JERUSALEM -- A day after claiming responsibility for a bombing that killed five people, a Palestinian group warned Thursday it is planning three more attacks and told Arabs to avoid "crowded Israeli areas. A leaflet was circulated by the Muslim fundamentalist group Hamas, the leading opponent to the PLO-Israeli peace talks. It also scorned PLO chairman Yasser Arafat for condemning Wednesday's bombing and a similar one April 6.

Phoney letters tell Jews to get out of Germany

NUREMBERG, Germany -- Jews and non-Jewish foreigners in Nuremberg have received faked "expulsion orders printed on official-looking stationery, authorities said Thursday. The letters informed recipients: "In view of the precarious financial situation of our nation, we cannot and do not intend to bear your cost-intensive presence any longer. The letter concluded with a thinly veiled reference to the Holocaust, saying that "incorrigible persons who refused to leave Germany would face a "solution for which "they themselves would be to blame, police said.

Russia drops plan for NATO partnership

MOSCOW -- Protesting NATO air raids on Bosnian Serbs, Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said Thursday he has dropped plans for Russia to join the alliance's Partnership for Peace program next week. In a strong departure from his earlier positions, Kozyrev said there is no appropriate concept yet for Russia's role in the program.

Serial killings suspect charged in wife's death

GLOUCESTER, England -- A house builder charged with killing nine <u>women</u> from 1973 to 1987 has been charged with the murder of his first wife. Frederick West, 52, has already been charged with killing his 16-year-old daughter. The remains of eight other <u>women</u> were exhumed from West's house and garden. Police said the latest charge was in connection with bones found over the weekend in a field south of Gloucester. West's first wife, Catherine Costello, has not been seen by relatives since the 1970s when it was thought she had moved to Scotland.

North Korea mutes Kim's birthday party

BRIEFLY

SEOUL -- Kim II Sung of North Korea, the world's longest-ruling communist dictator, turns 82 today as his country suffers under a cloud of economic hardship and deepening international isolation. Kim's birthday, the closest thing to Christmas on atheist North Korea's calendar, is likely to be the most subdued in memory, according to experts in South Korea.

Poll boosts prospects for Kohl's re-election

BONN -- Helmut Kohl's prospects of winning a fourth term as the German chancellor in October have substantially improved. An opinion poll Thursday showed a dramatic increase in east German confidence and a decline in pessimism in the west. The poll showed that 61 per cent of east Germans view themselves as people who have gained from unification, while only a quarter consider themselves losers. Two-thirds reported things were visibly improving in their immediate surroundings and only a fifth remained depressed at the lack of economic and social progress.

Salad days are over for prison smokers

McPHERSON, Kansas -- The smoking ban at the McPherson County Jail will apply to spinach as well. Sheriff Larry Powell banished spinach from the menu after learning prisoners were saving spinach from their meals, drying it, wrapping it in squares of toilet paper and lighting up. Prisoners also pulled weeds from cracks in the exercise yard pavement and dried them to smoke. The yard is now kept weedless.

Citizen news services

Load-Date: April 16, 1994



Israel vows vengeance after bomb kills seven

The Advertiser
October 21, 1988 Friday

Copyright 1988 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 213 words

Body

JERUSALEM, Thursday - A powerful car-bomb killed seven Israeli soldiers and wounded nine others yesterday in South Lebanon, only 18 metres from the "friendship fence" on the Israel border.

A coalition of Shi-ite Moslem and Palestinian factions led by the pro-Iranian <u>Hezbollah</u> claimed responsibility for the blast, the bloodiest attack on the Israeli Army since another car bomb in South Lebanon killed 12 in 1985. aap

Israel immediately vowed vengeance. "Whoever did it will pay the price until the end," said Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Deputy Premier Shimon Peres said: "The hand of Israel will reach the murderers." The explosion had virtually incinerated a passing convoy of four Army jeeps and a van carrying the colonel who commanded that sector of the border, adjoining the Israeli city of Metullah, one Army source said.

An Army major was among the dead, and the colonel was wounded. Military officers said eight other soldiers had been wounded, three seriously.

Two Lebanese women also were wounded when the bomb blew a hole six metres wide in a parking lot.

The vehicle was only 290 metres from the gate used daily by hundreds of Israeli Army vehicles and Lebanese civilians who work in Israel and return each night to their homes in the Israeli-ruled "security zone".

Load-Date: September 20, 2003



Mandela moving to white area

St. Petersburg Times (Florida)
May 8, 1992, Friday, City Edition

Times Publishing Company

Section: NATIONAL; WORLD DIGEST; Pg. 11A; DIGEST

Length: 666 words

Dateline: JOHANNESBURG, South Africa; KABUL, Afghanistan; LIMA, Peru; JERUSALEM; WASHINGTON;

BANGKOK, Thailand; SYDNEY, Nova Scotia; BEIRUT, Lebanon

Body

Nelson Mandela will leave his home in the black township of Soweto soon to live in one of Johannesburg's white suburbs, a spokesman said Thursday. The president of the anti-apartheid African National Congress is leaving the volatile township of 3-million blacks for security reasons and because of his separation from his wife, Winnie, announced last month, said spokesman Saki Macozoma. The spokesman said Winnie Mandela would continue to live at the couple's large house in Soweto's Orlando West district. Macozoma said political opponents constantly have threatened the life of Mandela, 73.

Alcohol banned in Afghanistan

KABUL, Afghanistan Afghanistan's new rulers banned alcohol Thursday and asked all <u>women</u> to wear concealing head scarves. Afghan television said the Leadership Council grouping the leaders of the new government decided that buying, selling or consuming alcohol or narcotics would be punishable under Islamic law usually flogging. The strongly Islamic new government has made no secret of its intention to introduce Islamic law. Prison fighting kills 11 in Peru

LIMA, Peru Leftist guerrilla inmates armed with guns, explosives and acid battled troops Thursday at a high-security prison on the Peruvian capital's outskirts. Police said 11 people were killed in two days of fighting. The prison violence was the worst since June 1986, when police killed 250 rebel prisoners at three Lima prisons.

Israeli Arab feted amid protest

JERUSALEM Israeli Arab writer Emile Habibi, a Christian from the northern town of Nazareth, received Israel's top literary award Thursday in a ceremony disrupted by protests from a former far-right Cabinet minister. Habibi, 70, stood motionless on stage as former Science Minister Yuval Neeman rushed toward the podium, shouting and waving the Israel Prize he received several years ago. Some Arabs have accused Habibi of disloyalty, and rightwing Israelis criticized their government for honoring a man once embraced by PLO chief Yasser Arafat.

Elsewhere . . .

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa At least 38 people were reported killed in the impoverished southern African nation of Malawi after rioting and looting. A senior western diplomat said he understood police figures showed 38 dead by Thursday morning at the start of a third day of unrest in Blantyre, the commercial center, and Lilongwe, the capital. The unrest appeared to have begun with strikes and demonstrations for more pay by textile and municipal workers in Blantyre.

Mandela moving to white area

WASHINGTON The State Department on Thursday repeated its suspicion that the pro-Iranian, Lebanon-based group <u>Hezbollah</u> carried out the March 17 bombing of the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, which killed 29 people and wounded 252. Spokeswoman Margaret D. Tutwiler said "information gathered to date supports this claim" by <u>Hezbollah</u> itself. She did not provide any evidence but referred to the group's release of a videotape of the embassy taken before the bombing.

BANGKOK, Thailand Thailand's most serious political unrest in more than 15 years deepened Thursday as more than 100,000 people defied military orders to end protests calling for the resignation of the new prime minister, former army commander Gen. Suchinda Kraprayoon. The opposition leader at the center of the protests, Chamlong Srimuang, collapsed on the fourth day of a hunger strike outside Parliament but revived after being taken by ambulance from the midst of the huge crowd, witnesses said.

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia Two people were shot to death at a McDonald's restaurant shortly after midnight Thursday and two others were critically injured, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police said. All four were McDonald's workers, and police suspect they were victims of a robbery. Police said they have "no concrete suspects."

BEIRUT, Lebanon Lebanese trade unions, which engineered the riots that toppled the country's Syrian-backed government, said Thursday they would suspend a general strike today but set a 10-day deadline for a new administration.

Load-Date: November 3, 1992



ISRAEL RETALIATES AFTER ROCKET ATTACK BY LEBANON

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

May 5, 2000, Friday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

Copyright 2000 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS, Pg. A13

Length: 237 words

Byline: The Associated Press

Dateline: KIRYAT SHEMONA, ISRAEL

Body

Lebanese Shiite Muslim guerrillas unleashed their fiercest rocket attack in almost a year Thursday on northern Israel, killing an Israeli soldier, slightly wounding 26 other people and raising fears of more attacks once Israel withdraws from southern Lebanon this summer.

Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak quickly warned of possible retaliation, and Israeli planes launched airstrikes early today against two Lebanese power stations and a guerrilla stronghold, witnesses said.

At least five missiles exploded near northern Beirut's Bsaleem power station, knocking out energy to large parts of the city. Israel also struck at a plant near Tripoli, and witnesses said power was cut there as well.

A guerrilla stronghold in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley was also targeted, and witnesses reported that a warehouse near the town of Brital was in flames.

Israeli officials acknowledged the attacks, but there was no word on casualties.

During a visit to the Israeli border city of Kiryat Shemona, Barak said Israel could not tolerate rocket attacks on its cities and would respond.

The Shiite Muslim guerrilla group <u>Hezbollah</u> took responsibility for the attack. It said it was responding to "continuing aggression on villages" in southern Lebanon by Israel and its allies. Two Lebanese <u>women</u> were killed in shelling earlier Thursday in southern Lebanon, which Israel said was carried out by its allied militia, the South Lebanese Army.

Load-Date: May 5, 2000



VICTIMS ALL AROUND

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)
October 30, 2000, Monday,
SOONER EDITION

Copyright 2000 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: EDITORIAL,; LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Length: 227 words

Byline: RALPH SEGMAN; WILKINSBURG

Body

Virtually all the photographs of the Israeli-Palestian clashes that I have seen in the Post-Gazette have portrayed the Palestinians as victims: wounded children in their teens, Arab <u>women</u> reduced to throwing rocks, Israeli soldiers pointing guns. Can't you get some photos that show the Israelis as victims, too?

The Jews have been victimized for several thousand years, most recently during the British mandate when the Arabs were allowed to arm themselves while the Jews were banned from having weapons. In 1948, the Jews agreed to a proposed United Nations partition of Palestine while the Arabs refused and went to war. Two Arabinstigated wars since then only brought the Israelis more grief and compelled them to further strengthen their defenses. Rocket attacks by the Lebanon-based <u>Hezbollah</u> on civilian areas in the north of Israel prompted the army to occupy a narrow strip of Lebanon as a defensive zone. And so on. The drumbeat of the radicals in the Arab world goes on: Kill the Jews.

Who are the victims? The Palestinians, yes. They deserve a homeland. The Israelis, yes. They have endured continuous victimization. They, too, deserve a homeland. A tiny homeland in a vast area surrounded by Arabs. They have agreed to compromise. Yassar Arafat has not.

Please, use photos that show both sides as victims in a horrendous situation.

RALPH SEGMAN

Wilkinsburg

Load-Date: October 30, 2000



Guerrillas gain power; Hezbollah picks up seats in legislature

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)
September 7, 2000 Thursday Final Edition

Copyright 2000 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: FRONT; Pg. A07; News

Length: 179 words **Dateline:** BEIRUT

Body

BEIRUT -- After years of battling Israeli troops in south Lebanon, the <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrilla movement looks set to play a significant role in Lebanese politics after voters rewarded the "party of God" with gains in parliament elections this week.

<u>Hezbollah</u>, treated as heroes by many Lebanese after Israel's May 24 withdrawal from the south, has said little since about its political agenda, but is talking about focusing on the social services they're already providing to their Shiite Muslim constituency.

Associated Press

In voting Sunday in south Lebanon, the Bekaa Valley and Beirut, <u>Hezbollah</u> increased its delegates in the 128-member legislature to nine from seven -- with three <u>Hezbollah</u>-backed candidates also winning seats.

<u>Hezbollah</u>'s deputy secretary general Naim Kassem insisted Tuesday that with its political gains the party was not forsaking its role as "protector" of Lebanon's sovereignty.

Since the Israeli withdrawal, <u>Hezbollah</u> has provided services, such as water and health care, that the Lebanese government was slow to supply in the former occupied enclave.

Graphic

Photo: ASSOCIATED PRESS; As Lebanese troops patrol the streets, two Shiite Muslim <u>women</u> use a cellphone to discuss the results of parliamentary elections in the southern port city of Tyre.

Load-Date: October 10, 2002



Lebanese victims of 'psychological' blitz

THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN December 12, 1998, Saturday

Copyright 1998 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Section: WORLD; Pg. 14

Length: 228 words

Body

BEIRUT: Lebanon has appealed for international help to stop a campaign of "terror" by Israel, whose warplanes have triggered panic in Beirut over two days with a series of low-level supersonic flights.

"This is premeditated terrorism against children, <u>women</u> and elderly and a deliberate attempt to obstruct the daily life of innocent civilian residents," Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Hoss said in a letter to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

AFP

"We ask you to exert all possible efforts to put an end to such Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereignty." Mr Hoss, who took office last week, also called in ambassadors from the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Israeli jets flew low over Beirut for the sixth time in 24 hours late Thursday, rattling the capital with thunderous supersonic booms that provoked panic, shattered windows and set off car alarms.

The latest Israeli operations follow harsh defeats in south Lebanon recently, with the killing of seven soldiers in attacks by *Hezbollah* guerillas in the past three weeks.

The new Lebanese leadership has said Beirut will continue to reject compromises on an Israeli pullout from the south Lebanon border zone it occupies to prevent cross-border attack.

State television described the series of supersonic flights over the capital as "psychological war . . . and a message from the enemy Israel".

Load-Date: March 1, 2002



WORLD

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

March 1, 1998, Sunday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

Copyright 1998 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS, Pg. A14, WORLD BRIEFS COLUMN

Length: 1112 words

Byline: From News Services

Body

PAKISTAN

Former leader Benazir Bhutto is charged with corruption

More than one year after her government was thrown out in disgrace, Benazir Bhutto has been charged with three counts of corruption, court officials said Saturday. The charges allege that Bhutto and her family illegally accumulated millions of dollars in cash and assets in Switzerland, Britain and France, said Hakim Khan, an official with the commission investigating the charges. Hearings for the charges against Bhutto, her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, and her mother, Nusrat Bhutto, will begin on Monday in Lahore, the Punjab capital. The former prime minister was sacked in November 1996 on charges of runaway corruption, economic mismanagement and abuse of power. She has denied all the charges.

JORDAN

Authorities lift curfew in city after pro-Iraq riots

Jordan lifted a weeklong curfew on the southern city of Maan on Saturday but retained a heavy security presence there after having restored order in the wake of pro-Iraqi riots, residents and officials said. The curfew was lifted a week after Jordan sent the elite Prince Zaed Army Brigade to curb violence in Maan, a tribal stronghold of 40,000 people about 150 miles south of Amman. King Hussein ordered the army to take control of Maan on Feb. 21 after widespread rioting sparked by the shooting death of a young man during a pro-Iraqi march the day before. Feelings boiled over in Maan after the United States threatened airstrikes to force Iraq to comply with U.N. resolutions pertaining to weapons of mass destruction.

CHINA

Dissidents say underground opposition party is in place

Risking arrest, Chinese democracy campaigners have set up an underground party to foment revolution against communist rule, dissidents in Hong Kong and the United States said. The China Democratic Justice Party has more than 100 members - including workers, farmers and scholars - and at least five to 10 branches in provinces and

WORLD

cities across China, dissident Fu Shenqi, a spokesman for the group, said Friday in New York. The party's existence could not be confirmed independently. Fu said its work was secret and its members were unknown to Chinese security forces or foreign China watchers. If the organization exists, it would be the first political party organized by overseas and domestic dissidents, and it would be a bold step in challenging the Communist Party.

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. lifts 35-year-old arms embargo targeting company

The United States is lifting a 35-year-old arms embargo imposed against South Africa at the beginning of the apartheid era. In a joint statement issued with South Africa's deputy president, Thabo Mbeki, Vice President Al Gore said the state-run South African weapons company, Armscor, which controls the nation's arms trade, would no longer be barred from acquiring American-made weapons and weapons technology. The announcement, made Friday, marks the end of Armscor's status as an international pariah. In the days of apartheid, it helped the white government arm the police who patrolled and terrorized black townships. The company also trafficked in arms in defiance of international law, smuggling American-made components into Iraq.

BRITAIN

Plasma products will be phased out to avoid disease

The government has ordered an end to the use of British blood in 33 products because of a hypothetical risk that they could transmit the human version of mad cow disease. The affected products - used to treat burns, tetanus and a wide range of other medical problems - are made from plasma, the fluid in which blood cells are suspended. The move follows the discovery last year that some blood donors had later been diagnosed as having a new variant of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, an incurable and fatal disease which attacks the brain. The government's scientific advisers have said that the new form of the illness probably originated from bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or mad cow disease. Health Secretary Frank Dobson said the withdrawal of British blood products was precautionary, and that officials had no evidence that the new variant could be transmitted by blood or blood products.

MEXICO

Officials deny they have plan to expel 40 foreign priests

Mexican officials denied press reports Saturday that the government was investigating 40 foreign Roman Catholic priests in violence-plagued Chiapas state and may deport them. "There is no warning or threat against foreign religious personnel" in Chiapas, said Guillermo Jimenez Morales of the Interior Ministry. "We don't know of any investigations against foreigners at this time." On Thursday, the Rev. Michel Chanteau, a French parish priest in Chiapas for over 30 years, was deported after he was accused by immigration officials of being involved in political activities. Mexico's constitution prohibits foreigners from interfering in domestic politics. Meanwhile, Gov. Roberto Albores Guillen of Chiapas announced that he had devised a plan to bring peace to the region, saying he will begin talks with leftist rebels and disarm paramilitary death squads.

NETHERLANDS

Officials ban cloning method that produced two calves

The Dutch government is outlawing a technique that produced two cloned calves, announcing the ban just as scientists were showing off the newborn animals. The identical <u>female</u> calves, Holly and Belle, lay languidly in their sheds as photographers jostled for their first glimpse Friday, the day the Agriculture Ministry introduced the ban.

WORLD

The newborns were produced in a joint experiment by Pharming, the country's leading biotechnology company, and researchers from the University of Luik in Belgium. Pharming said its calf-cloning was different from that done elsewhere because the embryos were frozen before and after the cloning to allow more time for study. But before Pharming could fully savor its success, the Dutch Agriculture Ministry decided to ban the nuclear transfer technique. "The method has not been proved necessary. There is no scientific purpose," said a ministry spokesman.

ISRAEL

Israeli soldiers display Hezbollah bodies

The Israeli army put on display the corpses of two <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas killed in a week of fighting in south Lebanon. At a news conference Saturday in northern Israel, the army rolled out for television cameras the bodies of fighters of the Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim group wrapped in Israeli army-issue body bags marked with the Jewish Star of David. In Beirut, <u>Hezbollah</u> said three of its fighters had been killed this week in fighting in the south Lebanon border strip occupied by Israel and its Lebanese militia allies. Four Israeli soldiers were wounded in separate clashes on Friday.

Graphic

PHOTO, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Photo - Police escort Canadian animal-rights activist Toni Vernelli away from a Hong Kong shopping mall after she and an American activist staged a nude demonstration Saturday against a fur clothing fair.

Load-Date: March 1, 1998



Religious roots of wars; Many modern conflicts related to ethnicity are actually more driven by religion

The Ottawa Citizen

January 13, 1995, Friday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; OPINIONS; Pg. A11

Length: 1085 words

Byline: ROBERT FISK; THE INDEPENDENT

Dateline: BEIRUT

Body

You don't have to guess which story dominates the front pages of the Arab press these days, nor which pictures grip television viewers across the Middle East. The Russian battle for Chechnya is creeping into the editorials, even into the sermons and Friday prayers, just as Afghanistan did almost a decade and a half ago, just as Bosnia did two years ago. Only the perspectives are a little different out here.

In the West, our perception of the Chechen conflict has been focused on the dangers to the Russian federation, the internal struggle in Moscow, the history of the quaint "warrior people" who humbled the Czar in the last century and have been doing the same to the troops of the old Red Army. But pick up a newspaper in Beirut or Cairo and the photographs are of Chechen men wearing Islamic headbands with "God is great" inked on to them in Arabic, of scarved <u>women</u>, of old Muslim men praying, of wooden grave posts with a crescent moon on them.

In Russia, and even in the West, Chechnya is an illegal breakaway state threatening the cohesion of Yeltsin's regime; in the Middle East, the Chechens are seen as a Muslim people fighting for survival -- with the same power to attract Arab sympathy as the anti-Soviet struggle in Afghanistan once had.

The Islamic side of the Chechen struggle -- a Muslim community fighting soldiers of the Christian Orthodox faith, just as Muslims are fighting Orthodox Serbs in Bosnia -- has gone largely unrecognized, as if the religion of most of the Chechens is a coincidence, as if their repeated claims to have God on their side are merely the byproduct of some rural upbringing. "You people never learn, do you?" a Lebanese Shia Muslim told me angrily after I returned from Bosnia at Christmas. He was once a guerrilla fighter in southern Lebanon, so he took a professional interest in the battle for Bosnia and Chechnya. "You won't even acknowledge that Chechnya is a war against 'us'," he said.

Perhaps the pain that Arabs increasingly feel at the way in which the Middle East "peace process" is being meekly accepted by their governments lies behind the feelings of humiliation being expressed in the region. Nabil Khoury, a columnist in the Lebanese daily An-Naher, caught this disturbing spirit of popular reaction when he wrote last week of the example that the Chechen people were setting with their courage; "they" did not believe, he said, that wars could be won by being interviewed on CNN.

Only days earlier, Sayed Mohamed Hussein Fadlallah, the most eloquent of the <u>Hezbollah</u> clerics in Lebanon, condemned the "atrocities" being committed against the Muslims in Grozny.

Religious roots of wars; Many modern conflicts related to ethnicity are actually more driven by religion

It would be easy to exaggerate the effects of the Chechen and Bosnian wars. Officially, the <u>Hezbollah</u>'s response to the Chechen conflict has been muted. The latest edition of its weekly Al-Ahd carries a remarkably restrained and largely objective account of the battle for Grozny -- perhaps because the <u>Hezbollah</u>'s Iranian paymasters have just signed a \$ 900-million deal with the Russians for the completion of their war-damaged nuclear facilities on the Gulf. And in some Arab states, coverage of the Caucasus and Balkan wars has been the subject of self-censorship. "There was a time when our government wanted to unify the country over Bosnia," a Saudi journalist commented bleakly. "Now they just want to keep it off the screen because it's so inflammatory."

But there is no mistaking the signs of anger. In Bangladesh this week, a million Muslims prayed for "victory" in Bosnia. A small group of Jordanian Muslims have already left for Chechnya in the hope of joining the last stages of the battle for Grozny. They are themselves from the 10,000 strong Chechen community in Jordan, men whose great-grandparents fled to the Middle East from Russian persecution in the 19th century.

In the West, we ignore these ethnic roots, just as we fail to understand why the Algerian Islamists claim to feel so strongly about Bosnia -- because we forget that Bosnian Muslims immigrated to Algeria in the last century; indeed, the most beautiful mosque in Algiers city, near the "Pecherie" on the waterfront, was built by Bosnians.

But it is religion rather than ethnicity that is fuelling anger in the Middle East. When Jimmy Carter was trying to make a "quick-fix" deal in Bosnia over Christmas -- a ceasefire that is already fragmenting as Gen. Mladic, the Bosnian Serb commander, tries to expand the terms of the Mount Igman withdrawal and refuses to re-open the main road into Sarajevo -- the Islamic Conference in Casablanca was not seeking peace at any price. It was demanding action, help for the Muslims of Bosnia, a lifting of the arms embargo and -- most ominous of all for Western nations -- an international Muslim army to take the place of the United Nations in the event of a Western withdrawal. It is only a year since the Iranians offered 10,000 soldiers to defend the UN's "safe havens" of Gorazde and Srebrenica, an offer that the United States -- with no troops of its own on the ground -- turned down at once as "inappropriate."

Given the corruption of Middle Eastern political life, the notion of sending an Islamic army to defend Bosnia -- an idea that would set Arab leaders squabbling over the command of such a force even if they were not bought off by the West before issuing a single order -- might seem fanciful. There are, in any case, Muslim military units serving with the UN in the Balkans; Egyptians in Sarajevo, Jordanians in Croatia; and the long-suffering Bangladeshi battallion in the Bihac pocket, whose plight throughout Christmas might have stirred a little more anger and compassion in the West had they not been soldiers from a Third World Muslim country.

It is "within" the Middle East that the response to events in the Caucasus and the Balkans may prove to be more serious. Two years ago, Arabs had to listen as Christian Orthodox Serbs referred to the Muslims of Bosnia as "fanatics." Now they hear the Kremlin's Christian Orthodox leaders say the same thing of the Chechen Muslims who dare to defy Russia.

The West is again failing to protect a Muslim minority. And once more, Arab governments, most of them quick to accept the terms of a U.S. "peace process," have proved impotent to protect their fellow Muslims.

It would be difficult to think of anything more calculated to encourage the Islamists of the Middle East in their campaigns against the "moderate" Arab regimes upon whom the West depends.

Graphic

BROOKS, The Times, London, England/ (Two-panel cartoon shows Yeltsin in 1991 standing on a tank and again in 1995 driving the tank)

Religious roots of wars; Many modern conflicts related to ethnicity are actually more driven by religion

Load-Date: January 14, 1995



Charleston Gazette (West Virginia) March 31, 1996, Sunday

Copyright 1996 Charleston Newspapers

Section: News; Pg. 06A

Length: 1121 words

Body

Students continue fighting with police in South Korea
SEOUL, South Korea - Raising fears of escalating unrest before
parliamentary elections, students waged street battles with police in
Seoul on Saturday for the second time this week.

Angered by the death of a student during a massive anti-government demonstration Friday, thousands of students again took to the streets, undeterred by the presence of as many riot police.

"Down with [President] Kim Young-sam!" about 4,000 students chanted as they marched out of a Seoul campus. "Down with the murderous regime!" Some beat gongs and drums, or banged steel pipes on the wet pavement. Running battles broke out after riot police checked the slow march a block away and pushed it back toward the campus. Police sprayed tear gas to repel students, who quickly regrouped and punched and kicked the police.

Deadly car bomb in Algeria indicative of Islamic rebels

ALGIERS, Algeria - A car bomb that killed three people in an Algiers
suburb appears to be the work of Islamic insurgents, government security
sources said Saturday.

No one claimed responsibility for the attack Friday. But sources said it appeared to be carried out by the Armed Islamic Group, the most violent

of the North African nation's extremist factions.

The group has targeted civilians and journalists in its drive to overthrow the government and replace it with strict Islamic rule.

Security forces recently dismantled the faction's network in the area, the sources said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The bomb wounded "several" other people and caused widespread damage, witnesses said. There were no immediate details on how many were injured.

Federal judge halts Navy's discharge of <u>female</u> sailor

WASHINGTON - A federal judge has ordered the Navy to temporarily stop plans to discharge a <u>female</u> sailor on the grounds that she is a lesbian.

U.S. District Judge Emmet Sullivan granted Amy Barnes, 20, of

Jeffersonville, Ind., a 10-day temporary restraining order Friday, saying there is a "strong likelihood" that she will win a lawsuit she filed accusing the Navy of conducting a "witch hunt" for lesbian sailors.

Barnes contends the Navy violated its "don't ask, don't tell" policy on homosexuals in the military by launching an investigation of her after hearing rumors that circulated after she rebuffed a male sailor's sexual advances. Under the policy, military officers can begin investigating only after receiving credible information.

Barnes, who remains on active duty in Norfolk, Va., had been scheduled to be discharged Monday morning, said Dixon Osburn, co-executive director of the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network.

Osburn said the judge's order gives Barnes' lawyers and the Navy time to meet on Monday to discuss the court case, possibly working out a schedule that would end the case by June.

Death toll under dispute in Indonesian mall blaze

JAKARTA, Indonesia - A town mayor denied reports that 77 people died in a shopping mall fire, saying Saturday that 10 people were killed and

that charred mannequins were mistaken for victims.

Eddy Garnadi, mayor of the Java town of Bogor, said results of forensic examinations showed that only nine <u>women</u> and one man burned to death in the Thursday fire.

Garnadi's account contradicted news reports Friday quoting police and hospital officials that at least 77 bodies were found at the Kebon Kembang shopping mall in Bogor.

The fire broke out before dawn Thursday as workers were taking inventory at the Ramayana Department Store. The flames destroyed more than 2,000 shops and kiosks in the basement and on the second floor of the mall. Dedy Subandi, a forensic official at the hospital, said many bodies were charred beyond recognition. He said only 11 bodies can be identified, and that many others were reduced to ash.

Iranian-supported guerillas fire nine rockets into Israel

TYRE, Lebanon - <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas fired rockets into northern Israel on Saturday in retaliation for an Israeli helicopter gunship attack that killed two Shiite Muslim civilians earlier in the day.

The guerrillas fired nine Katyusha rockets from strongholds in southern Lebanon shortly before midnight, and at least two struck across the border, according to security sources in Lebanon, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The Israeli army confirmed that several rockets hit the western Galilee region. It said there were no injuries, and officials were still checking for damage.

The sources in Lebanon said another five rockets were fired later targeting Israel's northernmost town of Kiryat Shemona. Israeli television said there were no injuries there, either.

The leader of the Iranian-backed <u>Hezbollah</u>, or Party of God, warned of the attacks in advance, and suggested they would continue.

"I know that the population of northern Israel has gone into bomb

shelters tonight," said <u>Hezbollah</u> leader Sheik Hassan Nasrallah. "I advise them to stay there tonight, tomorrow and after tomorrow because we are going to hit back."

His threat came shortly after the death of the two civilians and the wounding of a third in the Israeli helicopter attack on the southern Lebanese village of Yater.

Italian agents turn up what appears to be mob arsenal

MILAN, Italy - Agents uncovered a cache of guns and explosions Saturday believed linked to a southern Italian crime group.

The weapons included about a dozen machine guns with silencers, hand grenades and a laser aiming system, police said. The arsenal was allegedly part of the expanding presence of the 'ndrangheta, an organized crime group based in the southern region of Calabria.

Maurizio Romanelli, head of anti-mob investigators in Milan, said the weapons could have caused "a bloodbath." Authorities said it appeared some of the arms were bound for black market sales in Eastern Europe.

Milan-based police last month arrested four alleged 'ndrangheta members, who helped lead agents to the weapons hidden in a garage.

Ukraine police launch hunt for suspect in killing spree

KIEV, Ukraine - Police launched a nationwide hunt Saturday for an ex-convict suspected in a three-month killing spree in Ukrainian villages that left 39 people dead, including seven families.

Authorities broadcast a photograph of Sergei Nikolaevich Ignatenko, 40, on TV Friday night, and revealed his name on Saturday.

Interior Ministry spokesman Oleksii Tkach said Ignatenko has a long criminal record, but refused to discuss the evidence against him or his possible motive.

But another investigator, Viktor Krivorotko, said last week that police believe the killer is a "maniac" driven by a desire to strike out at families because of his own unhappy childhood.

The ex-con known, by the nickname "Baldy," is believed to be the gunman who has been stalking villages in western and central Ukraine since Dec. 30.

Compiled from wire reports

Load-Date: April 2, 1996



Guerrillas attack northern Israel

Telegraph Herald (Dubuque, IA)

May 5, 2000, Friday

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Section: National/World; Pg. b 10

Length: 702 words

Byline: Associated Press

Body

28 injured: Israeli warplanes retaliate against Lebanon

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel (AP) - Lebanese guerrillas unleashed their fiercest rocket attack in nearly a year on northern Israel Thursday, wrecking buildings, slightly injuring at least 28 people and raising fears of more cross-border attacks.

Fires blazed in the streets of Kiryat Shemona, the largest Israeli community bordering Lebanon, after a barrage of about 60 Katyusha rockets rained down on the town and the surrounding area. Tens of thousands of northern residents were spending the night in bomb shelters, and Israeli warplanes quickly staged retaliatory strikes in south Lebanon.

Prime Minister Ehud Barak convened senior Cabinet ministers late Thursday to discuss a response. No decisions were made public. Israel radio said several ministers backed army recommendations to retaliate for the barrage.

Israel has occupied a strip of territory inside Lebanon since 1985, engaging the guerrillas there to keep them away from the border. Barak has pledged to end the occupation in July, but his military warns that the Shiite Muslim guerrilla group <u>Hezbollah</u> might respond by stepping up its attacks.

In a statement issued in Lebanon, <u>Hezbollah</u> claimed responsibility for Thursday's attack, saying it came in response to "continuing aggression on villages" in south Lebanon by Israel and its allies.

Two Lebanese <u>women</u> were killed in shelling earlier Thursday in the south Lebanese village of Qotrani. Israel said that shelling was carried out by its allied militia, the South Lebanon Army. On Wednesday, an Israeli warplane dropped a bomb on the south Lebanese village of Habboush, injuring six civilians. Israel said that was an accident.

Barak was in a meeting with U.S. mediator Dennis Ross, who is in Israel to try to move along negotiations with the Palestinians, when they were interrupted with word of the attack Thursday evening.

In Washington, the State Department expressed concern. Spokesman Richard Boucher said the U.S. was contacting the various parties, asking them to abide by a 1996 agreement designed to shield civilians from attack.

Shortly after the rocket attack, artillery fire could be heard from the Israeli side of the border. Lebanese security sources reported up to half a dozen Israeli air strikes in south Lebanon about 10 miles north of the Israeli border, from where the rockets were believed to have been fired. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

Guerrillas attack northern Israel

The Israeli army reported air strikes against "terrorist targets" but gave no details.

In Kiryat Shemona, the rockets began falling at around 6 p.m. and kept hitting in several barrages over the next half hour. Plumes of black smoke billowed into the air as fire trucks raced through the streets. Soldiers rushed to the places where rockets had fallen. The mayor of Kiryat Shemona, Haim Barbivai, said an apartment building had taken a direct hit.

The explosions set more than a dozen cars on fire and shattered windshields of other vehicles. Helicopters hovered overhead, and police and soldiers used loudspeakers to order people into underground shelters.

The Israeli military said 28 people were slightly wounded. Most suffered from shock or panic attacks. Others had cuts from shrapnel or broken glass. Five were admitted to hospitals.

By nightfall, the streets were deserted except for military vehicles, and about 200,000 people throughout the border region were told to spend the night in the shelters. Some people instead drove south, out of rocket range.

"I was sitting and drinking coffee with some friends after work. Suddenly we heard explosions," said Fanny Zeltser, 48. "We heard more explosions and saw smoke rising, and then there was another salvo and more explosions and more smoke."

The attack was the most serious since June 24, when two civilians were killed in a rocket attack on northern Israel.

"People are sick of this situation," Barbivai told Israel radio. "The government must take steps to stop it."

Israel invaded Lebanon in 1978 and has occupied part of southern Lebanon since 1985. Residents of the northern region fear an Israeli withdrawal will leave them vulnerable. Last month, Barbivai called on Barak to reconsider his decision to withdraw.

Load-Date: May 5, 2000



WORLD IN BRIEF

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

May 22, 2000, Monday,

Home Edition

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Section: News; Pg. 7A

Length: 638 words

Byline: From our news services

Body

Troops rescue 2 child hostages in Philippines

Philippine soldiers rescued two child hostages Sunday in a clash with Muslim rebels who had held the children and seven others since March.

One soldier and several rebels were injured in the one-hour battle on the southern Philippine island of Basilan, the military said. The remaining seven hostages --- five students and two <u>female</u> teachers --- were still believed to be held by the rebels, said Ernesto de Guzman, the Philippine military's Southern Command chief of staff. CONSTITUTION

The two grade-school children were among a group of about 50 people seized by the Abu Sayyaf rebels from two schools March 20. Six have been killed and most of the rest either released or rescued in the intervening weeks.

Also Sunday, negotiators were in Manila to consult with President Joseph Estrada before finally beginning talks seeking release of a separate group of hostages kidnapped by Abu Sayyaf 29 days ago.

AFRICA: Ethiopian forces advance in Eritrea

Ethiopia claimed Sunday to have captured another strategic town in Eritrea, as the border war between the neighbors expanded. Omhajer, a crossroads town in far southwestern Eritrea near Ethiopia and Sudan, fell Saturday, the Ethiopian government said. Ethiopian forces "inflicted heavy damage" on Eritrean troops as they attempted to retreat, the government said. Ethiopia also said its warplanes again bombed a military training center in Sawa, in western Eritrea. Another measure of the Ethiopian advance was the increasing number of Eritrean civilians seeking refuge from the fighting. Eritrea says as many as 500,000 people have been displaced by the fighting, in a country of 4 million.

EUROPE: Bomb, clashes raise deaths in Chechnya

One policeman was killed and four were wounded Sunday when a bomb went off in a temporary police station in Chechnya, the Russian military command said. According to spokesman Gennady Alyokhin, the bomb exploded near a precinct office in the town of Urus-Martan. Russian commandos clashed with rebels in the Argun gorge in southern Chechnya, and eight insurgents were killed, Alyokhin said, according to the ITAR-Tass news agency. No Russian casualties were reported.

WORLD IN BRIEF

Swiss approve links to European Union

Swiss voters approved a sweeping free trade package with the European Union by a two-thirds majority Sunday, ending the country's long, self-imposed isolation in the heart of the continent. Government, industry and trade union representatives hailed the outcome as vital to the future of the Alpine country. Final results showed a 67.2 percent majority in favor of the deal, which covers seven areas, including labor, transportation and agriculture. Voter turnout was 48 percent.

MIDDLE EAST: Israeli military allies defecting in Lebanon

Forty-six Israeli-backed militiamen defected to the Lebanese on Sunday, leaving three crucial outposts unprotected in southern Lebanon that could allow guerrillas to reach the Israeli border, militia officials said. The defections came as Iranian-backed Muslim <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas relentlessly attacked Israeli forces, who are pulling out of south Lebanon, ending a 22- year military presence. One Israeli soldier was wounded in the attacks by <u>Hezbollah</u>, which has fought the Israeli occupation for years.

OCEANIA: Fiji rebels deny threat to kill hostages

Fiji's president Sunday accused armed rebels holding the prime minister and lawmakers hostage of threatening to kill the captives if their demands for control of the country are not met. Rebel leader George Speight denied the allegation, saying his uprising in the South Pacific nation is a civilian coup, not an act of terrorism. As the crisis entered its fourth day today, police and soldiers stepped up security in the capital, Suva, where the rebels are holding their hostages in the Parliament building.

Graphic

Photo

Mexican saints canonized

A nun holds a Mexican flag during a canonization ceremony Sunday in St. Peter's Square at the Vatican. Pope John Paul II gave the Catholic Church 27 new Mexican saints, all but two of them killed under anti-clerical governments in the 1920s and 1930s. / MASSIMO SAMBUCETTI / Associated Press

Load-Date: May 22, 2000



68 KILLED AS ISRAELI GUNS HIT REFUGEES; (1)WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS AS HOWITZERS POUND UN BASE (2)ISREALIS KILL REFUGEES

Evening Standard (London)

April 18, 1996

Copyright 1996 Associated Newspapers Ltd.

Section: Pg. 1

Length: 624 words

Byline: Keith Dovkants; Sue Masterman

Body

AT LEAST 68 people, mainly <u>women</u> and children, died and more than 120 were wounded amid scenes of horrific carnage in south Lebanon today when Israeli artillery hit a United Nations refugee compound.

'It's a massacre,' Timur Goksel, spokesman for the UN Interim Force in South Lebanon said as soldiers from the peacekeeping force, many openly weeping, pulled bodies from the wrecked base in Cana, south east of Tyre..

The victims were refugees who fled their villages as Israel stepped up its attacks on <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas. They died as Israeli shells slammed into shipping containers provided by UN soldiers in which they had set up temporary homes. The containers took direct hits which inflicted appalling damage. Many victims burned to death as fire engulfed the compound.

Fijian peacekeepers who man the post screamed over the radio link to their headquarters: 'Stop this madness! There are many victims, and we are being destroyed.'

The UN said it had sent ambulances and helicopters to evacuate the wounded. More than 120 had blast, shrapnel and burn injuries. The first to reach Tyre told of horrific scenes. A weeping woman said: 'It's terrible.

There are bodies all over the streets."

In London, deputy prime minister Michael Heseltine told a shocked Commons that it was 'an appalling human tragedy'. He added: 'This Government will do all that it possibly can to play any part in accelerating the processes of peace and restoration of a ceasefire.'

Israeli officials indicated the base had been targeted in error, but the UN said <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas fired rockets from a point within 300 meters of the base 15 minutes before the artillery attack. 'Nobody wants to harm innocent civilians,' Deputy Defence Minister Ori Orr said. 'If innocent people were killed, we are very sorry and it is a very grave error.'

Israel's government was expected to come under increasing international pressure to negotiate a ceasefire as a result of the shelling but Israeli Foreign Minister Ehud Barak suggested that his government would not yield until its objectives had been reached.

68 KILLED AS ISRAELI GUNS HIT REFUGEES; (1)WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS AS HOWITZERS POUND UN BASE (2)ISREALIS KILL REFUGEES

The UN had tried for days to send reinforcements to the isolated post, close to the border with the security zone, where many villagers were trapped and food and medical supplies were running out.

The UN relief convoys had been driven back by the Israeli guns, but finally reached the village yesterday. They found many villagers had taken refuge in the UN compound, believing they would be safe.

United Nations secretary general Boutros Boutros-Ghali said he was 'shocked and horrified' by the shelling. UN spokesman Mr Goksel said about 500 refugees were in the base, about eight miles south east of Tyre, when it was hit.

Lebanese security sources in Tyre said five Israeli shells hit struck, but Mr Goksel declined to say exactly how many hit it. 'We are withholding this information for now," he said.

Amid the carnage, Israeli warplanes continued to fire rockets that exploded near the base as ambulances and rescue workers tried to remove the dead and injured.

Mr Goksel called the situation at the base 'extremely frightening".

There were frantic scenes in hospitals in Tyre when the injured arrived in private cars, ambulances and UN helicopters.

'Everyone died. There is no one left there," screamed a young man who survived. 'They had no heads and no feet," he shouted.

'Their flesh and blood are all mixed together. It is a sight no human being can take," cried another survivor.

In another attack today five <u>women</u> and a four-day-old baby were killed when Israeli warplanes slammed rockets into the village of Nebatiyeh.

The attacks raised the toll in eight days of Israeli air and artillery bombardment of Lebanon to at least 110 dead and 280 wounded.

Graphic

(1)VICTIMS OF THE ISRAELIS: A MAN WEEPS UNCONTROLLABLY AFTER FIVE CHILDREN AND THEIR MOTHER DIED IN AN EARLIER ISRAELI ATTACK TODAY ON THE LEBANESE TOWN OFNABTIYEH (2)CAIRO TOURIST MASSACRE

Load-Date: April 22, 1996



The Philadelphia Inquirer
APRIL 28, 1998 Tuesday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly . com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A04

Length: 731 words

Body

IN THE NATION Whitewater prosecutors have obtained the credit records of former White House intern Monica Lewinsky and four other people in the investigation, an attorney for Trans Union Corp., a credit reporting agency, confirmed yesterday. Also turned over under subpoena to a federal grand jury were the records of Lewinsky's mother, Marcia Lewis; former White House volunteer Kathleen Willey; Maryland developer Nathan Landow; and Julie Steele, a former friend of Willey's.

The President and other administration officials will travel to California to speak out against a ballot measure that would dismantle the state's bilingual education programs. Proposition 227 would require children with limited English-speaking skills to be taught "overwhelmingly" in English for a year before moving into regular classrooms. The administration calls for an alternative strategy - setting a nationwide goal of limiting most children's participation in bilingual programs to three years. California residents will vote on the measure June 2.

Rep. Gerald B.H. Solomon (R., N.Y.), an influential conservative known for his efforts to outlaw flag burning, said yesterday that he would retire after this term, citing family and health reasons. The House Rules Committee chairman, 67, has represented his Upstate New York district since 1978. And Rep. Wes Watkins (R., Okla.) announced over the weekend that he would retire because of a back condition.

Forty-five of 96 baby rats launched 1 1/2 weeks ago aboard the shuttle Columbia have died as a result of maternal neglect - a casualty rate five times higher than expected, NASA said. The deaths will hurt scientists' brain development studies, said NASA chief veterinarian Joseph Bielitzki, "but they'll still be able to achieve their primary objectives."

The Labor Department fined an Emory University research center \$105,000 yesterday for workplace safety violations in the death of a researcher who was splashed in the eye and became infected with a monkey virus. Emory officials said they would fight the fine, which was proposed after the Occupational Safety and Health Administration cited Emory's Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center for 10 violations in the December death of Elizabeth Griffin, 22. She was helping to move a caged rhesus monkey Oct. 29 when a liquid from the animal splashed into her eye.

IN THE WORLD In Donana Park, Spain, a flood of toxic waste is leaving a swath of contaminated mud on its path to the sea, endangering millions of birds and other wildlife in southern Spain, environmentalists warned yesterday.

Over the weekend, hastily constructed dikes diverted the toxic liquid away from Donana Park, one of Europe's most prized nature reserves, and toward the Guadalquivir River, 37 miles downstream.

Canada's prime minister discussed human rights with Fidel Castro yesterday, giving the Cuban president a list of four dissidents Canada would like to see freed. Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien, who arrived in Havana on Sunday and is one of the most important Western visitors to Cuba in years, said he dedicated about a third of his 2 1/2-hour meeting with Castro to rights issues.

Six Israeli soldiers were wounded in south Lebanon yesterday, five in a land-mine explosion and one in a mortar attack by pro-Iranian <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas, security sources said. A pro-Israeli militiaman, a <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrilla and a child were also wounded in separate incidents. The sources said five Israeli troops were wounded by a land mine yesterday in the western sector of Israel's south Lebanon occupation zone.

China has refused to let two Catholic bishops attend a church strategy meeting in Rome because the Vatican lacks diplomatic relations with Beijing, one of the bishops said yesterday. Government officials overseeing religious affairs informed Bishop Matthias Duan Yinmin on Saturday that he and his deputy, Bishop Joseph Xu Zhixuan, would not be issued passports to travel to Rome, Bishop Duan said in an interview.

A court in Japan, bluntly condemning government policy, ruled yesterday that Japan must compensate three South Korean <u>women</u> forced into sexual slavery for Japanese soldiers during World War II. The ruling, the first in a lawsuit by former sex slaves, awarded the <u>women</u> the equivalent of \$2,300 each. It was likely to affect five pending cases and could encourage others to file similar lawsuits.

Load-Date: October 24, 2002



Briefly

The Ottawa Citizen

April 29, 1996, Monday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; BRIEFLY; Pg. A5

Length: 728 words

Byline: CITIZEN NEWS SERVICES

Body

India's opposition Hindu nationalists attacked a remark by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao as outrageous Sunday. Lal Krisha Advani, president of the Bharatiya Janata party, criticized a campaign statement by Rao that "India could go the way of the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia" if the nationalists came to power. "This shocking statement is not only an insult to the eternal oneness of the Indian people and the cultural ethos of this ancient nation, but also unbecoming of the high office" Rao occupies, Advani said.

Israeli attack hurt relations with Lebanon, PM says

BEIRUT -- Lebanon's prime minister said Sunday night that Israel's 16-day assault on his country had done deep damage to prospects for normal relations between the countries once they reach a peace accord. Rafiq al-Hariri also questioned whether Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, who launched the offensive aimed at <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas, has been entirely candid in saying that Israel has no territorial interest in Lebanon.

U.S., Israel to develop laser anti-rocket weapon

WASHINGTON -- Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and U.S. Defence Secretary William Perry agreed Sunday to jointly develop a laser weapon to defend Israel against Katyusha rockets, the weapon of choice of <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas in Lebanon for attacks on northern Israeli towns. Perry said that, if all goes as planned, a prototype will be tested in Israel before the end of next year.

Clinton denies role in Whitewater conspiracy

WASHINGTON -- U.S. President Bill Clinton, testifying under oath Sunday in a criminal trial stemming from the Whitewater scandal, denied allegations linking him to an alleged conspiracy to defraud two federally backed lending institutions. Clinton, whose videotaped testimony will be played at a later date in the U.S. District Court case in Little Rock, Arkansas, was questioned privately for nearly 4 1/2 hours by defence and prosecution attorneys at the White House.

Indonesian leader's wife dies of heart attack

JAKARTA -- Tien Suharto, wife and closest confidant of Indonesian President Suharto, died suddenly Sunday of a heart attack. The 72-year-old mother of six died at a military hospital after being taken ill in the early hours of the morning, reports said. Flags flew at half mast at businesses and offices across the capital. Yellow banners, the traditional color of death, adorned the streets around the family home in the suburb of Menteng.

Briefly

Bomb blasts injure two in popular Athens square

ATHENS -- Two bombs exploded in a popular central Athens square on Sunday, slightly injuring two police officers and causing panic among hundreds of people seated at nearby outdoor cafes, police said. It was unclear whether guerrillas or criminals placed the bombs in a shopping complex on a pedestrian walkway leading into the popular Kolonaki Square.

Sri Lankan troops seal off rebel-held area in south

Colombo -- Sri Lankan troops were in complete control of the strategic Kilali lagoon Sunday, effectively sealing off the entire Jaffna peninsula from rebel-held areas in the Wanni mainland to the south, defence sources said. "The (Tamil) rebels are on the run and we will drive them out of the Jaffna peninsula over the next seven days, provided the right quantity of troops is available," Brig. Sarath Munasinghe said.

Prison chief resigns over *female* chain gangs

MONTGOMERY, Alabama -- Alabama's prison commissioner, who had drawn national attention for steps that included reinstituting chain gangs for male prisoners, resigned Friday after the governor squashed his suggestion that *female* prisoners ought to be put on chain gangs as well. "There will be no woman on any chain gang in the state of Alabama today, tomorrow or any time under my watch," Governor Fob James said in a statement announcing the resignation of commissioner Ron Jones.

Subway vigilante to file for bankruptcy, lawyer says

NEW YORK -- Enraged by last week's jury award of \$ 43 million U.S. against him and terrified that he might lose all his possessions, Bernhard Goetz will file for bankruptcy on Monday, according to his lawyer, Darnay Hoffman. A civil court jury ordered Goetz to pay the money to Darrell Cabey, one of four young men he shot on a subway car in 1984 because he thought they were going to mug him. The shooting paralysed Cabey.

Load-Date: April 30, 1996



Netanyahu and Arafat set date for new round of peace talks

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)
February 10, 1997, Monday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A1 / FRONT

Length: 714 words

Byline: DAVID MAKOVSKY AND JON IMMANUEL; JERUSALEM POST; NEW YORK TIMES

Dateline: JERUSALEM

Body

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian Authority, agreed last night to start new talks on security and other outstanding peace issues.

"I think this is a promising continuation of the Hebron agreement," Netanyahu told reporters after the two-hour meeting at Erez Crossing, between Israel and the Gaza Strip.

"We are continuing in that spirit of co-operation to resolve all our outstanding problems and matters."

Arafat said: "We had a very important meeting just now. We discussed the details of the problems we are facing, especially the points that have to be implemented after the Hebron agreement."

The eight panels that will begin talks on Sunday, which are called for in the recent Hebron pullback accord, include ones regarding the establishment of a Palestinian airport in Gaza, the construction of a Gaza seaport and safe passage for Palestinians between the West Bank and Gaza.

The main point of contention over these issues is Israel's insistence on adequate security provisions to prevent smuggling into the territories and unauthorized entry into Israel.

Other talks to resume include those on transferring Israeli excise taxes and other monies to the Palestinians, whose financial distress emerged as one of Arafat's major concerns last night.

Israeli officials were pleased to hear their Palestinian counterparts saying they believe "the chemistry between the leaders is improving."

Among the other issues raised last night was Netanyahu's insistence that the Palestinian Authority close any institutions operating in Jerusalem in contravention of the Oslo accords. He also called for ensuring that terrorists are promptly apprehended, prosecuted and punished - and not released.

Netanyahu agreed to release Palestinian woman prisoners arrested prior to the Oslo peace agreement signed in September 1995. A Palestinian official said the **women** will be released tomorrow in Hebron.

The meeting was delayed for several days by the disastrous collision of two Israeli military helicopters last Tuesday, in which 73 lives were lost. Mourning for the soldiers has overshadowed all other Israeli affairs since then, but last night's meeting marked the resumption of intensive domestic and foreign activity.

Netanyahu and Arafat set date for new round of peace talks

In southern Lebanon yesterday, <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas attacked an Israeli patrol, wounding seven soldiers. According to reports from Lebanon, the guerrillas fired anti-tank rockets, hitting one Israeli tank.

Israel retaliated with rocket fire against suspected guerrilla bases.

The attacks, coming on the heels of last week's disaster, are bound to fan the growing debate in Israel over whether the country should unilaterally withdraw its troops from the 15-kilometre-wide buffer zone that it has maintained in Lebanon for 11 years.

On Saturday, a group of senior Israeli politicians from both major parties gathered with former intelligence officials to discuss such a move. The group included Yossi Beilin, a leading member of the opposition Labor Party; Michael Eitan, the parliamentary whip for the governing Likud Party; Yisrael Harel, one of the leaders of West Bank settlers; and two former senior officials of the Shin Bet intelligence service, Gideon Ezra and Yaacov Perry.

While no details of the discussion have emerged, the very fact that the meeting took place attracted considerable attention.

Netanyahu and Defence Minister Yitzhak Mordechai rejected a withdrawal from the buffer zone, arguing that Israel must first stabilize its northern border and that any pullback should take place in the context of a peace agreement with Syria.

But with the guerrillas attacking ever more effectively, the possibility of a unilateral withdrawal was certain to remain prominent. *Hezbollah*, a Shiite Muslim group that draws its support from Syria and Iran, has insisted that its only goal is to drive Israel out of Lebanon. But many Israelis remain wary of allowing Lebanese militias to approach the Israeli border.

Netanyahu will be travelling to Washington on Wednesday for a brief visit, which is expected to focus on reviving negotiations with Syria. The visit will include Netanyahu's first meeting with Madeleine Albright since she became U.S. secretary of state.

Graphic

Photo: HUSEIN HUSEIN, AP / Benjamin Netanyahu invites Yasser Arafat to take a seat for their meeting at Erez Crossing last night.

Load-Date: February 11, 1997



Israel's blunt instrument

Evening Standard (London)
April 19, 1996

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Section: Pg. 9

Length: 655 words

Body

ONE of the principal objectives of terrorism is to provoke governments into acts of repression against a minority of activists, which in turn rouse the sympathy of a mass of the civil population against the oppressors. *Hezbollah* have succeeded triumphantly in this purpose on the Lebanese border. Their ineffectual rocket bombardment against Northern Israel stirred an Israeli government on the eve of a general election into a disproportionate military response. Inevitably, since force is a blunt instrument, the consequences for the civil population of southern Lebanon have been appalling. A single salvo of Israeli shells yesterday killed more innocent *women* and children than the Hamas suicide bombers in Jerusalem, whose actions provoked this retaliation. And since the Israeli shells were ordered by a government professing civilised standards, the world is likely to judge these acts more harshly than those of the terrorists, whose murderous acts are understood to be the work of only a fanatical faction. It may e argued, as did Anne Applebaum on this page yesterday, that Israel could not merely stand passive in the face of *Hezbollah*'s attacks. But have Israel's deeds in southern Lebanon this week advanced the interests of her people, or the defence of their state, one iota? There must be a lesson here, and not only the terrible one learnt by those who died yesterday, those who inflicted the carnage must now pause for thought.

Paying up

THIS Government has an unhappy knack of alienating its natural supporters.

The doctors, the judges, the farmers, the lawyers, the army, the church - if the Government had actually set out with the fixed and settled purpose of infuriating them, it could not have managed the job more effectively. Now, it seems, a new group of Tory-inclined middle-class folk has come into the Government's cross-hair sights, ready to be picked off: parents aspiring to send their children to independent schools. The Inland Revenue has announced that school fee annuity plans - set up to generate income to cover school fees - do not count as 'charitable' trusts and so will have tax slapped on them. Parents who have already paid considerable lump sums into these schemes will now suddenly find that, after tax, the interest is not as great as they had been promised, and they will have to struggle to make up the shortfall. It seems a gross breach of trust for people who are arguably taking pressure off the State system - for which the themselves are paying from their (increasing) tax bill. When Revenue officials proposed taxing homeowners' mortgage protection insurance last May, the Chancellor came down on them like a ton of bricks and that scheme was smartly withdrawn. Mr Clarke must do exactly the same thing now. If he does not, it will be a tax gaffe quite as bad as Clare Short's.

Hapless Mr Diggle

MANY readers yesterday may have felt a twinge of sympathy on reading of the conviction for being drunk and disorderly of Angus Diggle, the disgraced Scottish solicitor. Mr Diggle, it may be remembered, was convicted and

Israel 's blunt instrument

imprisoned for attempted rape after an incident with his date following a dance which many people will have felt did not deserve conviction on so grave a charge. Mr Diggle is plainly not a happy, or comfortable, or even endearing man. But heaven knows, he has suffered dreadful notoriety and professional ruin. It might have been charitable if the policemen with whom he had an altercation, or subsequently their senior officers, had decided not to press charges. Judging from the evidence at yesterday's hearing, Mr Diggle behaved with the boorishness alcohol brings upon many people. He was extraordinarily foolish to pick an argument with two policemen in the street. But did his behaviour really merit the full weight and majesty of another court appearance, another orgy of publicity for a man whoe worst sin - if we are honest - is to behave like a nerd?

Load-Date: April 22, 1996



Terrorists massacre 18 tourists in Cairo

Sydney Morning Herald (Australia)

April 19, 1996 Friday

Late Edition

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Section: NEWS AND FEATURES; Pg. 1

Length: 646 words

Byline: ROSS DUNN Herald Correspondent in Jerusalem

Body

Suspected Muslim militants massacred 18 tourists at a Cairo hotel yesterday, in a chilling demonstration of the rising threat of Islamic fundamentalism against the fragile Middle East peace process.

Forty-seven Australians who were part of the tour group survived unscathed and were to be evacuated to Athens as soon as possible, Australia's Ambassador in Cairo, Mr Michael Smith, said.

The shooting came only hours before Israeli forces shelled a United Nations base packed with refugees in south Lebanon, killing at least 50 people and wounding scores (Full report, Page 12).

The hotel attack followed warnings by Iranian-backed <u>Hezbollah</u> guerillas in south Lebanon that they would hit Israelis abroad as well as at home.

The hotel was known to have been frequented by Israeli tourists but a spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Cairo said no Israelis had been killed or wounded in the attack.

The 18 murdered tourists, 14 of them <u>women</u>, were all Greeks on an Easter visit to Middle East holy sites. Witnesses said three men armed with AK-47 rifles and a woman armed with a revolver fired on the holidaymakers at the Europa Hotel, on the road to the Giza pyramids, about 7 am.

Fifteen people, mostly Greek tourists, were wounded, hospital sources said.

No-one claimed immediate responsibility for the killings but an official with Egypt's Interior Ministry blamed "a terrorist group" - the term used for Islamic extremists attempting to overthrow the Government.

One of the Australian tourists at the hotel said two men with guns barged into the lobby and killed at least one man in the restaurant.

Ms Anna Borkowska, of Sydney, said she was about to leave the restaurant when the shooting started.

"The man in front of me was shot ... shot in the legs," she said. "There was blood everywhere. He must have died from the hemorrhaging."

Australia's consul in Egypt, Ms Veronica Burns, said the Australians staying at the hotel were badly shaken after witnessing the slaughter.

Terrorists massacre 18 tourists in Cairo

She told the Perth radio station 94.5FM that the Australians were lucky to have escaped injury.

"They are very shaken up ... they saw the gunmen open up fire (and) saw a few people being killed," she said.

"They are all OK. It's a very chaotic situation here," she said.

Ms Burns said the consulate would cable a full list of names to Australia to verify no Australians had been killed.

A hotel employee, who hid behind the reception desk as the killers unleashed a hail of fire, said: "The attackers acted in cold blood. They took their time, and even recharged their guns because there were no police about. Some of the tourists also tried to hide inside the hotel but most were elderly and could not move quickly."

The front of the eight-storey hotel was punctured with bullet holes and windows were shattered on all sides of the tourists' bus. The hotel steps were covered with pools of blood and water bottles the victims had been carrying.

The attack, the worst massacre of foreigners in Egypt, came only a month after the Arab republic hosted a summit of world leaders who pledged to combat terrorism, following a series of suicide bombings by Muslim militants against Israel.

The killings took place in an already charged atmosphere in the Middle East, with Arab States denouncing Israel for its military campaign inside Lebanon against <u>Hezbollah</u> fighters who have been firing Katyusha rockets at communities in the north of the Jewish State.

Egyptian political experts said images of the war might have contributed to yesterday's attack, with Islamic militants angered by pictures of innocent **women** and children being killed in the Israeli raids.

For the past two years, Muslim insurgents have largely confined their attacks to southern Egypt. Yesterday's killings bring the four-year death toll to about 940 people. Most have been police and militants, but 26 foreigners have also been killed in the conflict.

Graphic

Map: Egypt, Cairo. Illus: A plain-clothed security man, machine-gun in hand, stands guard in front of the bullet-riddled tour bus after the attack.

Load-Date: July 23, 2007



The Philadelphia Inquirer FEBRUARY 28, 1998 Saturday D EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly . com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A04

Length: 691 words

Body

IN THE NATION A special safety review of AirTran Airlines, formerly ValuJet, found some problems but nothing that affects safety, the Federal Aviation Administration reported yesterday. The FAA did find what it called "areas of concern," ranging from improper oversight of a contractor to administrative issues, but none that seriously impacted safety.

Farmers and ranchers in all 50 states will get \$24 million to improve wildlife habitat on their land under a new Agriculture Department program created in 1996 by Congress. Under the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, landowners voluntarily come forward with conservation plans that are ranked by Agriculture Department officials, with the most deserving receiving up to 75 percent of the cost as well as technical assistance.

A California appeals court upheld the murder convictions yesterday of Lyle and Erik Mendendez, the tennis-playing Beverly Hills brothers who shot their parents to death in 1989. The Second District Court of Appeal found that a Superior Court judge made no errors in controversial rulings limiting defense testimony about the brothers' upbringing and mental states during a retrial that ended in first-degree murder convictions and life sentences in 1996.

In New York, a federal judge temporarily halted Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's plan to close 138 X-rated businesses in residential neighborhoods. The constitutionality of the plan was upheld by New York State's highest court Tuesday, but following an appeal in federal court by sex shop owners and civil libertarians, U.S. District Judge Miriam Goldman Cedarbaum yesterday granted the temporary restraining order against enforcement of the law.

The teenage leader of a vampire cult was sentenced to death yesterday in Tavres, Fla., for killing a couple with a crow-bar after traveling to Florida with cult members to help the couple's daughter run away. Rod Ferrell, 17, pleaded guilty to killing Richard Wendorf and Naoma Ruth Queen of Eustis, about 30 miles northwest of Orlando, on Nov. 25, 1996. Ferrell and three cult members left Kentucky for Florida and inducted the daughter, Heather Wendorf, into the cult, investigators said. Charges against her were dropped when a grand jury failed to indict.

IN THE WORLD South Korea's major opposition party agreed yesterday to hold a Monday parliamentary vote on President Kim Dae Jung's choice for prime minister. Kim now must persuade at least two dozen opposition deputies to cross party lines and vote for Kim Jong Pil as the nation's second-highest official. Since Kim Dae Jung's

inauguration on Wednesday, the majority Grand National Party has boycotted parliament, preventing a quorum from voting on the nomination.

Israeli warplanes rocketed suspected <u>Hezbollah</u> targets in southern Lebanon yesterday after the group wounded four Israeli soldiers, Lebanese security sources said. Israeli military sources said their troops were wounded in an attack on the self-declared "security zone" Israel occupies in South Lebanon. An Israeli spokesman said one guerrilla was killed; pro-Iranian <u>Hezbollah</u> said it had no report of casualties.

Sierra Leone's ousted president, Ahmed Tejan Kabbah, said Thursday that he will return to his nation on March 10. Earlier this month, a West African intervention force drove out the military government of Lt. Col. Johnny Paul Koroma, who seized power last May in a bloody coup that sent Kabbah into exile in neighboring Guinea.

A 35-year-old arms embargo against South Africa was lifted yesterday by the United States, Vice President Gore and South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki announced in Pretoria, the South African capital. The embargo originally had been imposed in protest of South African apartheid.

Up to 10,000 Turkish Islamists demonstrated yesterday against a ban on Islamic attire in the largest of recent street protests that have rattled the government of Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz. "Muslims won't bow down to repression," Istanbul University students chanted in the fourth protest this week against the school's ban on <u>female</u> students wearing Islamic headscarves and male with beards, seen as signs of Muslim piety.

Load-Date: October 24, 2002



The Philadelphia Inquirer

JULY 7, 1997 Monday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly . com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A04

Length: 722 words

Body

In the Nation Space shuttle Columbia's astronauts ran tests on metals yesterday, the sixth day of their 16-day science mission. Astronaut Gregory Linteris activated an experiment involving zirconium-based alloys that may help researchers determine superior ways to process metallic glasses. The experiment is one of 33 being conducted by the seven-member shuttle crew, flying for the second time in three months because a defective generator forced an early return to Earth in April.

The United Church of Christ has decided to unite with three other Protestant denominations, sharing congregations and ministers with the denominations for the first time since the 16th century. More than 700 delegates, representing 1.5 million members at a convention in Columbus, Ohio, overwhelmingly voted Saturday to accept the plan for "full communion" with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, the Presbyterian Church (USA) and the Reformed Church in America.

Searchers in Montana found the bodies of two men who fell to their deaths over the weekend during a climb on one of Glacier National Park's peaks. Mark Robison of Columbia Falls and Chris Foster of Whitefish, both 24, were close to the top of 9,891-foot Rainbow Peak when they fell, park officials said.

The Food and Drug Administration has recalled some donated blood from six states because donors at one location may have been infected with a tick-borne illness. The blood was donated recently at Fort Chaffee, Ark. About 700 units of blood and blood products were recalled from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas.

High blood pressure speeds the loss of memory and other cognitive abilities in the elderly and causes their brains to shrink, a study has found. The changes occur despite drug therapy to control blood pressure, according to the study's senior investigator, Gene E. Alexander of the National Institutes of Aging. The study appears in the July edition of Stroke, a journal of the American Heart Association.

In the World Leftist rebels in Colombia shot down a helicopter that was flying soldiers to the site of an oil pipeline attack yesterday, the army said. All 29 people on board were feared killed. The Russian-made helicopter apparently caught fire in the air and exploded when it hit the ground near Saravena, 220 miles northeast of Bogota, the army said. The National Liberation Army is believed to be responsible for the attack. The group has been fighting the government for more than 30 years.

One of Mexico's most powerful drug lords, Amado Carrillo Fuentes, died as a result of extensive plastic surgery intended to help him escape law enforcement, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administrator Thomas Constantine said yesterday. Constantine said Carrillo died early Friday morning at Santa Monica Hospital in Mexico City. The drug trafficker had checked in Thursday for a 9-to-10-hour plastic surgery, which Constantine described as "a desperate attempt to escape pursuing law enforcement."

Russian police removed seven packets of plastic explosives from a huge monument in Moscow yesterday, and a radical leftist group said it had planted them to protest against plans to bury Bolshevik leader Vladimir I. Lenin's body. A police spokesman said the packages, containing altogether three pounds of plastic explosive, had been found and removed from the giant 196-foot statue of 18th-century Czar Peter the Great on the bank of the Moskva River.

An Israeli soldier was killed in fighting with pro-Iranian <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas in South Lebanon yesterday, Israeli-backed militia sources said. In retaliation, Israeli planes launched three separate raids on <u>Hezbollah</u> positions in the area. Israeli artillery also engaged the guerrillas in duels in which three Lebanese civilians, including two boys, were wounded. The soldier was wounded in the Sojoud area on the edge of Israel's south Lebanon occupation zone and later died of his wounds.

Load-Date: October 18, 2002



Rockets rain on northern Israel: Lebanese power stations attacked in reprisal after soldier killed, 26 hurt injured

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)
May 5, 2000, Friday, FINAL

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Section: News; A11 Length: 682 words

Dateline: KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel

Body

Lebanese Shiite Muslim guerrillas unleashed their fiercest rocket attack in nearly a year on northern Israel yesterday, killing an Israeli soldier, wounding 26 other people, and raising fears of more attacks once Israel withdraws from south Lebanon this summer.

Prime Minister Ehud Barak quickly warned of possible retaliation, and hours later Israeli warplanes launched airstrikes early today against two Lebanese power stations and a guerrilla stronghold, witnesses said.

At least five missiles exploded near northern Beirut's Bsaleem power station, knocking out power to large parts of the city. Israel also struck at a plant near Tripoli. Large parts of the capital and northern and eastern Lebanon were plunged into immediate darkness after the raids.

A guerrilla stronghold in the eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley was also targeted, and witnesses reported a warehouse in near the town of Brital was in flames.

Israeli officials acknowledged the attacks but there was no word of casualties.

Warns of Response

The Israeli raid came hours after Barak said any Israeli response to yesterday's shelling would be harsh and sustained. He indicated that residents along the border might have to spend a long time in bomb shelters.

During a visit to Kiryat Shemona, Barak said Israel could not tolerate rocket attacks on its cities and would respond.

"When we enter shelters and start the cycle of responses in the wake of such grave incidents, we need stamina," he said.

The stepped-up fighting poses a difficult problem for Barak. He has ordered his army to pull out of a border strip inside Lebanon, occupied since 1985, and was hoping to keep the cross-border conflict on a low flame as his self-imposed July deadline for a withdrawal nears.

Barak has also been trying to make peace with Syria, the main power in Lebanon, which demands that Israel return the Golan Heights, which Israeli forces captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. Those talks have broken down, and some analysts believe Syria may try to use attacks by *Hezbollah* guerrillas to put pressure on Israel.

Rockets rain on northern Israel: Lebanese power stations attacked in reprisal after soldier killed, 26 hurt injured

Barak flew to the border after a meeting of his security cabinet, where retaliation for the rocket attack was discussed.

During his after-midnight tour of the city, he told reporters that Israel must respond when "the other side dared to fire rockets and hurt civilians." He added that the barrage gave additional proof that the presence of Israeli soldiers inside Lebanon does not prevent rocket attacks.

One soldier was killed and another was lightly wounded when a rocket hit a military vehicle at the entrance to a base on the Israeli side of the border, the military said.

<u>Hezbollah</u> claimed responsibility for the rocketing, saying it came in response to "continuing aggression on villages" in south Lebanon by Israel and its allies. Two Lebanese <u>women</u> were killed in shelling earlier yesterday in south Lebanon, which Israel said was carried out by its allied militia, the South Lebanese Army.

Barak was in a meeting with U.S. mediator Dennis Ross, in Israel to try to move along negotiations with the Palestinians, when they were interrupted with word of the attack last evening.

U.S. "Concerned"

In Washington, the State Department expressed concern and said it regretted any loss of life.

Yesterday, Lebanese security sources reported up to half a dozen Israeli airstrikes in south Lebanon near the village of Soltaniyeh, about 15 kilometres north of the Israeli border, from where the rockets were believed to have been fired.

The Israeli military said 26 people were lightly wounded in the rocket attack. Most suffered from shock. Others had cuts from shrapnel or broken glass.

Five were admitted to hospital.

The rocket attack was the most serious since June 24, when two civilians were killed. In February, residents were ordered into shelters for two nights amid tensions along the border.

On Wednesday, an Israeli warplane dropped a bomb on the south Lebanese village of Habboush, injuring six civilians.

Israel said that was an accident.

Graphic

P Photo: AVIHU SHAPIRA, AFP / A man looks at a Katyusha rocket after an attack on the northern Israeli town of Kyriat Shmona yesterday.

Load-Date: May 5, 2000



ISRAEL'S BLUNT INSTRUMENT

Evening Standard (London)

April 19, 1996

Copyright 1996 Associated Newspapers Ltd.

Section: Pg. 9

Length: 671 words

Body

ONE of the principal

objectives of terrorism is to provoke governments into acts of repression against a minority of activists, which in turn rouse the sympathy of a mass of the civil population. *Hezbollah* have succeeded triumphantly in this purpose on the Lebanese border. Their rocket bombardment against Northern Israel stirred an Israeli government on the eve of a general election into a disproportionate military response. Inevitably, since force is a blunt instrument, the consequences for the civil population of southern Lebanon have been appalling. A single salvo of Israeli shells yesterday killed more innocent *women* and children than the Hamas suicide bombers in Jerusalem. And since the Israeli shells were ordered by a government professing civilised standards, the world is likely to judge these acts more harshly than those of the terrorists, whose murderous acts are understood to be the work of only a fanatical faction. It may be argued, as did Anne Applebaum on this page yesterday, that Israel could not merely stand passive in the face of *Hezbollah*'s attacks. But Syria, not its hapless client Lebanon, is the real architect of anti-Israeli terrorism. If Israel wants to retaliate, Syria is the only legitimate target. The Israeli government has made the cardinal mistake of adopting inappropriate military means to achieve largely political objectives. It is Mr Shimon Peres's fear of the mounting popularity of his extremist rivals in Likud which led him to adopt this course. But have Israel's deeds in southern Lebanon this week advanced the interests of her people, or the defence of her state, one iota? There must be a lesson here, and not only the terrible one learnt by those who died yesterday.

The legal scrum

NO-ONE could feel anything but

sympathy for the terrible injuries suffered by Mr Ben Smoldon, a rugby player who, at 17 years old, was paralysed for life when a scrum collapsed.

But, surely, we must feel extreme disquiet at today's news that Mr Smoldon has actually won a High Court legal action against the match referee, Mr Michael Nolan, on the grounds of having 'fallen below the standard of reasonable competence' and failing to understand or enforce crucial laws on scrummaging. The question of compensation, however - Mr Smoldon claims £1 million - has yet to be settled. Obviously, it is crucial that someone in a position of trust discharges his responsibility for young people's safety.

But this case has grave implications, not merely for sport, but for the rest of society as well. Increasingly, a new culture of litigiousness erodes the notion of individual responsibility. When we suffer injury or setback of any sort, we look around for someone to blame and someone to sue. In the end we will all pay for this madness - through increased insurance premiums.

ISRAEL 'S BLUNT INSTRUMENT

Because no-one will engage in any public, organised activity of any kind without being insured up to the hilt against lawsuits. We must not go down the American path to a lawsuit-crazed society. In this imperfect world, we are all subject to mishap. This cannot always be rectified in the courts.

The legal profession and the general public have to be reminded in these cases to keep within the bounds of common sense.1o1

Cave women

WE have long been accustomed to the

idea of the caveman as the macho hunter-gatherer, out and about all day whacking hairy mammoths while his hausfrau spouse keeps the cave spick and span. But Professor Anna Roosevelt, a Chicago archaeologist, has journeyed deep into the Brazilian Amazon and discovered traces of an 11,000-year-old politically correct primitive human settlement, where the food remains show a culture based on gathering nuts and berries. These tasks, says Professor Roosevelt, could just as easily have been carried out by <u>women</u> or even children. How intriguing that in the Americas of long ago, a distant ancestress of Hillary Clinton - her leopardskin pelt immaculately tailored - showing the way to the role-sharing culture American woman so enjoys today.

Load-Date: April 22, 1996



NEWS SUMMARY

The New York Times

April 21, 1996, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

Copyright 1996 The New York Times Company

Distribution: Metropolitan Desk

Section: Section 1;; Section 1; Page 2; Column 5; Metropolitan Desk; Column 5;; Summary

Length: 686 words

Body

International 3-13

A BID FOR LEBANON PEACE

Secretary of State Warren Christopher met with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to try to establish a cease-fire in southern Lebanon. 1

MIDEAST VIOLENCE GOES ON

Israeli gunboats stepped up their shelling of Lebanon's coastal highway and Israeli warplanes hit villages in the south as <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas continued rocket attacks on northern Israel. 8

With each Israeli bomb, *Hezbollah* gains stature. 8

SUMMIT MEETING IN MOSCOW

At a gathering noteworthy for its support for President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, Western leaders called for a nuclear test ban and announced moves to halt smuggling of nuclear bomb ingredients. 1

CLINTON AVOIDS RUSSIAN POLITICS

President Clinton urged Russia to stay on the path of democratic and economic reform but he declined to state his preference in the Russian presidential election. 10

YELTSIN CONSIDERS HIS CHANCES

Reporter's notebook: Over fine food and wine, Boris Yeltsin spoke to other leaders about his future. 10

REFORMING THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Labor Party, flexing its muscles as it contemplates winning an election within the next year, is preparing to tackle one of Britain's most delicate political issues: reforming the House of Lords. 1

NEWS SUMMARY

Sarajevo residents lack space to bury their dead. 3

As Italians prepared to vote, many asked why they bother. 4

Egyptian militants took responsibility for killing 18 tourists. 9

Bloody confrontations over land reform are rising in Brazil. 12

National 14-36

VINDICATION FOR DAY CARE

A comprehensive study has found that the use of day care does not affect the level of trust infants have in their mothers. 1

WOMEN AND THE ELECTIONS

<u>Women</u> have historically leaned toward the Democratic side of the political spectrum, and that seems particularly true this year. 1

PROSECUTOR UNDER FIRE

As Kenneth W. Starr, the Whitewater prosecutor, enters the crucial phase of his investigation, a growing chorus of critics have accused him of behaving like a political partisan. 1

WRESTLING OVER REDWOODS

The Headwaters Grove, the nation's last big privately owned stand of ancient redwoods, has long been at the center of a battle involving environmentalists, loggers and politicians, but now the environmental forces say the tide may have turned. 16

TELEPHONE MERGER ADVANCES

Bell Atlantic's directors approved the company's merger with Nynex, a deal that would create the nation's second-largest telephone company, after AT&T. The Nynex board is also expected to back the plan. 30

UNEXPLAINED ABSENCES

When the three principals of American Atheists Inc. in Austin, Tex., disappeared last September, they left behind a mystery that has yet to be untangled. 34

A NEW GRAFFITI WEAPON

The Lawrence Livermore Laboratory has created a portable laser that is said to be able to obliterate graffiti from walls and statues at lightning speed. 36

Metropolitan 37-42

FROM DISREGARD, A RENAISSANCE

NEWS SUMMARY

New York City owes much of its recent economic success, particularly the computer-related media companies of lower Manhattan and the retail renaissance of the Avenue of the Americas, to the disregard of its own zoning rules.

A SMALL CIRCLE OF FRIENDS

Commissioners may come and go, and new crises pass through municipal governments like the wind. But at Mayor Giuliani's City Hall, there is one institution that seems immutable: the tight circle of friends at the core of his administration. 37

A NEW HOME FOR THE METS

As Manhattan and the Bronx squabble over the future of the Yankees and a new stadium, their neighbor across the East River is inching without disagreement toward getting a new home for the Mets. 37

A LIFE'S WORK LOST AND FOUND

Ela-Chaim Cunzer died in the Holocaust, far from his family, without a tombstone, without even a grave. After a sinuous journey, his niece has unearthed the masterwork of his short life, his handwritten 49-page master's thesis for the University of Vilnius in Lithuania. 37

Obituaries 43-44

Steven Z. Meyers, founder and partner of Jacoby & Meyers. 43 Ronald N. Davies, judge who forced Arkansas schools to integrate. 44 Hubert Opperman, a leading cyclist in the 1920's and 1930's. 44

Load-Date: April 21, 1996



3 AMERICANS TO GO FREE, SYRIA SAYS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

December 2, 1991, MONDAY, THREE STAR Edition

Copyright 1991 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 1A

Length: 655 words

Body

DAMASCUS, Syria - Syria announced Sunday that it expected the last three American hostages in Lebanon to be freed within a week. The announcement was made as Israel's allied militia in southern Lebanon released 25 Arab detainees. In Damascus, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Joseph Cicippio, 61, would be the first out - today after more than five years in captivity. Cicippio's kidnappers announced Sunday in Beirut, Lebanon, that they would free him within 48 hours. The Syrian official said that Terry Anderson, 44, and Alann Steen, 52, should be released by next Sunday. The Syrian official - who spoke on the condition of anonymity - had no news about two German relief workers, Heinrich Struebig, 50, and Thomas Kemptner, 30, who were kidnapped in May 1989 in southern Lebanon. Their abductors want Germany to free two Lebanese brothers who have been jailed for hijacking and kidnapping. Cicippio, deputy comptroller at the American University of Beirut, was seized Sept. 12, 1986, as he left for work. Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent of The Associated Press, has been held longer than any other Westerner in Lebanon. He was kidnapped by two gunmen on March 16, 1985. Steen, was seized by gunmen in police uniforms on Jan. 24, 1987, at Beirut University College, where he was a professor of communications. Sunday's comments by the Syrian official followed a meeting between Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa and the U.N. hostage mediator, Giandomenico Picco. A U.N. statement, issued at Picco's request in Damascus late Sunday, said: "A basic understanding has . . . been reached on a comprehensive approach to the remaining humanitarian issues," including the freeing of Lebanese detained by Israel and its proxy force in southern Lebanon, and toward recovering Israelis missing or dead in Lebanon.

Within hours of the Syrian official's comments earlier Sunday, Israel and its local militia allies released 25 Arab prisoners in Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon. The Israeli Defense Ministry said the 25 detainees had been released in response to a request by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar for a gesture to help the process along. The Israeli statement said Israel's hostage-negotiation team was in contact with the secretary-general and his aides over the last few days to discuss an overall hostage deal, including word on the fate of four Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon. Israel has released 91 Arabs in southern Lebanon since September and still holds about 300. Israel has received the body of one of its soldiers killed in Lebanon and information about the fate of some of its six other missing military personne I. The Arabs freed Sunday had been in the Khiam prison in southern Lebanon. They were driven to Beirut where they chanted "Death to America!" and "Death to Israel!" and held a tearful reunion with relatives and friends. Hundreds of anxious relatives and supporters of Hezbollah watched as five ambulances drove 21 of the Arabs to a mosque in Beirut's southern suburbs. Security sources said the four other Arabs freed, including two women, had been allowed to stay in the nine-mile-wide buffer zone. Earlier Sunday, the Revolutionary Justice Organization said in a statement delivered to a Western news agency in Beirut that it would free Cicippio as part of U.N. efforts for a general swap of prisoners. "Positive results and a comprehensive solution which will achieve all parties' interests and demands to close this file for good have been reached," its statement said. It was accompanied by an old photograph showing Cicippio bearded and haggardlooking. The hostage drama began to draw to a close in August when kidnappers freed John McCarthy and

3 AMERICANS TO GO FREE, SYRIA SAYS

Edward Tracy and asked Perez de Cuellar to mediate an exchange. Since then, Jesse Turner and Thomas Sutherland and Jack Mann and Terry Waite have been released.

Graphic

Photo; PHOTO (COLOR) by AP ... A <u>Hezbollah</u> leader, Nail Kaouk (right), embracing a freed prisoner on Sunday in Sidon, Lebanon.

Load-Date: October 13, 1993



Refugees let out of camps for food

The Times (London)
February 16 1987, Monday

Copyright 1987 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Issue 62693.

Length: 237 words

Byline: From JUAN CARLOS GUMUCIO

Dateline: BEIRUT

Body

Scores of Palestinian <u>women</u> and children left the Bourj al-Barajneh camp in west Beirut yesterday as lorry-loads of food entered the Rashidiyeh camp in southern Lebanon. It was a demonstration that the long-announced siege imposed by the Shia Muslim Amal militia 15 weeks ago was gradually coming to an end.

Agency reports said at least 10,000 Palestinian refugees, many gaunt from hunger, also streamed from the Rashidiyeh camp early yesterday. The exodus began at dawn after Amal announced that they could leave the camp for five hours a day to buy food and seek medical attention.

At the same time, Amal gunmen were taking positions in the strategic hilltop village of Maghdousheh in the hills east of Sidon, which was abandoned by PLO guerrillas over the weekend. The green flag of Amal and the tricoloured banner of <u>Hezbollah</u> flew above the head of the huge statue of the Virgin Mary which stands above the village.

The lifting of the siege and the recovery of positions by Amal were overshadowed by a sudden outburst of violence in the streets of west Beirut. Amal gunmen battled for hours with forces of the Lebanese Communist Party and with some Druze militiamen.

Despite the easing of political tension over the camps war, there was no sign of any slackening of the battle for Bourj al-Barajneh during the morning. Heavy explosions from tank shells and machine-gun fire echoed over the ruins near the airport road.

Load-Date: September 21, 2000



Grief unites Muslims, Christians

The Tampa Tribune (Florida)

May 1, 1996, Wednesday,

FINAL EDITION

Copyright 1996 The Tribune Co. Publishes The Tampa Tribune

Section: NATION/WORLD,

Length: 266 words

Body

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

The procession began with a mass funeral in the coastal city of Tyre, evoking a solidarity seldom seen among Lebanon's Muslims and Christians.

An Associated Press ReportIsrael's 16-day offensive against the Shiite Muslim guerrillas of <u>Hezbollah</u> unified a country long tormented by its religious and political diversity.

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

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

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

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

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

Load-Date: May 3, 1996



WORLD TERRORISM ALERT

COURIER-MAIL
July 28, 1994 Thursday

Copyright 1994 Nationwide News Pty Limited

Length: 609 words

Byline: AAPAUSNEWS

Body

KEYWORD-HIT World terrorism alert Australia not safe, say Jews SECURITY at possible Jewish targets around the world was stepped up yesterday in the wake of two bomb attacks in London. In Brisbane, the Jewish community said Australia would be seen as a ""soft target" and, in Canberra, Israel's Ambassador Yehuda Avner appealed to Australian authorities for tighter security. The security build-up came as British anti-terrorist chiefs warned that Middle Eastern terrorism had returned to the streets of London. Twenty people were injured in the London blasts _ 14 near the Israeli Embassy in West London about 10pm (Brisbane time) on Tuesday and six outside the Israeli Information Centre in North Finchley about 10.45am yesterday. The British Foreign Office said last night a person claiming to be from the Islamic resistance movement, HAMAS, had said the group was responsible for the embassy bomb. The bombs have raised fears of Israeli retaliation in south Lebanon, where tension has mounted recently because of clashes with the largest Iranian-backed guerrilla group, *Hizbullah*, the ""Party of God". The attacks came a day after King Hussein of Jordan and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin met in Washington to declare an end to 46 years of war. On July 18, a bomb planted by a previously unknown group calling itself Ansarullah _ ""Followers of God" _ killed 96 people in a Jewish community centre in the Argentinian capital Buenos Aires. In Panama City, it was confirmed that a bomb caused the plane crash at Colon that killed 21 people, including 12 Jewish businessmen, last week.

QNPThe attack on London's Israeli Information Centre, an umbrella organisation for Jewish charities, has thrown police security into turmoil. The building had not been considered a target and had not been included in the stepped-up security around other Jewish buildings in London after the embassy blast. The Finchley offices house the world Zionist Organisation, the Jewish Agency for Israel and the Jewish Philanthropic Association for Israel and the Middle East. The blast at 12.45am (London time) was heard all over north London, and sent a huge plume of smoke into the air, shattered shop windows and hurled debris across the street. Three of the injured, two young women and a youth, were driving past when the bomb went off. The embassy bomb, in the boot of an Audi car parked at the rear of the building, contained 9-13kg of explosive, probably Semtex or TNT. Police are seeking a middle-aged woman of Mediterranean appearance, who parked the car moments before it exploded outside the embassy. ""She was the sort of well-dressed, middle-aged lady who would blend in, and not attract much attention at midday in Kensington," Commander David Tucker, of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said. In Canberra, Mr Avner said he feared attacks against Jewish targets worldwide. ""We have to steel ourselves through an intensified terrorist campaign which is designed to destroy the process of peace between Israel and Arabs," he said. ""The closer we get to the good of peace the more these fundamental terrorists are going to destroy it with their foul means." A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said appropriate steps would be taken for security at the Embassy. Queensland Jewish Board of Deputies president Laurie Rosenblum last night said the terrorist attacks appeared to be the work of Islamic fundamentalists who he said had indicated they planned to attack ""soft targets". "And that includes Australia," Mr Rosenblum said. Editorial, Page 8 More reports, Page 11 THE remains of a car which exploded outside the Israeli Embassy in London on Tuesday.

Graphic

PIC OF THE REMAINS OF A CAR WHICH EXPLODED OUTSIDE THE ISRAELI EMBASSY IN LONDON

Load-Date: September 30, 2003



MIDDLE EAST

The Tampa Tribune (Florida)

December 30, 1995, Saturday,

FINAL EDITION

Copyright 1995 The Tribune Co. Publishes The Tampa Tribune

Section: NATION/WORLD,

Length: 267 words

Byline: A Tribune Wire Report

Body

- Operation forbidden

CAIRO, Egypt - The government has forbidden state hospitals to perform <u>female</u> circumcisions, just months after authorizing them to do so in an attempt to curb botched operations by clumsy amateurs.

A Ministry of Health official attributed the reversal to pressure from **women**'s and human rights groups and fear of U.S. aid sanctions.

- Village attacked

TYRE, Lebanon - Israel bombarded a village in south Lebanon Friday, killing a Lebanese man and wounding three other civilians, U.N. officials said.

The shelling apparently was in retaliation for a mortar attack on an Israeli-manned post by Shiite Muslim guerrillas of the Iranian-backed *Hezbollah*, or Party of God.

Israel, with the help of allied Lebanese militia, has occupied a strip of land along the border since 1985 in an effort to curb guerrilla raids.
EUROPE - Worker stabs 10

BIRMINGHAM, England - Wielding a knife in each hand, a supermarket worker stabbed 10 people in his path Friday as he walked silently through the store's crowded aisles, police and witnesses said.

Four people were seriously injured, and doctors said their heavy winter clothing probably saved their lives.

No reason for the attack was immediately clear. - Signing off

LONDON - The BBC is about to bid "au revoir" to radio listeners in France who have been receiving its broadcasts in French since World War II.

The programming taken by 100 French stations is being scrapped at midnight Sunday as part of cost-cutting measures intended to plug a \$ 9 million budget gap, said Andrew Taussig, the BBC's European regional head, in a statement Friday.

Notes

MIDDLE EAST

BRIEF; WORLD NEWS WATCH

Load-Date: January 1, 1996



Syrian troops accused of massacring 200 in northern Lebanon

The Times (London)

March 14 1987, Saturday

Copyright 1987 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Issue 62716.

Length: 263 words

Byline: CAROLINE MOOREHEAD

Body

More than 200 people, most of them Sunni Muslims, were killed over a period of 36 hours on December 20 by Syrian troops in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, according to reliable information that has reached Amnesty International.

The human rights organization is calling on the Syrian Government to investigate the massacre, which took place after 15 Syrian troops were killed by elements of one militia group.

Shortly after the attack, Syrian forces sealed off the Sunni district to the west of the city. Some local inhabitants died in clashes with the soldiers. But many of those who died were in fact unarmed <u>women</u> and children, as Syrian troops and commandos used machine-guns, grenades and tanks.

During a sweep through local houses, civilians were dragged into the street and summarily executed. Two residential buildings were dynamited. Later, bodies were found in mass graves or on the city's refuse dump.

Afterwards several hundred people were reported to have been taken away. They are still missing. Replying to questions asked in the United Nations Human Rights Committee on March 4, the Syrian Government said that the 'attacks by certain militia .. necessitated self-defence by Syrian troops'.

Amnesty International, in calling for a full investigation into these killings, is equally concerned with reports of 23 <u>Hezbollah</u> supporters, said to have been lined up and shot by the Syrians in Beirut on February 25, and the fate of some 100 detainees reportedly handed over to the Syrians by the Amal movement in late February, but whose whereabouts remain unknown.

Load-Date: September 21, 2000



Quick Quiz

The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)
May 30, 2000, Tuesday, FINAL

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Section: Newspaper In Education: Flash; B4

Length: 252 words

Body

Here's a chance to win a flash! T-shirt or cap. Answer these questions and mail them to flash! Please write Quick Quiz on the envelope.

This contest is open to elementary and high-school students.

- 1. How long is the world's smallest chameleon?
- 2. What is *Hezbollah*?
- 3. Who was the first NHL player to score 50 goals in a 50-game season?
- 4. What is the singular of the word bacteria?
- 5. Where is the brookesia minima chameleon found?
- 6. What is a "Velco" female?
- 7. Name this actor or her TV series.
- 8. How do officials think Walkerton's water supply became contaminated?
- 9. How many bridges are there in Hamburg, Germany?
- 10. A zombie is ...
- a. a mixed alcoholic drink
- b. a voodoo snake deity
- c. a will-less, speechless human
- d. all of the above

Name

School grade/Secondary Level: _____

Home Address

Quick Quiz

City/Postal Code Phone No
Preference: T-Shirt Cap
Last Week's Winners: Ali Amin, Grade 5; Joel Blanchfield, Grade 5; and Daniel Selvin, Grade 6.
Previous Answers: 1. Inherited Abilities; 2. as Many as 2, 000; 3. Black; 4. New Laws Detract From the Quebec Model of Youth Justice; 5. They Can Act Out Their Dreams; 6. Freetown; 7. Gary Doer; 8. 1947; 9. Each Eye Looks Out at Right Angles and Sees a Completely Separate Area; 10. D) All of the Above.
Send your letters, comments and Quick Quiz entries to:
flash! c/o The Gazette 250 St. Antoine W., Montreal, Que. H2Y 3R7 Or by fax at (514) 987-2357 or e-mail: laughlin@thegazette.southam.ca
Graphic
P

End of Document

Load-Date: May 30, 2000



Jordan's king tells Albright of fears if Mideast peace talks lead nowhere

USA TODAY September 15, 1997, Monday, FINAL EDITION

Copyright 1997 Gannett Company, Inc.

Section: NEWS;

Length: 277 words

Byline: Lee Michael Katz **Dateline:** AMMAN, Jordan

Body

AMMAN, Jordan -- King Hussein warned Sunday of "explosions" of violence in the Mideast if there is no progress in Israeli-Palestinian talks.

And U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, who met with Hussein Sunday, said that Palestinian and Israeli leaders had taken only "small steps" toward peace when "big steps were needed."

She wraps up a six-day Mideast trip today.

Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government Sunday made several gestures to ease tension with Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority. Israel will:

- -- Lift an internal closure of Palestinian areas.
- -- Pay the Palestinians at least \$ 30 million in tax revenues withheld in response to suicide bombings.

Netanyahu also halted construction of a small apartment project in the middle of a Palestinian neighborhood.

Albright may end her first Mideast trip since taking office in January with a dramatic stop in Lebanon today.

Albright recently lifted a ban on U.S. travelers to Lebanon, but there have been numerous clashes in the countryside between Israelis,

Hezbollah guerillas and Lebanese troops.

Jordan 's king tells Albright of fears if Mideast peace talks lead nowhere

Hussein applauded Albright, calling her "someone who speaks and talks not diplomatically, but accurately."

Albright asked Arab countries to prevent their citizens contributing to Palestinian radical group Hamas. "The Arab states have a responsibility," she said "to support the peace process and work against the enemies of peace."

Hamas has claimed credit for a suicide bombing that killed four Israelis in Jerusalem on Sept. 4.

Albright, the first <u>female</u> U.S. secretary of State to visit Saudi Arabia, told her hosts she hoped "when we meet again we can talk about the role of <u>women</u> in your societies."

Load-Date: September 15, 1997



<u>SWORDS INTO COMPUTER CHAIRS;</u> WITH ISRAEL GONE, SOUTH LEBANON LOOKS TO REBUILD ITS ECONOMY

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)

July 17, 2000, Monday,

SOONER EDITION

Copyright 2000 P.G. Publishing Co.

Section: EDITORIAL,

Length: 697 words

Byline: THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN **Dateline:** NABATIYEH, Lebanon

Body

After the Israeli army withdrew from South Lebanon on May 23, the big question was whether the Shiite guerrillas who drove the Israelis out would march on to Jerusalem or would stop at the border, turn inward and focus on their own development.

A tour through the hardscrabble hills of South Lebanon leaves little doubt which way the Shiites are going. The mood here is: "The war with Israel is over as far Lebanon is concerned. Palestinians, you're on your own. Write often."

The evidence is everywhere. I started my tour at the Jaber Social Center in Nabatiyeh, the biggest Shiite town. As soon as the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon was over, the Jaber center itself was occupied -- by South Lebanese youth signing up for its courses in English and Windows computing. When the Jaber center first started offering the courses, it received 1,500 applicants for 60 places.

"Computers and English -- they're the keys to success now," explained Riyad Jaber, who runs the English program. "If you don't know computers and English that means you're nothing in this world."

I briefly visited Ranya Murtada's Windows course, attended by 30 young Shiite <u>women</u>, all in veils. Nabatiyeh is a long way from Silicon Valley, but these young <u>women</u> have gotten the message. "They don't know anything about computers," explains Murtada, "but they've heard about them, and they want to discover what they're about. We now have a lot of people coming here from the [former Israeli] occupied zone."

Once these <u>women</u> graduate they might become customers of Ali Darwish, who owns Boudinet, one of five Internet cafes in Nabatiyeh. While I connected to AOL from his shop, Darwish explained: "Before the Israeli withdrawal most people were keeping their money in the bank . . . Now that the Israelis are gone the mood is 'It's our land, that's it, leave us alone.' Investment is coming back . . . I'm thinking of expanding into selling computers."

From Nabatiyeh we drove to Beaufort Castle. I had a discussion along the way with a Lebanese friend about Israeli policy, and to reinforce a point he produced a computer printout of an analysis from Israel's Haaretz newspaper. I have been stunned at how many of Lebanon's elite are now reading Haaretz and The Jerusalem Post online to track Israeli politics.

SWORDS INTO COMPUTER CHAIRS; WITH ISRAEL GONE, SOUTH LEBANON LOOKS TO REBUILD ITS ECONOMY

At Beaufort Castle, we found South Lebanese tourists flocking to see the former Israeli fortress. There we met a turbaned man and his son, who was filming with his movie camera. The son said he was a computer programmer living in Los Angeles. His dad is a prominent Shiite sheik in Nabatiyeh. "But my dad has a green card," the young man added. "We don't like American policy, but everyone here wants to live in America."

From Beaufort we drove to the Israeli border, where Lebanese now come to throw stones at the Israeli guards. Thursday, an imaginative Lebanese youth brought a mirror and spent his time reflecting the sun into the eyes of the Israeli Army lookout at Fatima Gate. That's a long way from lobbing rockets.

It's remarkable how much of the barbed wire and wrecked cars have already been removed from the region, but that's thanks to the men of Hounine village, who removed the Israeli barbed wire on their own to sell as scrap metal.

What's the message? Underneath the old, encrusted olive-tree politics of this region is another politics bursting to get out, to get connected and to tie into the world of opportunities. The deep religious and political divide between South Lebanese and Israelis doesn't go away because people get online. <u>Hezbollah</u> hasn't renounced terrorism against Israel. But the end of the Israeli occupation here has allowed these hatreds to be balanced by other interests and aspirations for growth that are just as real, human and important to people.

If Israelis and Palestinians at Camp David ever agree on stable borders, it will unlock the same energies. Then maybe West Bank Palestinians can be like the Lebanese operators down here, who were offering bus tours of the liberated border area, the Israeli prison at Khiam and Beaufort for \$ 30 -- lunch included.

The *Hezbollah*-logo baseball hat was \$ 5 extra.

Thomas L. Friedman is a columnist for The New York Times.

Load-Date: July 21, 2000



Slain diplomats' funeral draws chanting crowds

The Record (Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario)
September 19, 1998 Saturday Final Edition

Copyright 1998 Metroland Media Group Ltd **Section:** FRONT; Pg. A17; News

Length: 266 words

Dateline: TEHRAN, IRAN

Body

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

<u>Women</u> in black veils and men wearing black shirts chanted "Death to the Taliban" and "Death to America" as they marched from six different points towards the main university campus in the capital, Tehran, for prayers. Associated Press: Reuters

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

"We will not let your blood go to waste," he shouted, dressed in camouflage and carrying a rifle.

Mourners heard the senior Shiite Muslim cleric, Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, vow that Iran would defend itself against any threats by the Taliban on its eastern borders.

"Our country did not submit to America, the Soviet Union or Iraq. This group (the Taliban) is too little to be taken seriously," Jannati said.

The Taliban militia admitted last week to killing eight Iranian diplomats and a journalist after its forces captured the northern city of Mazar-e-Sharif on Aug. 8.

The killings brought to a head simmering tension between Iran and the Taliban. Iran has since massed tens of thousands of troops on its border with Afghanistan and has put its military on full alert.

Taliban leaders say they have rushed troops to the border region to repulse any Iranian attack.

The demonstrators in Tehran called on Pakistan to end its support for the Taliban. Iran has accused Pakistan of sending money, arms and soldiers to support the Taliban cause, something Pakistan denies.

Load-Date: September 22, 2002



French troops in Lebanon get behind the barricades

Guardian Weekly November 9, 1986

Copyright 1986 Guardian Publication, Ltd.

Section: LE MONDE; Pg. 12

Length: 1568 words

Byline: By Francoise Chipaux **Dateline:** TYRE. October 25

Body

"Death to France!" The writing on observation post 3.II.A's white elevated lookout turret was clearly visible. Sandbags and twisted metal are all that is left of the many checkpoints Unifil's French contingent had established. The sign "French Batt." still hangs at the entrance to the former Maarake headquarters, but it is now manned by Ghanaian soldiers. Besides, none of them is visible. In the "iron triangle" of opposition to Israel, which has now become a mecca for the Hezbollahs, Nepalese and Ghanaian soldiers who replaced the French troops, have stopped making roadchecks and now remain at their positions.

At the entrance to Abbassieh, a Nepalese soldier watched smiling from his sentrybox as the cars drove by. What and who the vehicles were transporting were no longer his business. The French headquarters is still at Jouaya, a small town of 15,000 inhabitants where Shi'ite immigrants from Africa measure their success by the size of their houses. In the villa at the top of the town some 160 soldiers still testified to the French presence. With two other points each manned by about 60 men, they were all that were left of Unifil's French contingent in the operational sector. These soldiers practically never venture forth now and at night sleep at their positions. Their main mission is to protect themselves -- their redeployment looks very much like a fallback in preparation for a withdrawal in case of another attack. Besides, what else could they do behind their earth barricades which they are continually reinforcing.

Cut off from the local people, hence from intelligence sources, they have been deprived of both "eyes and ears" and this does not fail to worry their officers.

Harassment of Unifil troops stopped three weeks ago -- no further signs of activity have been noticed since September 28. But it is thought to be only a lull for which everybody has his own and different explanation. The most obvious one being perhaps that Unifil's withdrawal to better protected positions makes the attackers' jobs more difficult. Unless again, as some believe, the reason behind the lull is that an over-hasty Unifil withdrawal could bedevil the plans of the Hezbollahs who may want to keep this force as a hostage for some more time yet and thus as a bargaining chip in any South Lebanon settlement.

For once everybody agrees that Unifil's departure will cause much havoc in South Lebanon and nobody can say who will emerge victorious in the end. However that may be, there is no doubt that the Hezbollahs are gaining ground daily and the Iranian hold is increasingly evident. Militarily, the substantial and sophisticated means used with daunting effectiveness against Unifil and the South Lebanese Army (SLA, a militia body set up and financed by Israel) suggest that Iranian officers are advising their followers directly in the field. While the **Hezbollah** training

camps are still in the Bekaa, several witnesses have confirmed that Iranian religious men and soldiers are shuttling to and from South Lebanon.

The Hezbollahs' military power is still hard to assess precisely, for its militiamen men never identify themselves as such and, unlike the Amal militiamen, do not have well established barracks or positions. "Mosques and houses make do as arms caches for them," confided a local inhabitant, and they operate in small, tightly organised bands. Their training under the command of Iranian instructors is far and away the most rigorous. They have no problems where weapons and money are concerned as they are by far the best-paid militiamen in Lebanon today -- a pay of around LL 4,000 a month, compared with LL 2,000 to LL 3,000 for an Amal or PSP (the Druze-dominated Progressive Socialist Party) militiamen. Iran is thought to be spending between \$7 million and \$9 million in Lebanon. With the US dollar now worth LL45, it is easy to understand how some village sheikhs can pay \$300 to \$400 for an attack on a Unifil post.

This new <u>Hezbollah</u> force, which is recruited mainly among young men, should not hide the fact that the movement is not popular in South Lebanese Shi'ite circles. The vast majority of the inhabitants reject it because it is too closely linked to Iran and because they feel they will again be sacrificed. In addition, the young <u>Hezbollah</u> sheikhs' thirst for power and dominance is irritating to local traditional religious notables who see their authority being eroded. The inauguration at Siddikine, 15 kilometres east of Sidon, of a *Haousa* (the name given to religious schools in Iran but until now not used in Lebanon) to turn out sheikhs in 10 to 20 months in contrast to the traditional procedure has not gone down well. A public demonstration, in which <u>women</u> took part, prevented the opening of a Koranic school at Jouaya. But how long can this resistance go on?

Other villages are completely dominated by the Hezbollahs who lay down "their law". Two young people caught together at Deir-Tebba were exhibited before the entire population of the village who assembled in the main square; the couple were whipped until they bled, then taken to the *husseynieh* (Sh'ite meeting house) and married. Unlike in Beirut, Koranic law now regulates life in the whole of south Lebanon with Friday as the day of rest and alcohol banned much to the displeasure of many inhabitants. With leftwing militiamen being hunted down jointly by the Hezbollahs and Amal, any political expression other than that of these two militias is now forbidden. And they are militias which are practically interchangeable at the grassroots level.

Daoud Daoud, the Tyre region Amal boss whose relations with Nabih Berri in Beirut are distant, is mainly concerned with imposing his authority over the region. And this depends both on his ability to stand up to the Hezbollahs and on an unacknowledged modus vivendi with the Israelis. Amal officials argue that only the application of UN Resolution 425 calling for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon can save the situation in South Lebanon by cutting the ground from under the feet of the Hezbollahs, the Palestinians' allies in the struggle against Israel. Though they have not rebuilt the military presence they had before 1982 (when Israel invaded Lebanon), the Palestinians are once again a force to be reckoned with in South Lebanon and they take part in anti-Israeli operations with the Hezbollahs.

This alliance worries Amal and some of their officials are not afraid to declare that their chief enemies today are the Palestinians, not the Israelis. The recent Amal attacks on the Rashidieh Palestinian camp near Tyre, which flared up violently after an armed truce lasting ten days, are interpreted in Palestinian circles as an attempt by the Amal, first, to rally its troops against a target that mobilises action (hatred of the Palestinians still runs very deep among South Lebanon's Shi'ite population) and, secondly, to demonstrate to the Israelis at a time when they are stepping up their support for the SLA that Amal can prevent the PLO from making a military comeback. This comeback is particularly significant in Sidon, which has once again become a city of Arafat's followers. Responsibility for maintaining security in South Lebanon, say Amal spokesmen in effect, falls exclusively on Amal and the Palestinians should agree to give up their arms.

This is something which is rejected by all Palestinian organisations whatever their affiliations (and including the National Salvation Front, which is Syria's staunch ally). They are reforging their unity in their combats with the Amal Shi'ite militia.

French troops in Lebanon get behind the barricades

Given such a state of affairs, a war between Shia clans cannot be entirely ruled out in South Lebanon, and inevitably this would take on the character of a surrogate Syrian-Iranian confrontation, with Syria backing Amal and Iran the Hezbollahs.

So the only interest in keeping Unifil is that it puts the situation in a state of suspended animation while the belligerents gird for battle. Discussions about possible participation of the Lebanese army alongside Unifil in maintaining security in the south are not taken very seriously in responsible quarters in Beirut. What army, people ask, and what will their instructions be? Without a national consensus on the south's future, what could the Lebanese army do sandwiched as it is between militias with different aims? The main thing, it is said, is to try to hammer out a Lebanese national or regional agreement before Unifil's mandate comes up for renewal on January 19 next year.

If not, once Unifil is withdrawn, South Lebanon is bound to become a shambles. The scenario thought likely by most people does not foresee a new Israeli occupation of the area, but ad-hoc strikes by the Israeli army which would result in once again forcing the inhabitants to flee to Beirut and its suburbs and turning South Lebanon into a scorched-earth region. A region on which Iran is endeavouring to impose its law to influence the Middle East conflict and its principal actors. Worried by this trend, Damascus can only react through its Amal allies. But is is hard to see how Syria could directly bring the Hezbollahs to heel while Israel is still occupying South Lebanon. "Get rid of Israel, and we'll settle the <u>Hezbollah</u> problem," chorus Lebanese leaders. But it is clear Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir does not see things in this way.



Heavy fighting erupts around Israeli borders

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada) April 22, 1993 Thursday Final Edition

Copyright 1993 Metroland Media Group Ltd

Section: NEWS; Pg. A4

Length: 277 words

Dateline: MARJAYOUN, LEBANON

Body

Shiite Muslim guerrillas today unleashed their heaviest barrage of rockets on Israel and its security zone in southern Lebanon this year, security sources said. Three Israelis were reported wounded.

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

The sources said the sharp escalation kindled fear among southern Lebanon's population of massive air and artillery reprisals by Israel. Thousands of residents remained indoors, many of them packing to leave to safer areas to the north, the sources said.

The attacks followed a daylong artillery bombardment yesterday of several Shiite-populated villages in southern Lebanon by Israeli forces and their South Lebanon Army allies.

Two Lebanese villagers were killed and six wounded in yesterday's shelling, and a Palestinian guerrilla was killed and another captured in a shootout with Israeli troops and SLA militiamen.

Today, the sources said, at least 50 Katyusha rockets were fired within 12 hours. Forty exploded in Israel's northern Galilee panhandle and 10 in the security zone.

The Voice of the South radio station of the SLA said at least three Israeli <u>women</u> were wounded in two Galilee towns hit by the Soviet-designed rockets.

The spiralling violence coincided with a decision by Israel's Arab adversaries and the Palestinians to resume peace talks with Israel in Washington next week.

<u>Hezbollah</u>, Iran's main ally in Lebanon, has vowed to sabotage the talks. It has heightened hostilities in southern Lebanon with each of the eight previous rounds of negotiations during the 17-month-old peace process.

The latest fighting raised to 22 killed and 102 wounded in this year's clashes, which included 12 Israeli air raids and one naval attack.

Load-Date: October 4, 2002



Beirut disco +thud masks fearful heartbeats

The Times (London)

January 27, 2000, Thursday

Copyright 2000 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news

Length: 720 words **Byline:** Sam Kiley

Body

Sam Kiley in Jezzine reports on Lebanon's unhealed divisions

GORGEOUS creatures of both sexes dance thigh to thigh in the throbbing depths of Beirut's BO18 club. Bulletriddled buildings add a fin de guerre thrill to an evening's debauchery in downtown Beirut.

By day, the clatter of gunfire has been replaced with the rattle of jack-hammers as workmen tear down shattered buildings and concrete over the physical evidence of a civil war that tore the country apart - but just two hours' drive south, close to where a small war still rages, the restaurants of the pretty hill resort of Jezzine are closed. Since Israeli-backed forces withdrew eight months ago, the town has been sealed off from the rest of the country lest the infection of sectaran violence should spread again.

Lebanon has struggled to restore its war-ravaged reputation as a tourist haven and the destination of choice for the Arab world's billions by establishing an important taboo: "Don't mention the war."

A Syrian military presence of 30,000 troops and reforms in the Lebanese Armed Forces, mixing units once formed according to religious confession - Christian, Sunni, Shia or Druze - has kept the lid on divisions that still run deep. A decade after the "end" of a 16-year civil war, fighting continues between Israel, its surrogate South Lebanese Army (SLA) and <u>Hezbollah</u>, the official Lebanese resistance to an Israeli occupation of a ten-mile wide strip in the south of the country.

Nor has there been any solution to the problem of 350,000 Palestinian refugees, who arrived after Israeli campaigns in 1948 and 1967 and who remain, armed, inside vast warrens of unplanned buildings and tangles of electric cabling that, 50 years on, are still called camps and are tightly controlled by the Lebanese Army.

In Beirut, an innovative plan to privatise the centre of the city, which was destroyed along the Green Line separating the Christian east from the Muslim west, has pulled down most buildings but saved more than 200. The umbrella company, Solidare, established by Rafic Hariri, the billionaire businessman who served as Prime Minister from 1992 to 1998, has been behind the multibillion-pound reconstruction. New hotels and office blocks have sprouted alongside Ottoman-era edifices rebuilt and repainted in peaceful pastels.

Yet the boom of the 1990s, when growth soared to more than 8 per cent, ended last year. Predictions are for negative growth, and the economic hardships that this implies have reawakened sectarian fears. "The confessional divide is still there," Farid Khazan, a political analyst at the American University of Beirut, said.

Beirut disco +thud masks fearful heartbeats

Former militia leaders have been absorbed into the political fabric as deputies and ministers, but, in Dr Khazan's view, "they were not absorbed for the sake of moving beyond war, but they integrated the militia system into the political process". He added: "Syria always wanted to rule Lebanon through the militias."

Mr Hariri, who is tipped to return to the premiership after elections in August, disagrees. "Without them, this country would not be as it is now and we should admire them for it," he said.

This month, Christians in Beirut came close to panic when a Sunni fundamentalist group training in the northern mountains killed several soldiers and two Christian <u>women</u>. In the capital, locals said, the price of illegal firearms doubled as Christians, who had been falsely told that the <u>women</u> had been taken hostage and mutilated, armed themselves against further Islamic attacks. None came, but the incident revealed how little the scars of the war had healed.

In Jezzine, the Government is taking no chances. Joseph Haabr, a former fighter with the SLA, who lost his leg seven years ago in a battle and who surrendered to the Lebanese Army last June, sat in his living room wondering how he would support his family.

Jezzine is cut off by army road blocks to prevent it becoming a flashpoint for a new surge in violence. A mainly Christian town, it looks down on a village of Shia Muslims, who form the core of *Hezbollah*.

"I think they have sealed us off for our own protection," Mr Haabr said. "The Government does not want us to be shelled by the SLA if the army occupies the town - and they don't want any revenge attacks on us. This is a little Lebanon - living in limbo."

Load-Date: January 27, 2000



Foreign Affairs; Taking Care of Business

The New York Times

July 14, 2000, Friday, Late Edition - Final

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Distribution: Editorial Desk

Section: Section A; ; Section A; Page 25; Column 1; Editorial Desk ; Column 1; ; Op-Ed

Length: 700 words

Byline: By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Dateline: NABATIYEH, Lebanon

Body

After the Israeli Army withdrew from South Lebanon on May 23, the big question was whether the Shiite guerrillas who drove the Israelis out would march on to Jerusalem or would stop at the border, turn inward and focus on their own development.

A tour through the hardscrabble hills of South Lebanon leaves little doubt which way the Shiites are going. The overwhelming mood here is: "The war with Israel is over as far as Lebanon is concerned. Palestinians, you're on your own. Write often."

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Foreign Affairs; Taking Care of Business

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It's remarkable how much of the barbed wire and wrecked cars have already been removed from the region, but that's thanks to the men of Hounine village, who removed the Israeli barbed wire on their own to sell as scrap metal.

What's the message here? The message is that underneath the old, encrusted olive-tree politics of this region is another politics bursting to get out, to get connected and to tie into the world of opportunities. The deep religious and political divide between South Lebanese and Israelis doesn't go away because people get online. *Hezbollah* hasn't renounced terrorism against Israel. But the end of the Israeli occupation here has allowed these hatreds to be balanced by other interests and aspirations for growth that are just as real, human and important to people.

If Israelis and Palestinians at Camp David ever agree on stable borders, it will unlock the same energies. Then maybe West Bank Palestinians can be like the Lebanese operators down here, who were offering bus tours of the liberated border area, the Israeli prison at Khiam and Beaufort for \$30 -- lunch included.

The *Hezbollah*-logo baseball hat was \$5 extra.

http://www.nytimes.com

Load-Date: July 14, 2000



WORLD

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

September 22, 1999, Wednesday, THREE STAR EDITION

Copyright 1999 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS, Pg. A5; World Briefs Column

Length: 1213 words

Byline: From News Services

Body

RUSSIA

Gorbachev brings wife's body home to Moscow

A grieving Mikhail Gorbachev on Tuesday brought the casket bearing the body of his wife, Raisa, home to Moscow, where she will be buried this week. The former Soviet president and the couple's daughter, Irina Virganskaya, made the mournful journey from Muenster, Germany, where Mrs. Gorbachev, 67, died Monday after a battle with acute leukemia. Gorbachev had been by his wife's bedside almost around the clock for the nearly two months that she was hospitalized. A Russian government plane sent by President Boris Yeltsin landed Tuesday afternoon at Moscow's Vnukovo airport - the same government airport Mrs. Gorbachev had used when accompanying her husband on frequent foreign trips.

FRANCE

Gallery owner faces trial over looted art

A New York gallery owner will be tried by a French court for owning a work of art which was part of a famous Jewish family's collection looted by the Nazis in 1943. French judicial officials said Tuesday that an appeals court had ruled that Adam Williams, the owner of Newhouse Galleries, will be tried for "receiving stolen goods." No date has yet been set. Williams bought the painting by Dutch master Franz Hals, "Portrait of the Pastor Adrianus Tegularius," at a Christie's auction in 1989. The officials said Williams claims not to have known the work was stolen. The painting was part of a 333-work collection owned by a well-known art connoisseur named Adolphe Schloss. Adolf Hitler had the impressive collection marked for seizure long before Germany's invasion of France. Descendants of Schloss are still trying to find most of the paintings.

PHILIPPINES

Demonstrators decry new threats to democracy

Thousands of activists marked the 27th anniversary of the day when dictator Ferdinand Marcos placed the Philippines under martial law with noisy protests Tuesday against what they say are new threats to democracy. The

WORLD

protests in Manila and other key cities were the biggest since huge rallies last month protesting President Joseph Estrada's plans to amend the constitution. In a downtown square, 10,000 activists, joined by about a dozen lawmakers, gathered under a scorching sun, yelling, "Struggle! Don't be afraid!" The activists denounced the planned constitutional changes, the return of cronyism, perceived attacks on press freedom and the return to political and economic power of Marcos' relatives and associates.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Two sides meet for first time in months

American mediator George Mitchell on Tuesday brought together the two parties in Northern Ireland pivotal to saving - or sinking - the Belfast peace agreement. The session marked the first meeting in three months between the Protestants of the Ulster Unionist Party and the Catholics of Sinn Fein, who are supposed to cooperate in a new Northern Ireland government envisioned at the heart of last year's Good Friday accord. But the two delegations expressed profound distrust of each other as they entered Castle Buildings, a British government office block in Belfast where Mitchell has been trying for the past three weeks to resolve their competing demands. Mitchell, a former U.S. Senate majority leader, spent 22 months in the building leading negotiations that culminated in the landmark accord.

PAKISTAN

Violence against women is rising, group charges

Amnesty International charged Tuesday that violence against <u>women</u> in Pakistan is spiraling. <u>Women</u> are murdered every day for allegedly betraying the honor of their husband or family, Amnesty International said in a report released Tuesday. The human rights group sharply criticized the government for its "systematic failure ... to prevent, to investigate ... (and) to punish the perpetrators" of these killings, referred to as honor killings because they are committed to avenge the honor of a husband or a family. The government, however, says that all murders, regardless of the motive are treated the same. In Pakistan's eastern Punjab province alone, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan said 286 <u>women</u> were killed last year for allegedly bringing shame on their husband or family.

LEBANON

Israeli jets bomb suspected guerrilla targets

Israeli warplanes pounded suspected guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon on Tuesday shortly after two pro-Israeli militiamen were killed in a guerrilla attack, Lebanese security officials said. The hostilities began at dawn when the Iranian-backed <u>Hezbollah</u> carried out two attacks on Israeli and allied posts in the zone that Israel occupies in south Lebanon. A few hours later, the positions of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army at Kfar Houna and Aramta in the western Bekaa Valley came under heavy <u>Hezbollah</u> machine gun and rocket fire, killing the two militiamen, according to officials who asked not to be identified. Israeli jets responded by firing four missiles at suspected **Hezbollah** hideouts in the Iglim al-Tuffah region, 12 miles north of the Israeli border, the officials added.

BRITAIN

BBC cuts staff, revamps format of news channel

WORLD

The British Broadcasting Corp. is trimming staff and shaking up the schedule of its money-losing BBC World television news channel in hopes of winning more viewers. BBC World, which is available in 200 countries but not inside Britain, was conceived as a profit-making venture. It reported a loss of \$ 25 million last year. The corporation announced Monday that it would cut 33 journalists and 17 resource staffers, but said most would be shifted to other jobs in the BBC. Beginning in April, the channel will put a stronger emphasis on hourly newscasts and drop some of its political analysis programming. It will have a half-hour news bulletin every hour on weekdays and news bulletins and summaries on weekends.

IRAQ

Allied missile injures Swedish journalist

A Swedish journalist was injured Tuesday when a missile from allied warplanes exploded near his car while he was driving just outside the southern Iraqi city of Ur. "I was slightly injured in my chest by debris from the missile, which fell about 60 feet from our car," Jan Arell said. Arell, 45, and photographer Per Wahlberg, 37, were visiting the ancient city on assignment for their newspaper, the Goteborgs-Posten. The car's windshield and rear window shattered in the blast, cutting Arell. Wahlberg was not injured. An Iraqi military spokesman and a U.S. military statement confirmed that allied planes attacked southern Iraqi sites Tuesday.

THAILAND

Leg splint is attached to injured elephant

Thai veterinarians succeeded on Tuesday in attaching a splint to the injured leg of Motola, the elephant maimed by land mine a month ago. The elephant refused to cooperate in Monday's attempt to add a metal pipe splint to a plastic brace attached last week. She kicked and moved around in protest. But on Tuesday, a team fitted the splint to her wounded front left leg without encountering any resistance, said Vorakorn Jitlang, a veterinarian at the Hang Chat elephant hospital in northern Thailand where Motola is being treated. "This is just an experiment which at the same time trains Motola to get used to having something attached to her leg. Until she can have a permanent prosthesis, when Motola sleeps at night, we have to take the splint out and then fit it again the next day," said Vorakorn.

Load-Date: September 23, 1999



ISRAELI FAULTS U.S. ON PEACE TALK DETAILS

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)

August 25, 1991, SUNDAY, LATE FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1991 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 1C

Length: 302 words

Body

JERUSALEM - Israeli Housing Minister Ariel Sharon said Saturday that the United States had refused to give Israel a memorandum of understanding on key details of a proposal for a Middle East peace conference. Instead, the United States wanted to provide Israel with a non-binding letter of assurances, he charged. "We expected a memorandum of understanding," he said on Israeli army radio. "I know from foreign sources that the United States has already given a negative answer and does not intend to sign a memorandum of understanding with Israel," he said. Sharon was one of three Cabinet ministers who voted against Israel's conditional acceptance this month of U.S. proposals for a Middle East peace conference. During his last Middle East tour, U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker III promised to provide written assurances to parties likely to attend the conference. In ethnic violence in Israel and Lebanon: Three Israelis were stabbed while waiting for a bus in Jewish West Jerusalem on Saturday night and police arrested two Palestinians, Israel television said. The television report said the two women and a man had been admitted to a hospital, but were not seriously hurt. The Palestinians were arrested when police searching for the attackers stopped their car and found bloodstains inside. Angry villagers demanding a halt in attacks against Israel clashed with pro-Iranian guerrillas in southern Lebanon overnight Friday. Police said Saturday that one guerrilla had been killed. Tha clash was the first between the population and *Hezbollah* guerrillas since the Lebanese army moved into southern Lebanon on June 1 to reassert control over the region after 16 years of civil war. A police spokesman said the fighting had begun Friday evening in the village of Jarjou, southeast of Sidon.

Load-Date: October 14, 1993



Red trail of horror that froze the eye

The Sunday Times (London)
April 21, 1996, Sunday

Copyright 1996 Times Newspapers Limited

Section: Overseas news

Length: 675 words

Byline: Brent Sadler, Tyre

Body

I SAW a vision of hell last Wednesday.

I was on air, broadcasting from the 11th floor of a building with a panoramic view of the battle zone, when I heard the first ambulances screaming down the road. I signed off, ripped out my earpiece, grabbed my work bag, helmet and jacket and tore down the 220 stairs to ground level. My camera crew and I followed the noise to a hospital

in Tyre.

The scene that greeted us was one of utter horror. Stretcher bearers spilled onto the dusty street, tipping an old woman, bleeding profusely, onto the floor. While they dragged her back onto the stretcher, a car with blood-spattered windows squealed to a halt. They carried out a young man punctured with holes, one leg hanging by a thread of tissue, his body twitching in spasms of shock.

We followed the red trail inside Al-Najem hospital. The polished marble was slippery with puddles of blood. Everywhere you turned, terrified people screamed. The doctors could not cope with everyone at once. Many died without receiving attention. A young woman, her head gushing blood from a hole the size of golf ball, choked to death on blood and vomit before being seen.

On the other side of the casualty room, nobody seemed to notice the blackened figure of a girl aged about seven. A chunk of her left foot was missing, a hole in her abdomen gurgled, but she was still alive. Sickened and appalled, I tapped a surgeon on the shoulder and told him about the girl.

"She can't be saved," he told me sadly. "Other people have a better chance." They were leaving her to die. I turned to go to the next victim, but then stopped, unable to leave this child alone. Her skinless hand and torn fingernails were pointing upwards. I reached to help, but it was too late. She died.

By now, reports were coming into the hospital of a massacre. I ran out of the hospital, my jacket stained with blood. A crowd of wailing <u>women</u> and angry men had built up in front of the hospital. You could sense the scale of the tragedy.

If the hospital was bad, the scene confronting journalists and the UN peacekeepers at the Qana base was almost too much to bear. We saw bodies littered everywhere. Scores of people had been torn into a pile of human debris. Body parts, lumps of raw meat, were everywhere. A UN official whom I have known for years, and who has seen most of Lebanon's horrors, broke down and wept: "The baby," he cried. "Did you see the baby?"

Red trail of horror that froze the eye

A journalist shaking with emotion pointed to one corner of the carnage. From the pile of bodies a rescuer had spotted a blue bundle and gone to retrieve it. It was a blue Baby-gro and two chubby legs filled the bottom half. At the top of the shoulders, only parts of the child's head remained. As they put the dead baby into a plastic bag, every man present thought of his own child and cried. I thought of my son Henry, who is about the same age, and wondered how I would be able to endure such horror. The image of that headless infant is now burnt into my memory for ever.

It is always the suffering among children which hurts the most. At one hospital in Sidon, Dr Hassan Hammoud was looking after unidentified children from Qana. He called them A, B and C. A fourth, a boy of five, who was evacuated by air, he nicknamed Baby Helicopter.

I saw the child, half his leg blown off, whimpering. He did not know his family name or where he came from. Near them a young girl whose once pretty face was peppered with small cuts lay in a coma, her long hair splayed out on the pillow. I made up a name for her: Sleeping Beauty.

<u>Hezbollah</u>'s television station in Beirut showed every frame, every sickening sight of the Qana killings. It helped to justify their Katyusha rocket attacks on Israeli civilians. The Israelis blamed <u>Hezbollah</u> for the carnage, saying they should not have been firing so close to the UN base.

These arguments mean little to Baby Helicopter or Sleeping Beauty. For them, as for the people of Lebanon, there is only pain, and grief, and endless suffering.

Brent Sadler is CNN's senior international correspondent.

Load-Date: April 24, 1996



DIVIDER IN BEIRUT TO FALL

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri)
October 16, 1990, TUESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Copyright 1990 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.

Section: NEWS; Pg. 1A

Length: 730 words

Body

BEIRUT, Lebanon - President Elias Hrawi ordered the dismantling Monday of the Green Line, which divides Beirut into Moslem and Christian sections, with the hope that the city will become free of militias. He acted after Christian Gen. Michel Aoun ended his rebellion Saturday by fleeing to the French Embassy and by asking that his 15,000 followers surrender. On Monday, bulldozers removed mounds of earth, rocks and other obstacles from the Galerie Semaan crossing, on the highway linking Moslem south Beirut with the Christian suburbs of Hazmiyeh and Baabda. Motorists then drove across the intersection, waving their hands to helmeted Lebanese soldiers and honking their horns in jubilation. Lebanese and Syrian army engineering units removed mines from the intersection on Saturday, when Syrian and Lebanese soldiers advanced behind a curtain of heavy air and artillery shelling to end Aoun's rebellion. Syrian and Lebanese troops crushed Aoun's 11-month-old mutiny in a six-hour assault that killed 160 and wounded 800. The Galerie Semaan crossing was flooded with cars less than 30 minutes after the Lebanese army command of Gen. Emile Lahoud declared it "safe" for civilian traffic. Lebanese army engineers were removing mines from areas along Beirut's five-mile Green Line in preparation for dismantling it. The Green Line has divided Beirut into Moslem and Christian sectors since the outbreak of the civil war. The line actually was torn down in the early days of President Amin Gemayel's term in office in September 1982. But Moslem and leftist gunmen regained their positions along the line when they ousted Gemayel's Christian-led army from Beirut's Moslem sector in a bloody clash in February 1984.

A police spokesman said Monday, "The Green Line is expected to be totally dismantled in a week or so." Dismantling the Green Line would be the first step toward the creation of a militia-free "Greater Beirut" extending 22 miles along the Mediterranean coast and covering the capital's nearby suburbs at the foothills of the central mountains. The major obstacles are the presence of Christian, Shiite and Druse militias in that territory. Hrawi met Monday with a delegation of six officers from the Syrian military command and discussed with them, among other topics, the Greater Beirut plan, according to a presidential statement. The statement gave no details. The Syrian team included Maj. Gen. Saeed Bayrakdar, commander of Syria's 40,000 soldiers in Lebanon, and Brig. Gen. Ghazi Kenaan, chief of Syria's military intelligence in the country. Syrian forces are in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate in 1976. Syria considers Lebanon its strategic back yard, and the fall of Aoun has strengthened its hold on Lebanon. Hrawi instructed a Lebanese government committee to start talks with the various militias to "arrange for their withdrawal from greater Beirut," a government source said. After Aoun's troops surrendered, leftist and Moslem militias moved into some Christian villages to settle scores with traditional foes, police said. A police spokesman said Shiite Moslem gunmen of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah had advanced to Beirut's Christian suburb of Hadath on Sunday and were involved in "kidnapping Christians and looting houses." A pro-Syrian Christian militia led by Elie Hobeika also entered Hadath and clashed briefly with Hezbollah late Sunday. Four people were killed and 10 wounded. Leftist militiamen of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, traditional enemies of Lebanon's right-wing Christians, slipped into the mountain resort of Bekfaya, which is northeast of Beirut. The leftists stormed Phalange Party offices and kidnapped a number of Phalangists, the police spokesman said.

DIVIDER IN BEIRUT TO FALL

Meanwhile, hundreds of Aoun's Christian fighters joined the Lebanese Forces Christian militia led by Hobeika, apparently fearing that Syrian soldiers would not protect them. Aoun remained in the French Embassy, with Lebanon insisting that he face trial on a variety of charges, including the theft of state funds. In Paris, French President Francois Mitterrand said he would reject any Lebanese request to hand over Aoun. But Syrian forces arrested six of Aoun's top lieutenants, including his chief of military intelligence, Col. Amer Chehab. They were being questioned at the Lebanese Defense Ministry, which was seized from Aoun's forces.

Graphic

Map Photo; MAP by AP ... Green Line ... map of Middle East Photo by AP ... Christian <u>women</u> walking past a Lebanese army checkpoint in Baabda, Lebanon, Monday, after venturing out for the first time since Saturday's assault crushed rebel Gen. Michel Aoun's forces.

Load-Date: October 18, 1993



<u>WORLD IN BRIEF;</u> Emotions mixed in S. Africa as abortion becomes legal

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution
February 2, 1997, Sunday,
ALL EDITIONS

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Section: FOREIGN NEWS; Pg. 14A

Length: 727 words

Byline: From news services

Series: These briefs ran only in the Metro Edition of The Atlanta Journal- Constitution.

Body

High school student Princess Dlamini never wanted an abortion. But there she was, fighting back tears, waiting to end her pregnancy Saturday, the first day abortion became available on demand in South Africa.

"I do not know where the father is. I am in my last year of school. I have no choice," said Dlamini, 21, who temporarily dropped out of school to give birth to a son when she was 16 because the law did not allow abortions.

The new law sparked widespread demonstrations in a country where many, both black and white, come from conservative, religious backgrounds. "As nurses, we have made a pledge to save lives," said Margerie Sithole, a nurse at Baragwanath Hospital, where Dlamini and a few other <u>women</u> waited. "But <u>women</u> come here with their uteruses in tatters after back-street abortions. My feelings are very divided."

Until Saturday, abortions were allowed only under circumstances such as rape or incest. Legislation passed in November allows abortion on demand until the 12th week of pregnancy. Thereafter, it is available only in certain cases, such as when continued pregnancy would endanger the safety of the mother or fetus.

AFRICA Plane crash kills 20

An Air Senegal plane carrying mostly European tourists crashed and burned on takeoff in the West African country, killing at least 20 people, most of them French. At least 30 people were injured. The flight was leaving the central city of Tambacounda en route to the capital, Dakar, about 250 miles west, when it crashed, officials said.

Keeping the lid on

The government has arrested dozens of people suspected of planning a campaign of sabotage and assassinations in the capital, the head of Sudan's ruling party said. President Omar el-Bashir, who seized power in a 1989 coup and is now facing a rebel offensive, has never allowed opposition political parties.

2.5 million facing famine

WORLD IN BRIEF; Emotions mixed in S. Africa as abortion becomes legal

An estimated 2.5 million Kenyans need famine relief for the next six months because of a drought in the country's semi-arid northern and eastern regions, newspapers reported. Vice President George Saitoti told a European Union delegation that while the government is doing all it can, it will need help from international donors and relief agencies, the Kenya Times said.

Militants admit killing

A little-known militant Muslim group thought to be rooted in Algeria's educated upper class has claimed responsibility for killing the country's top union leader, newspapers reported. The papers gave no sources for the claim by the Islamic Front for the Armed Jihad, and it could not be independently verified. The death Tuesday of Abdelhak Benhamouda, an ally of the military-backed government of President Liamine Zeroual, was the latest high-profile slaying since a Muslim insurgency began five years ago.

MIDDLE EAST *Hezbollah* behind ambush

Guerrillas attacked Israeli-backed militiamen in southern Lebanon, keeping tension high in the volatile region two days after three Israeli soldiers were killed. Security officials said a roadside bomb exploded near an infantry patrol of the South Lebanon Army militia in the Israeli- occupied border enclave in the south. *Hezbollah*, the Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim militant guerrilla group, claimed responsibility for the attack, saying the patrol's members were either killed or wounded.

ASIA Civil liberties laws gutted

Despite heated objections from Britain, a committee preparing for Chinese rule in Hong Kong did what Beijing has long wanted: It recommended that laws granting civil liberties be gutted. Britain has tried to improve liberties and democracy before wrapping up its 156-year rule of the colony, but China, which takes over July 1, said those rights already are covered by the constitution it has drafted for Hong Kong.

Talking past deadline

The deadline for sanctions and counter-sanctions passed, but negotiations continued Saturday in China to resolve a textile trade dispute with the United States. A 1994 agreement on Chinese textile imports to the United States expired at the end of 1996. Negotiators had given themselves until the end of January to work out a new agreement.

Bus blast wounds 18

An explosion on a local bus in northern India injured 18 people, and police said they suspect opponents of a local government's alcohol prohibition policy. No one claimed responsibility for the explosion in Panipat, 65 miles north of New Delhi.

Graphic

Photo: Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who drank this toast at a New Year's celebration late in December, celebrated his 66th birthday out of sight Saturday. / SERGEI KARPUKHIN / Associated Press

Load-Date: February 3, 1997



Latest Mideast carnage has all too familiar ring

The Ottawa Citizen

April 20, 1996, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

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Section: OBSERVER; CHRISTOPHER YOUNG; Pg. B6

Length: 713 words

Byline: CHRISTOPHER YOUNG

Body

The pattern is all too bitterly familiar. Terror bombs on one side, retaliation on the other; bombing raids across the border; <u>women</u> and children in flight or dead on the roads; international concern but little consensus; and eventually, after weeks or months of bloodshed, a truce born of hatred. Then, if the past is any guide, new forms of terror, more retaliation, and no peace in the Middle East.

That is the way it happened in 1982 when Israel last invaded Lebanon. I spent much of that summer and fall in the Middle East, enjoying comfortable and interesting times in Israel, making the best of human folly in the ruins of Beirut, Tyre, Sidon and elsewhere, visiting shattered buildings, driving on torn-up roads.

In September, Israeli tanks encircled the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut, allowing Lebanese "Christian" Phalangists to slaughter the refugee families and bulldoze their houses.

Israel officially regretted that episode as well. That fall Israeli troops withdrew from Beirut and most of southern Lebanon, keeping a strip of territory as a security zone.

Long road to peace

It was a long road back from the war of 1982 through countless acts of Arab terrorism and the launching of the Intefadeh -- the uprising of Palestinian youth on the West Bank of the Jordan, which Israel was trying to annex gradually through settlement. Stalemate made possible the great feat of diplomacy that brought a kind of peace in 1993, when, on the White House lawn, Yitzhak Rabin shook hands with Yasser Arafat, and both agreed to pursue a permanent solution.

That hope was built on the idea of Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank, in the Gaza strip, in Jericho. Slowly, the plan progressed, but only in the face of continuing terror of the most cruel kind, usually involving the death by bomb or gunfire of *women*, children and anyone who got in the way of fanaticism.

Israeli school buses were blown up. Muslim worshippers were gunned down in their mosque. Israeli Prime Minister Rabin was assassinated by one of his own people. Hamas, the curious Palestinian organization that is part social service agency and part terror gang, emerged as a grave threat to the hopes of permanent peace.

More recently, <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas resumed activity in southern Lebanon, where Israeli soldiers still occupied their "security zone." One could argue all night about which side was more at fault in this dispute: Israelis were camped on Lebanese territory, and they thought the Lebanese were incapable of defending it.

Latest Mideast carnage has all too familiar ring

Disproportionate response

Syria is the real master of Lebanon, and Syria has declined to get involved in the peace process until Israel gives up the Golan Heights, which it captured in the Six-Day War of 1967 and has kept ever since.

Syria is believed to be behind the <u>Hezbollah</u> action, and Iran is said to be financing it, but whatever the relationships of the anti-Israel forces, the hugely disproportionate response of the Israeli government will undermine the peace process still further. Friends of Israel will have trouble justifying the random killing of so many non-combatants, including UN peacekeepers, as well as the weakest members of Lebanese society.

The argument that they were told to leave their houses holds no water: How would we react if we were ordered to flee our homes or risk death by bombing? The theory that Shimon Peres is running his election campaign on the backs of dead Lebanese is even more repulsive. It doesn't square with his admirable record of moderate leadership in quest of peace.

U.S. President Bill Clinton's call for a ceasefire holds the only chance of even temporary truce. Hope of a return to a serious peace process lies buried in the rubble of southern Lebanon. Until that hope can be dug out again, the people of the Middle East -- including the Israelis -- must return to instability, insecurity and the daily fear of death by violence. Israel's counter-attack will do what such methods have done before -- create from survivors another generation of Arabs raised in hatred, brought up to believe that their function in life is to attack and kill the neighbor who has done them so much damage.

Christopher Young is a columnist for Southam News.

Load-Date: April 21, 1996



<u>Shattered Beirut a phoenix trying to rise from ashes;</u> 'We're going to build a vibrant city'

Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)
July 10, 1993 Saturday Final Edition

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Section: TRAVEL; Pg. B2

Length: 690 words

Byline: By EARLEEN FISHER

Dateline: BEIRUT

Body

People in Lebanon are doing what would have been unthinkable a few years ago -- building and repairing things that break.

Like houses and high-rises, many with huge expanses of windows overlooking graveyards of buildings pocked or pulverized by almost every size of ammunition.

Like a government, an army and police force, all shattered along sectarian lines during the 15-year civil war that ended in 1990.

Like lives.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Lebanon today is a land of robust fragility, daring to hope the war is really finished and maybe, some day, even soldiers from Syria and Israel will depart.

Refuses to die

Beirut, a city of 1.2 million people, refuses to die, even if the government can barely supply six hours of electricity a day to buildings.

It is the phoenix trying to rise from the ashes -- and the rubble, the garbage, the rats and the riddle of exactly how the "new Lebanon" will accommodate a spectrum of lifestyles stretching from miniskirted, whisky-loving secularism to Islamic fundamentalism inspired and financed by Iran.

"We're going to build a vibrant city here," Ousama Kabbani said. "It's for real this time."

Kabbani, a member of the Sunni Muslim community, has come home after five years in Boston, where he worked after earning a degree in urban design at Harvard.

He has a new job with a company dedicated to restoring and rebuilding the devastated downtown business district.

Shattered Beirut a phoenix trying to rise from ashes; 'We're going to build a vibrant city'

"I think this is going to be the largest development project in the Middle East," said Kabbani, 30, pointing out things that can be saved, like the lovely old facades of City Hall and the Opera House, and others fit only for demolition.

Carnival atmosphere

In eastern Lebanon, a carnival atmosphere pervades Baalbek's 2,000-year-old Roman ruins as Lebanese from all sects and all parts of the country play tourist on a sunny Sunday.

Their merry harmony contrasts with the posters of grim-visaged Iranian ayatollahs and Lebanese Shiite Muslim "martyrs" lining the roads into the Bekaa Valley town.

Maronite Catholics have come from Beirut, the <u>women</u> in spike heels and silk dresses, and from the remote, rugged Akkar district of northern Lebanon, more practically clad in jeans and sneakers.

Shiite Muslim families and scout troops have travelled from Tyre and Nabatiyeh in the south. Every <u>female</u> from age three to wizened grandmothers wears a head scarf and is covered from neck to wrist to ankle.

Few of the visitors ventured into Baalbek's marketplace 200 metres across the road. That is still the turf of the Iranian-backed *Hezbollah*, or the Party of God.

<u>Hezbollah</u> was the umbrella for Islamic Jihad and other groups that held scores of westerners hostage between 1984 and 1991. Its guns and rhetoric now focus mostly on the Israelis and their Lebanese allies in south Lebanon.

National identity

Of Lebanon's four million people, 55 per cent are Muslim and 45 per cent Christian.

The concept of a national identity seems to be growing in Lebanon and one of the most visible beneficiaries is the army.

The army serves mostly as an internal security force. No one expects it to repel foreign troops especially when the country's only borders are with mighty Israel and Syria.

Israel invaded in 1978 and 1982 to rout Palestinian guerrillas and never left its self-proclaimed "security zone" in the south.

The Syrians came in 1976, nominally as peacekeepers. They became combatants and remain the dominant political and military power.

With Syria's approval, the Lebanese army is gradually spreading across the country, just as Prime Minister Rafik Hariri is trying to extend the authority of his eight-month-old government. The Lebanese pound trades at more than 1,700 to the U.S. dollar, compared with 2.8 when the civil war started in 1975.

Wages have not kept pace.

"Everybody is working day and night to get money for food," said Abdullah Maraa, 24, who works in a second-hand appliance and repair shop in Tripoli, a northern port still patrolled by Syrian soldiers.

"During the war, we worked one month and got enough money for three months," added a co-worker, 35-year-old Ghassan Dabliez. "Now we're working three months to get enough money for one month."

Graphic

Shattered Beirut a phoenix trying to rise from ashes; 'We're going to build a vibrant city'

An all too-familiar Beirut street, blasted by a car bomb.

Load-Date: October 4, 2002



Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA) September 24, 1996, Tuesday

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Section: THE NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 2

Length: 1484 words

Byline: Compiled by Cynthia Hanson and Yvonne Zipp DL:

Body

THE US

Leaders from around the world are meeting in New York for the opening of the UN's annual World Forum. Today, the US and other nuclear world powers are expected to sign a global nuclear test-ban treaty. Also topping the agenda are the future of UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and the finances of the nearly bankrupt organization. The US is accountable for more than half the \$ 2.9 billion owed the UN. And Washington threatened to use its Security Council veto to keep Boutros-Ghali from being reappointed. France, Russia, China, Arab, and African countries all support giving him a second term.

Republican presidential candidate Bob Dole portrayed President Clinton as a liberal in conservative clothing in a speech in Springfield, Va. Dole pointed to the failed health-care reform of three years ago as an example of Clinton's impulse to grow the government. He said the measure would have cost \$ 1.5 trillion dollars and claimed Clinton might try to resurrect the failed legislation if he was elected to a second term.

Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto was to meet with Clinton in New York. He was expected to ask for continued cooperation in reducing US military presence on Okinawa.

Lobbyists spent at least \$ 400 million trying to influence the federal government in the first half of 1996, according to an Associated Press estimate derived from reports made under a new disclosure law. The new law does not require spending reports on other forms of influence as political donations, state and local lobbying, and public relations.

The FBI has been called in to investigate the source of a Federal Reserve leak that eight of 12 regional banks recommended raising interest rates, The Washington Post reported. The move indicates how seriously the Fed regards the leak, which caused interest rates to jump and bond prices to drop. Fed policy-makers are to meet today to decide whether to raise interest rates.

Neither rain nor snow will keep the Postal Service from its appointed rounds. But private competition just might, The Washington Post reported. Unless it cuts prices and improves services, the Postal Service could end up losing out to private firms, a new Government Accounting Office report found. The Postal Service lost 85 percent of the overnight market when it was opened to private companies in 1979. The GAO warns the same thing could happen if Congress allowed competition for first-class mail delivery.

The Justice Department is investigating Citibank, the second-biggest US bank, for money laundering, The Wall Street Journal reported. Agents want to know how the bank handled \$ 100 million for Raul Salinas de Gortari, the

brother of Mexico's former president. Salinas is in a Mexican jail on charges of plotting a political assassination and "illicit enrichment."

Airline telephone companies are lowering prices for in-flight calls in an effort to lure non-business travellers this holiday season, USA Today reported. GTE Airfone is testing flat-rate pricing - \$ 5 for one-minute calls and \$ 10 for two minutes; In-Flight Phone will reportedly introduce a flat fee for weekend calls next month; and AT&T Wireless is considering cuts on off-peak and weekend rates.

Science Applications International Corp. is expected to announce it's buying Bellcore - the research arm owned by the seven Baby Bells. The \$ 700 million sale would mark the end of years of cooperative research that began with the breakup of AT&T.

<u>Women</u> attending the Virginia Military Institute next fall will live in the same dorms, endure the same physical training, and have the same "buzz-cut" hair style as the men, Superintendent Josiah Bunting said. The only changes will be a separate bathroom for the <u>women</u> and curtains will be added to dorm windows for privacy's sake.

THE WORLD

Police seized up to 10 tons of explosives and bombmaking equipment during a raid in and near London in which five people were arrested and one killed. Police said the explosives were to be used in an Irish Republican Army attack on Britain as early as yesterday or today.

Pakistani troops were deployed to quell unrest in the city of Multan after masked gunmen killed 21 people and wounded at least 33 others in a Sunni Muslim mosque. Local police said the attack may be linked to recent sectarian violence between Shiite and Sunni Muslims.

Communist leader Gennady Zyuganov called for Russian President Boris Yeltsin's resignation. He accused the Kremlin of deceiving the electorate by hiding Yeltsin's serious health condition during the campaign. Yeltsin beat Zyuganov in the election earlier this year.

The Lebanese Army sent 300 commandos to front-line positions to face Israeli forces in southeast Lebanon. <u>Hizbullah</u> rebel commander Sheik Nabil Kaouk claimed in a televised interview that Israel was preparing a massive attack against <u>Hizbullah</u> and Syrian troops.

Thousands of Panhellenic Socialist Movement supporters celebrated in the streets of Athens after Prime Minister Costas Simitis won reelection. With 99.4 percent of the vote counted, PASOK had a solid majority of 162 seats in Greece's 300-member Parliament. His conservative challenger, Miltiades Evert, resigned as head of the New Democracy party.

Bosnian Serb authorities gave a group of Muslims who returned to their home village of Jusici an ultimatum to leave. The refugees said they would not budge. Also, NATO forces confiscated about a dozen banned weapons from Muslims near Jusici, a NATO spokesman said.

Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan looked poised to capture a first-round victory in presidential elections marred by accusations of fraud. With ballots from eight of 11 regions counted, Ter-Petrosyan led his three challengers with 56 percent of the vote. His closest competitor, former Prime Minister Vazgen Manukian, won 37 percent, but also claimed victory.

Macau held its last legislative election before being turned over to China in 1999. Business leaders won four of the eight directly elected seats in the 23-seat parliament. Pro-Chinese candidates claimed three seats, and only one pro-democratic candidate was elected. The parliament is expected to hold office until 2001.

In their first major push against Tamil guerrillas in a month, Sri Lankan troops killed or wounded more than 200 rebels, the defense ministry said. At least 30 soldiers were killed in the fierce fighting around Kilinochichi, which the government tried to capture last July. Also, rebels attacked a military patrol in eastern Sri Lanka.

US Defense Secretary Perry and South Korea rejected North Korea's explanation for how its stranded submarine ended up in South Korean waters. North Korea demanded the return of the sub after claiming it drifted into the area after engine failure.

Some 14 Japanese patrol boats drove away three boats carrying Taiwanese and Hong Kong legislators headed for a disputed chain of islands in the East China sea. The three boats came within 231 feet of the Diaoyu islands, said an aide to Kin Chieh-shou, a Taipei County councilor who led the flotilla. The legislators had intended to tear down a lighthouse erected on one island by Japanese rightists.

Up to 20,000 soldiers backed by air power were sent into eastern Turkey to hunt down rebel Kurds and cut off their support before winter, the military said.

ETCETERAS

"It remains impossible to reconcile Sinn Fein's rhetoric for peace

with the IRA's preparations for murder."

-- British Prime Minister John Major, on up to 10 tons of explosives seized in a police raid on suspected IRA sites.

Ruth Gillespie received a momento of her first husband 52 years after he died in a military plane crash near Belfast. Alfred Montgomery found a wedding ring on a wooded hillside in 1994. The inscription read: "Ruth-Larry 10/21/39." He spent two years searching through military records before locating her and traveling 20 hours by plane to place the ring in her hands.

Nearly 35,000 people swayed their way into history with the largest known hula performance on Honolulu's Waikiki Beach.

Actress Dorothy Lamour, best known for her work on the "Road" with Bing Crosby and Bob Hope, died. She played their sarong-wearing, straight-faced sidekick in six movies.

John F. Kennedy Jr. married Carolyn Bessette on Cumberland Island, Ga.

THE DAY'S LIST

The Price of Politics

Special interest groups spent at least \$ 400 million lobbying the federal government in the first half of 1996. That's according to an analysis of the first disclosures under a new lobbying law. The figure is the most comprehensive estimate of amounts special interests spend on lobbying Washington, but experts say it is probably conservative. The biggest spenders?

Philip Morris \$ 11.3 million

American Medical Association \$ 8.5

US Chamber of Commerce \$ 7.5

General Motors \$ 6.9

Christian Coalition \$ 5.9

General ElectriC \$ 5.3

Chemical Manufacturers Association \$ 4.5

AT&T \$ 4.3

Pfizer \$4.2

Citicorp \$ 4.2

- Associated Press

Graphic

PHOTOS: 1) Dole listens as he's introduced by wife Elizabeth at a campaign rally in Grayslake, III., MICHAEL S. GREEN/AP 2) Thousands of Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement supporters celebrated in the streets of Athens, ARIS SARIS/AP 3) Carolyn Bessette, FILE/AP; Map, Showing Macao, STAFF

Load-Date: September 24, 1996



Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)

July 23, 1996, Tuesday

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Section: THE NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 2

Length: 1450 words

Byline: Compiled by Cynthia Hanson and Yvonne Zipp

Body

THE US

A US Navy ship carrying an underwater robot was expected to arrive off the coast of Long Island today to help in the search for wreckage of TWA Flight 800. The 300-pound, torpedo-shaped device will use sonar, a color camera, and a digital compass to search for wreckage. Searchers also plan to try again to use sonar to videotape a large object on the ocean floor. Equipment problems hindered earlier attempts. Also, President Clinton vowed to speed up the process of the TWA crash investigation and recovery. And a memorial service was to take place at Smith Point County Park, a point of land closest to the crash site.

"Amateurish" is how Chicago police described a crude pipe bomb found on the tarmac of an air charter service at O'Hare International Airport. The bomb was detonated safely by a bomb and arson squad. The airport was already on heightened alert after several bomb threats that prompted the search of two Mexicana Airlines airplanes. A Delta flight from Atlanta was also searched after a threatening call.

Vice President Gore said the US will meet its year-end deadline for removing all US troops from Bosnia. And there are no current plans for a new NATO peacekeeping mission to replace the one scheduled to complete the mission Dec. 20, he added. Gore made the statements on CBS's "Face the Nation." Last month, Defense Secretary Perry said he would support US participation in a smaller force to complete the mission.

Former Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D) of Illinois began his 17-month prison term for mail fraud at the federal medical prison, where he was recovering from surgery. He pleaded guilty to two counts of mail fraud in April: He admitted converting office funds for gifts and hiring people on the congressional payroll who did little official work. He also admitted sending House payroll checks through the mail to his district office to pay employees who performed "personal or political service."

A retired DEA agent told The Washington Post he leaked tapes tying Colombian President Ernesto Samper to the Cali drug cartel two years ago. Joe Toft said he disobeyed direct orders from Washington and gave the information to a Colombian TV reporter because he was fed up with US policy in the war against Colombian cocaine traffickers.

The US homeownership rate climbed a record 1.6 points the past two years to reach a 15-year high of 65.4 percent, the Clinton administration announced. As a result, the number of homeowners rose to 66.1 million - the highest level in US history.

Nearly 50 Honda dealers filed lawsuits in federal court against American Honda Motor Company for allegedly failing to act when some of its managers diverted cars to other dealers for kickbacks. Dealers say they lost millions because of the bribes. Honda denies its top executives knew about the kickbacks.

Intel Corp. plans to give away computer software that makes it easier for users to make long-distance phone calls via the Internet, the company announced. The calls cost only as much as the local connection to the global computer network. Until now, both callers and receivers needed the identical software and hardware to connect.

Rescuers continued searching for a worker missing after a sugar refinery explosion in Scotsbluff, Neb., that injured four people. The explosion leveled seven 150-foot-tall silos and scattered sugar up to a mile. It could take several days before the cause of the explosion is known, authorities said.

The State Department authorized families of US government employees to leave Saudi Arabia because of terrorism threats there. Last week, the US Embassy warned it had received reports suggesting such attacks could be aimed at both military and civilian facilities.

THE WORLD

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak urged a "historic reconciliation" between Arab countries and Israel to create lasting peace. He again pressed for a land-for-peace formula as the only solution. And Israeli intelligence briefed Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that Syria will not resume talks unless it sees signs of regaining the Golan Heights, an Israeli newspaper said.

The Russian military and Chechen rebels agreed on peace talks, according to Tim Guldimann, head of the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe. But the dates have not been finalized. The organization has in the past brokered talks between the two, including the May 27 cease-fire agreement.

All nine Australian states finally agreed to legislate tough and uniform gun laws. The Northern Territory, Western Australia, and Queensland dropped their opposition to a proposed ban on semi-automatic and pump-action rifles.

A bomb blast at Pakistan's Lahore international airport killed six people and injured at least 40. The bomb was slipped through airport security before it was detonated, investigators said. No one claimed responsibility for the blast.

NATO troops intervened to prevent a Muslim mob from attacking a group of Bosnian Serbs near Doboj in Bosnia. And war crimes investigators began excavating the largest suspected grave of Muslims killed by Bosnian Serbs in Srebrenica last year.

The US will raise concerns about Burma's human rights record at the Southeast Asian Nations ministerial forum, said Secretary of State Christopher in Jakarta. He also drew attention to a bill that would impose sanctions on Burma and is awaiting action in the US Congress.

Africa must quadruple its food production over the next 50 years in order to feed its surging population, two UN agencies reported. Asia will have to increase production by 68 percent, Latin America by 80 percent, and North America by 30 percent. But Europe won't need to produce as much food as it does now, the report said.

Bjarne Riis won the Tour de France and instantly became a symbol of Danish pride. After 23 days, five countries, and 2,352 miles, Riis pedaled to the finish line to the cheers of an estimated 100,000 Danes at the Parisian landmark, the Champs Elysee. German Jan Ullrich was second.

Torrential flood waters in Quebec started to subside after two days of rains burst a dam and forced some 10,000 people into emergency shelters.

Burundi's Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya broke his silence to condemn the massacre of more than 300 displaced Tutsis by Hutu rebels at the Bungendana camp. Meanwhile, the Army stepped up forced expulsions of thousands of Rwandan Hutu refugees in Burundi camps.

Incumbent Manuel Trovoada took a slight lead over former Marxist ruler Manuel Pinto da Costa in Sao Tome and Principe's presidential runoff elections. Trovoada had 18,034 votes to Costa's 17,041. The two-island African nation has 47.000 voters.

In a week-long spate of renewed violence in Algeria's civil war, suspected militants killed 12 bus passengers near Keddara, Algeria, witnesses said. No one claimed responsibility.

ETCETERAS

"This is worse than getting out of Vietnam after the fall of Saigon."

-- A reporter commenting on a bus delay at the Atlanta Olympics, which has been fraught with lengthy transportation delays and breakdowns.

When their mother abandoned them, three kittens found an odd replacement - a chihuahua. Tammy Dalton encouraged her dog Fellene - who recently delivered a puppy - to nurse them. The dog "thought they were her own," she said.

What began as a 95-mile cab ride to Santa Barbara for Pasadena resident Pat Fry ended 1,860 miles later after a stopover in Victoria, Canada. "I had cabin fever," she explained. Cabbie Steve Baird estimated the trip would cost \$ 3,500 - unless she got a volume discount.

Tom Dolan churned the natatorium in Atlanta to clinch the first US gold medal at the Centennial Olympics. He won the 400 meter individual medley. The US men's 4-by-200 meter freestyle relay team also struck gold. And France's Jeannie Longo-Ciprelli won the **women**'s road race.

THE DAY'S LIST

Southwestern Ice Cream

Taos Cow Ice Cream in Arroyo Seco, N.M., offers vernacular flavors with a southwestern influence. Here's a sample:

Holstein Sunset - Strawberry with white, milk, and dark chocolate chunks.

Buffalo Chip - Vanilla with chocolate covered coffee beans.

Chocolate Rio Grande - Chocolate with roasted pinions, pecans, and chocolate chips.

Adobe Chunk - Banana with mini peanut-butter cups and peanut-butter swirls.

Cafe Ole - Coffee ice cream with Mexican (cinnamon-flavored) chocolate chunks.

Chocolate Mexican chocolate - chocolate with Mexican chocolate chunks.

Loconut - Coconut ice cream with chocolate covered almond pieces and rum raisins.

Cherry Ristra - Cherry with whole cherries, roasted pinions, and chocolate chunks.

Buckshot Malt - Chocolate malt ice cream with malted milk balls.

Pinion Carmel - Vanilla with roasted pinions and vanilla carmel swirl.

-- Taos Cow Ice Cream/AP

Graphic

PHOTOS: 1) The US 4-by-200 meter freestyle relay team celebrates winning the gold medal at the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta., LYNNE SLADKY/AP 2) A Lebanese woman, Layla Baalbaki, hugs her brother Issam who was released by the <u>Hizbullah</u> after three years in captivity in the biggest <u>Hizbullah</u>-Israeli prisoner swap in 14 years., SALEH RIFAI/AP; Map, SHOWING SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, STAFF.

Load-Date: July 23, 1996



LEBANESE SECURITY FORCES MOVE INTO OLD BUFFER ZONE

The Columbian (Vancouver, WA.)
August 10, 2000, Thursday

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Section: World/Nation; Pg. a3

Length: 309 words

Byline: HUSSEIN DAKROUB, Associated Press writer

Body

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon -- Church bells rang, drivers honked their horns and <u>women</u> offered sweets and kisses to soldiers Wednesday as Lebanese security forces moved into south Lebanon for the first time in some 20 years.

But the arrival of a mere 1,000 soldiers and police officers did not convince officials in neighboring Israel that there would be peace along the border.

The Lebanese force's commander, police Brig. Gen. Nazih Abi Nader, said his men would not take up positions at Fatima Gate, the closed crossing point that has been the scene of stone-throwing and occasional shots since Israel withdrew its troops on May 24.

Israel had occupied south Lebanon as a buffer against cross-border attacks.

Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Ephraim Sneh said the Lebanese forces weren't enough to contain the Muslim guerrillas who took over southern Lebanon after the pullout.

"Just as we withdrew to the last millimeter, the Lebanese army needs to ensure security until the last millimeter of the border," Sneh said on Israeli army radio.

Three guerrillas were eating breakfast at Fatima Gate, where flags of the Iranian-backed <u>Hezbollah</u> group flew. Elsewhere, however, the guerrillas kept a low profile, appearing unarmed and in civilian clothes, in compliance with their leaders' pledges to recognize the Lebanese government's authority.

"The deployment is the first step toward the gradual restoration of Lebanese authority over southern Lebanon," U.N. spokesman Manoel de Almeida e Silva said in New York.

Policemen in gray camouflage fatigues and soldiers in armored vehicles drove into the former Israeli-occupied zone at dawn.

The deployment particularly pleased Christians, who have been worried about Muslim guerrillas taking control. Many Christians are pro-Israel, and some 6,000 Lebanese, mainly Christians, fled the zone to Israel just before the withdrawal.

Load-Date: August 10, 2000

LEBANESE SECURITY FORCES MOVE INTO OLD BUFFER ZONE



EVENTS

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA) November 17, 1993, Wednesday

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Section: EVENTS; Pg. 20

Length: 650 words

Byline: Compiled by Terri Theiss

Body

COURT ORDERS GAY COMMISSIONED

A federal appeals court Nov. 16 ordered the US Naval Academy to graduate midshipman Joseph Steffan, who was expelled after saying he was gay, and directed the Pentagon to commission him as an officer. In its decision, the court said Navy rules requiring Mr. Steffan's expulsion "solely because he admitted his homosexual orientation are not rationally related to any legitimate goal." In a related development, President Clinton's compromise "don't ask don't tell" policy allowing gays in the military advanced toward passage Nov. 15 with approval in the House of Representatives. It passed a defense authorization bill containing the controversial policy and sent it to the Senate for voting later this week. The

bill also repeals a ban against <u>women</u> serving on warships. Religious freedom

President Clinton Nov. 16 signed a law making it harder for government to interfere with religious freedom. It targets a 1990 Supreme Court decision that made it easier for state and federal governments to pass laws that restrict an individual's religious practices.

American released

American oil worker Kenneth Beaty, held captive in Iraq for the last six months, returned home Nov. 16 with Sen. David Boren (D) of Oklahoma, who negotiated his release. His release was widely seen as a goodwill gesture by Iraq to get UN sanctions lifted so it can start exporting oil again.

South Korea alert

South Korea has put its troops on alert for possible North Korean military provocations while President Kim Young Sam is in the US, officials said Nov. 16. Tensions have increased along the border between the nations since North Korea refused to allow inspections of its nuclear plants.

Northern Ireland talks

Britain signaled Nov. 16 it would override objections by pro-British Protestants in Northern Ireland to its offer to bring the IRA into new peace talks if the gunmen laid down their arms. After more than 20 people died in recent violence, the worst month of bloodshed there in 17 years, Prime Minister John Major said he was determined to pursue a settlement.

Kashmir peace

A month-long standoff between Indian troops and Muslim militants in Kashmir ended peacefully when the guerrillas surrendered before dawn Nov. 16, officials said. The siege has fueled a four-year-old uprising against Indian rule in the area, the only Muslim-majority region in mainly Hindu India.

VMI sued

The Justice Department Nov. 15 asked a federal court to order the Virginia Military Institute to end its ban on <u>female</u> students. The department rejected a proposal by the state to instead set up a "Virginia <u>Women</u>'s Institute for Leadership" program at Mary Baldwin College, a <u>women</u>'s college.

Student loans

The US Education Department unveiled its new direct loan program Nov. 15, under which the government will lend students money instead of funneling the loans through banks and guarantor agencies that charge extra. In its first phase, 105 schools will offer direct loans to nearly 300,000 students.

Clinton's ratings

President Clinton's approval rating has fallen to a post-World

EVENTS

War II low of 49 percent for a chief executive a year after election, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll released Nov. 15. The impetus appears to be increasing concern over crime, with 21 percent of those interviewed identifying it as the nation's biggest problem, ahead of unemployment 9 percent and health care 8 percent. (Mayors' crime summit, Page 3.)

Lebanon fighting

Iranian-backed guerrillas launched their heaviest assault on Israel's self-styled security zone in south Lebanon since the signing of the Israel-PLO peace accord, security sources said. The

Shiite Muslim <u>Hizbullah</u> claimed responsibility. It opposes the US-sponsored Middle East peace process and the recent Israeli-PLO accord. The attacks came a day after the announcement that US Secretary of State Warren Christopher will visit the Middle East next month to revive the peace process.

Load-Date: November 17, 1993



Foreign Briefs

Telegraph Herald (Dubuque, IA)
January 17, 1999, Sunday

Copyright 1999 Telegraph-Herald

Section: National/World; Pg. a 9

Length: 834 words

Byline: Associated Press

Body

Rebels threaten renewed onslaught

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast - Rebels battling to oust Sierra Leone's elected government dampened hopes for a cease-fire Saturday, threatening to intensify the bloodshed unless their jailed leader is released.

A rebel official in the West African nation said his forces will abandon their proposed seven-day cease-fire, set to begin Monday evening, unless President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah agrees to release rebel leader Foday Sankoh.

Sankoh is imprisoned in a secret location following an October conviction on charges of treason and mass murder for which he was sentenced to death.

U.S., North Korea in talks on suspect nuclear site

GENEVA - There was no sign of progress Saturday in U.S. efforts to gain access to a suspected North Korean underground nuclear weapons site that has increased tensions in one of the most volatile parts of the world.

North Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Gye Gwan told Korean journalists that the first day of the latest round of talks in Geneva had failed to narrow the "huge gap" between Pyongyang and Washington.

The United States has rejected North Korean demands for \$ 300 million as an entry fee to the Kumchangni underground site, which Washington presumes to be nuclear related. The site was revealed last summer by satellite spy photos.

Israeli warplanes attack southern Lebanon again

SIDON, Lebanon - Israeli warplanes raided southern Lebanon for the fourth straight day Saturday, firing at least two air-to-surface missiles on a *Hezbollah* stronghold, security officials said.

Two jets fired on the highlands of Iqlim al-Tuffah, a base of the Iranian-backed <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas fighting to oust Israel and its Lebanese allies from the border enclave, the Lebanese officials said, speaking on customary condition of anonymity.

Black smoke billowed from the area around the deserted village of Mlita in Iqlim al-Tuffah, but it was not clear if the missiles hit the bases. There was no immediate word on casualties.

Foreign Briefs

Wrong labels, babies die

BRUSSELS, Belgium - Hospitals across Europe have been warned about the possibility of improperly labeled medical supplies after two premature babies died from a dose of medicine mislabeled as glucose, a Belgian hospital administrator said Saturday.

The first baby died of cardiac arrest under mysterious circumstances Thursday at the Gasthuisberg hospital in Leuven, 15 miles east of Brussels.

When a second baby died Saturday, doctors linked the deaths to a bottle labeled as 5-percent glucose that turned out to be potassium chloride.

Ontario bans bear hunt

TORONTO - Ontario, home to one of North America's largest bear populations, has banned its controversial spring bear hunt after years of pressure from activists outraged that hunters could target weak, sluggish bears emerging from hibernation.

Animal rights groups hailed Friday's decision, but hunting guides were outraged, saying millions of dollars worth of hunting trips already booked for this spring in rugged northern Ontario will have to be canceled.

No bail for politician

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia - Malaysia's ousted deputy prime minister lost his last chance for bail Saturday when an appeals court threw out his petition, citing among other reasons noise his supporters made outside the courtroom.

"I have no recourse against an erroneous decision of the high court," Anwar Ibrahim said in a statement. "The court of appeal has virtually killed all my chances of making a fresh application for bail."

Few people expected the jailed politician to be released on bail because the application had been turned down before. A lower court had rejected it and an appeal against that decision also failed.

Air passenger runs amok

WELLINGTON, New Zealand - An Air New Zealand plane was forced to abort two landing attempts when a woman attacked two flight attendants and tried to open an external door, police said Saturday.

The 26-year-old Australian has been charged under aviation laws with endangering the safety of others, a crime that carries a maximum sentence of 14 years.

Senior Police Constable John Goddard said the Boeing 737 from Sydney was preparing its descent Friday into Wellington airport when the unidentified woman refused to fasten her seat belt.

Goddard said that when a <u>female</u> flight attendant approached, the passenger attacked her and locked herself in a rest room. When a male flight attendant tried to remove her, he too was assaulted, Goddard said.

Tax protests hit China

BEIJING - Angry about high taxes and other grievances, a growing number of Chinese are protesting in several towns, human rights groups and state-run media said Saturday.

Signs of rising urban and rural unrest are likely to have contributed to the recent decision by Communist Party leaders to initiate their toughest crackdown on political dissent in three years.

A group of 12,688 farmers sued officials in Zizhou County in central Shanxi province who tried to collect taxes of more than one-quarter of their annual income, the newspaper Farmers Daily reported Saturday.

Foreign Briefs

Load-Date: January 19, 1999



Iranian government offers chance for better relations

University Wire March 20, 2000

Copyright 2000 The Battalion via U-Wire

Section: COLUMN Length: 771 words

Byline: By Mark Passwaters, The Battalion

Dateline: College Station, Texas

Body

For the past half century, the Middle East has been the most volatile place on the planet. This region, which has exhibited the stability of Jell-O, has sucked the United States into its continuing melodrama on several occasions. When the category of American allies in the region comes up, nations such as Saudi Arabia and Israel are usually mentioned, while the foes include Iraq and Iran. Once upon a time, though, Iran was not an American foe, but a staunch ally.

Those days may be approaching again, if the United States plays its cards right. For the sake of American foreign policy and peace in the Middle East, it had better. Iran is currently undergoing major changes, and the United States must be prepared to help if asked.

Texas A&M U.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is usually thought of by the average American citizen as a nation inhabited by a bunch of Islamic radicals. While leaders such as the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and current spiritual leader Ali Khameini do not help to dispel this notion, there are others who do. Nearly half of Iran's population, according to the United Nations, was not born when Iranian "students" held members of the United States embassy hostage 20 years ago. They are growing tired of the totalitarian religious system in their nation, and their votes at the polls show their desire for change.

The current President of Iran, Mohammed Khatami, is considered a moderate in Western circles. He supports the loosening of Islamic law in his nation as well as increasing the rights of <u>women</u>. He has also sent out signals that he is ready to make amends with the United States.

There could be no better time for the U.S. and Iran to resume diplomatic ties then now. It would prove to be of great benefit to both nations. Iran is a nation that has a large oil reserve, yet sanctions prevent the importing of Iranian crude to the United States. With skyrocketing gas prices threatening to disrupt the booming economy, the U.S. could use the threat of Iranian oil to make the rest of OPEC increase their production, causing the cost of oil to drop.

It would also be in the interests of American foreign policy to achieve a rapprochement with Iran. Many anti-American terrorist organizations have received support from Iran in the past, and a thaw in relations might place a stranglehold on their activities. Many of the supplies that are used by the Saudi born terrorist Osama Bin Laden

Iranian government offers chance for better relations

(based now in Afghanistan) are smuggled in through Iran. Increased policing of the Bin Laden network by Iran could also make it more difficult for him to operate.

The Clinton administration wants to see a binding Arab-Israeli peace settlement before its time in Washington is up. Clinton is obsessed with improving his legacy as President. Being remembered as the President who brought peace to the Middle East would, in his view, be far better than being remembered for the statement "I did not have sexual relations with that woman." One of the first steps towards achieving such a peace calls for Israel's withdrawal of its forces in Lebanon.

The Israelis have started to pull out, but fear increased attacks from <u>Hezbollah</u>, an Iranian-backed terrorist group based in South Lebanon. Israel has threatened strong retaliation against any attacks, which would almost certainly destroy any chances at peace in the near future. A "suggestion" from Iran might cause <u>Hezbollah</u> to think twice before killing innocent civilians.

Khatami and the Iranian government can also benefit from making nice with the United States. Quite simply, it could be the difference between surviving and a firing squad. While Khatami is very popular among the general public, Shiite Muslim clerics are strongly opposed to his reforms. The clerics -- Ayatollah Khameini in particular -- also are in control of the military and the Iranian secret police.

If Khatami moves too quickly with his reforms and has no international backing, his odds of survival are minimal. If Khatami receives the endorsement of the United States, as well as the tacit support of other Persian Gulf nations, his chances of survival are greatly increased.

From the end of World War II to the fall of the Shah in 1979, the United States and Iran enjoyed a very close relationship. While the relationship has grown far chillier in the past 20 years, a mending of fences would be of great benefit to both nations.

Both leaders would get something they want -- President Clinton would get a chance to go to Chappaqua, N.Y. happy, while President Khatami would get a chance to simply keep going.

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Load-Date: March 20, 2000



Israelis fed up with fighting in Lebanon

Deseret News (Salt Lake City) February 20, 2000, Sunday

Copyright 2000 The Deseret News Publishing Co.

Section: WIRE;

Length: 784 words

Byline: By Dina Kraft Associated Press Writer

Body

YAVNE, Israel -- Arieh Yitah no longer believes in the war in Lebanon.

The career military officer who fought Lebanese guerrillas for years is unshaven and haggard these days, in mourning for his son, Tsahi, who was killed by a guerrilla missile attack in southern Lebanon.

Yitah, now a lieutenant colonel in the reserves, told Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak last week that Israel must bring its troops home quickly, even before Barak's July target. "I asked the prime minister to make sure he (Tsahi) will be the last victim," Yitah said.

His high-profile appeal, broadcast on prime-time TV newscasts, has only deepened Israelis' confusion over how to end the 18-year war in Lebanon.

In recent weeks, Barak's looming deadline and a spate of Israeli casualties have moved the acrimonious debate into venues where politics were once taboo. Israelis have been stunned to hear soldiers in front-line posts openly voice opposition to the army's continued presence in Lebanon.

One top commander reportedly called those soldiers "crybabies." Another derisively referred to the Four Mothers grassroots group that is lobbying for withdrawal from Lebanon as "the four dishrags," saying they undermine troop morale.

Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization infrastructure there. It more or less succeeded but at the cost of antagonizing other groups previously not hostile to Israel.

In 1985, after it withdrew from other parts of Lebanon, Israel carved out a "security zone" in southern Lebanon to protect its northern settlements from those groups. Since 1985, its major adversary has been <u>Hezbollah</u>, a Shiite Muslim guerrilla group backed by Iran and Syria. About 250 Israeli soldiers have died in Lebanon in 15 years.

Barak promised to revive moribund peace talks with Syria in a bid to get Israeli troops out of the "Lebanon mud" by July. He got the Syrians back to the table in December, but by mid-January disagreements over the Israeli-held Golan Heights broke up the talks. Within days, *Hezbollah* was intensifying its attacks.

Sgt. Tsahi Yitah was one of seven Israeli soldiers killed in a little over two weeks.

His father, his black shirt ripped in a sign of Jewish ritual mourning, said the government must strive to withdraw soon.

Israelis fed up with fighting in Lebanon

"They (the soldiers) have no business being there," Yitah said as he sat in a mourning tent near a row of soldiers who served with his son, the family's eldest who had played keyboard in a band with his siblings.

Barak needs to get the withdrawal under way "to prevent others from dying," Yitah said.

Maj. Gen. Giora Eiland, the army's chief of military operations, acknowledged that with the end of the conflict in sight, losses cut even deeper. Tears streamed down his cheeks as he listened to the Yitahs talk about their son. The elder Yitah once served under Eiland, whose own son will be posted to Lebanon next month.

Blunt talk, even in a time of mourning, has become increasingly familiar.

"People are no longer blindly accepting what the government and the army tells them. They are no longer willing to be passive," said Linda Ben-Zvi, a leader of the Four Mothers movement, which was founded in 1997 by <u>women</u> whose sons were serving in Lebanon.

Ben-Zvi, who immigrated to Israel from Colorado six years ago, sees parallels between Lebanon and the Vietnam War, which she protested against as a student at New York University in the late 1960s.

With the recent surge of fighting in southern Lebanon, both Israeli TV stations have broadcast unprecedented battlefield footage of wounded soldiers, their faces contorted with pain.

"We are now seeing the bodies of our sons in the living room, an exact replica of what happened in America with Vietnam," Ben-Zvi said. "You can never win a guerrilla war."

According to a Gallup poll published in the newspaper Maariv on Feb. 11, the day Yitah was killed, 56 percent of Israelis support a unilateral withdrawal from southern Lebanon, 34 percent oppose it and 10 percent are undecided. The poll questioned 600 Israeli adults and had a margin of error of 4.5 percentage points.

Zevulun Orlev, a decorated military veteran who is a lawmaker in Barak's governing coalition, said the army should send only combat soldiers who volunteer for service in Lebanon to ensure a dedicated fighting force.

"I think it is a great disaster that the political debate has entered the outposts in south Lebanon," he said.

Tsahi Yitah's 16-year-old sister, Etty, said her brother deeply loved the army and volunteered for combat duty, even though her mother tried to persuade him to join one of the army bands.

Etty has a message for her brother's friends. "I tell them, 'Don't be heroes, because heroes die," she said.

Load-Date: February 20, 2000



Next for Israel, Agreement Abroad and at Home

International Herald Tribune (Neuilly-sur-Seine, France)
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Byline: By William Pfaff; Los Angeles Times Syndicate, International Herald Tribune

Dateline: PARIS

Body

The main foreign relations challenge facing the new government of Israel will be settlement with Syria. Prime Minister-elect Ehud Barak recognizes this. He has said that real security for Israel has to come through agreements with its neighbors.

A Syrian agreement will influence the Palestinian situation. Israel and the Palestinians need to turn a new page, which means a final accord that will not be challenged by Islamic integrists or by a younger generation of Palestinian nationalists alienated by the corruption and compromises of Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority.

The election dealt a stinging defeat to the colonists' lobby, which, under Benjamin Netanyahu's febrile coalition of nationalist and religious parties, possessed inordinate power, enjoying government subsidy and encouragement not only to defend every meter of occupied and colonized territory but to expand Israel by "creating facts on the ground" - which is to say, by expanding further into Palestinian lands. The newly elected prime minister is a nationalist, too, but he owes the colonists nothing.

Agreement on Golan is crucial because Syria is Israel's most powerful neighbor. It controls Lebanon, where it has permitted the Muslim movement <u>Hezbollah</u> to wage war, with mounting effect, against Israeli troops and their Lebanese mercenary auxiliaries, occupying what has become the embarrassingly misnamed Israeli security zone inside Lebanon. From its strongholds, <u>Hezbollah</u> bombards northern Israel with rockets, as it did again in the early hours after the election.

Mr. Barak has promised to remove Israeli troops and close down the Lebanon security zone within a year. Members of the auxiliary force are already looking for safer careers.

To have a secure evacuation of Lebanon, Mr. Barak needs Syrian and Lebanese guarantees on Israel's northern border. For that, he must settle the Golan issue, where Israeli colonists and troops occupy land seized from Syria in the 1967 war. There will be no agreement there without Israeli concessions. Mr. Barak is a realist.

Compared with the Syrian problem, settlement with the Palestinians should be a simple matter. The terms have been agreed for years. The reason they have not been applied is that Mr. Netanyahu kept trying to revise them in Israel's favor. His electorate would have preferred no agreement with the Palestinians.

Next for Israel, Agreement Abroad and at Home

If Mr. Barak is indeed the realist he appears to be, there will be a Palestinian settlement and state within months. He does not need the fruitless distraction of further trouble with the Palestinians - who are already stripped of virtually all serious power.

The fundamental domestic choice that he must make concerns the struggle between lay and religious forces over the nature and future of Israeli society. This political confrontation stems from a more subtle and extensive conflict that is cultural, generational and, with respect to the Sephardic minority in Israel, has an ethnic aspect.

The practical choice for Mr. Barak is whether to include in his new government the ultra-religious Sephardic party Shas, which went from 10 seats in the last Parliament to 17 this time.

Alternatively, he could construct a coalition of the center-left, including most of the secular forces traditionally aligned with the Labor Party. This would be the conventional thing to do, and it would be a positive response to the electoral majority's choices with respect to "values," the larger social orientation of Israeli society and the role of religious authority in the country.

Shas is more a movement than a party, and perhaps more of a state-within- the-state than a movement. It could be called a counter-society inside Israel, an alternative Israel. Its members are mostly poor Sephardic Jews from North Africa who have always been looked down upon by the Ashkenazi elite who created the country and ruled it for the better part of its history. Mr. Barak, a Sabra - born in Israel - is part of that elite.

Shas has become a system of schools, school transport, social assistance institutions, clubs, <u>women</u>'s groups, vacation colonies, discount stores and retirement homes that have mobilized, aided and integrated tens of thousands of poor immigrants otherwise mostly ignored, if not despised, over the years by the Israeli establishment.

Shas opposed Mr. Barak's election. Its leader, Arieh Deri, has been convicted for financial corruption and sentenced to four years in prison, pending an appeal. The party wants Israeli life ruled by ultra-Orthodox rabbis and is hostile to liberal and reform Judaism.

However, Shas is moderate on the question of peace settlements. Bringing it into a government that made peace could not only politically implicate the Sephardic community - contributing toward its mainstream integration - but also confirm Mr. Barak as a reconciler of Israelis and healer of the country's social wounds after years of divisive Likud government.

The new prime minister's political choice will be a significant indicator of what this divided society may become in the next few years. ???

Load-Date: May 25, 1999



Many Israelis demand troops leave Lebanon

Deseret News (Salt Lake City)
June 14, 1997, Saturday

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Section: NEWS; Length: 306 words

Byline: Associated Press

Body

JERUSALEM -- Caught up in the bustle of weekend shopping, most passers-by didn't notice the four <u>women</u> sitting silently behind a table under an olive tree near a Jerusalem department store.

But a slogan scribbled on a placard drew a few shoppers their way: "Fifteen years, and we are still in Lebanon. No more."

Most who stopped by signed the <u>women</u>'s petition demanding the Israeli government get its troops out of Lebanon. By the end of the day, the anniversary of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, more than 2,000 signatures had been collected nationwide.

The campaign is one of many signs that the Israeli consensus on Lebanon is starting to unravel. Newspapers report that army officers are divided over Lebanon policy. One said paratroopers' parents were bribing their sons with cars and vacations to persuade them to seek a transfer out of Lebanon.

Misgivings once aired only in the home, perhaps for fear of being branded unpatriotic, now are raised in public.

"People are getting killed, and we are not exactly sure why," said Eli Blum, a 58-year-old government economist who signed the petition.

Successive governments have said there are no easy fixes. If troops leave Lebanon unilaterally, the argument goes, northern Israeli settlements will be exposed to <u>Hezbollah</u> attacks.

A peace agreement with Lebanon is not possible without an Israeli accord with Syria, the main power in Lebanon. That would require returning the Golan Heights to Syria, a concession Israel is unwilling to make.

However, the activists in the <u>women</u>'s campaign are among those who argue that Israel should just pull out and strengthen its border with patrols and high fences. Refusing to retreat, they say, may have to do less with security than fear that a pullback would acknowledge Israel has lost the war of attrition, and hundreds of deaths were in vain.

Load-Date: April 3, 1998



World

The Ottawa Citizen

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Body

Two Israeli soldiers were killed in a <u>Hezbollah</u> roadside bomb attack in south Lebanon yesterday, bringing the Israeli death toll on the last active Middle East front line to 15 in 10 days. The soldiers had been on patrol in a valley in Tallouseh area on the edge of the Jewish state's south Lebanon occupation zone.

Four gas tanks exploded in a petroleum refinery in India yesterday, killing at least 25 workers, injuring 100 others and causing widespread panic when black rain fell, authorities said. Police estimated that 60,000 people left their homes in the port city of Vishakhapatnam after the blast sent flames hundreds of metres into the air.

Employing straight-talking diplomacy, U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright urged wealthy Arab countries yesterday to deny financial aid to Islamic militants waging a war of terror against Israel. She also made a pitch for <u>women</u> in Arab societies, telling ministers from Saudi Arabia and five other Arab states that the issue should be high on their agenda.

U.S. House Speaker Newt Gingrich said yesterday he won't take part in the race for the presidency in 2000 and that, if re-elected to Congress, will seek to remain Speaker of the House until 2002.

Paris police investigating the crash that killed Diana, Princess of Wales, have found a mysterious scratch of paint along the car's right-hand side in the tangled wreckage of the Mercedes in which she was a passenger. Although investigators said they had "98 per cent" dismissed theories that another vehicle ahead of the Mercedes might have caused it to swerve out of control, they said the paint stripe could indicate a brush with another vehicle.

Graphic

Black & White Photo: Reuter / Katherine Shindle, 20, of Illinois, who won the Miss America Pageant on Saturday night, ran through the ocean for photographers yesterday in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Load-Date: September 16, 1997



<u>WORLD IN BRIEF;</u> Kashmir talks end in finger-pointing

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

June 13, 1999, Sunday,

Home Edition

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Length: 792 words

Byline: From our news services

Body

Talks between India and Pakistan over the disputed region of Kashmir ended in deadlock Saturday, with both sides trading accusations over the latest fighting in the Himalayan territory.

The conflict, which has left hundreds of people dead and wounded, couldn't be solved in one day, said Pakistani Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz after talks with his Indian counterpart, Jaswant Singh. He said he was optimistic there would be more talks. But no dates were set.

AJC

The meeting was the first diplomatic effort to defuse tension between the two nuclear powers since the fighting erupted after guerrillas seized mountain positions in Kashmir in May.

At the talks, Aziz asked that India immediately halt the air strikes on guerrilla positions in Kashmir.

Singh told reporters he demanded Pakistan first pull guerrillas and soldiers out of Kashmir and that India was awaiting Pakistan's response. He said India's air strikes and ground attacks will continue.

ASIA

Ruling party admits defeat in Indonesia

Indonesia's ruling party said farewell Saturday to three decades of political dominance, acknowledging that an opposition party had triumphed in parliamentary elections. The ruling Golkar Party acted as the pillar of support for three decades of authoritarian rule under former President Suharto, and it had lost much of its credibility after Suharto was ousted last year. The election was the culmination of a year of democratic reforms after popular demonstrations drove Suharto from power. With 34 percent of the votes counted, the party of front-runner Megawati Sukarnoputri was in the lead with 35.1 percent but was not expected to win a majority of the votes.

3 Chinese dissidents reportedly taken away

Three dissidents meeting in a public square in southern China were taken away by plainclothes security agents, and their whereabouts was unknown, a human rights group said Saturday. Li Jinhong, Liu Shili and Chen Guojin were meeting with two other democracy campaigners in front of the railroad station in Chenzhou city when 10 to 20 people dragged them away Friday afternoon, the New York-based Human Rights in China reported. Their

WORLD IN BRIEF; Kashmir talks end in finger-pointing

colleagues have been unable to determine where the three were taken, and police have not notified their families, the group said.

EUROPE

Russian jet crashes; pilots in show eject

The world's largest air show opened on an ominous note Saturday when a prototype of Russia's most advanced fighter jet crashed during a flight demonstration in Le Bourget, France. The blue and white Sukhoi-30 MK had just finished fluttering like a leaf in a controlled descent when it appeared to lose power while coming out of a dive at the 43rd Paris Air Show. The plane plunged to the ground, appeared to lightly touch it, then soared back into the air with its tail aflame. Then the two pilots ejected and the jet crashed. The pilots weren't injured, the show's organizers said.

European Parliament elections draw few

Elections for a new European Parliament conclude today with voters in 11 European Union nations casting ballots. Almost 300 million Europeans are eligible to vote for the 626-member assembly, which keeps gaining clout but has a hard time shedding its image as a gravy train. Over the years, it has been given the right to amend European Union laws in many areas, reject treaties with non-European Union nations and vote down the European Union budget. Voting began Thursday in Britain, the Netherlands and Denmark. On Friday, the Irish voted. No significant turnout was reported in any of those nations. Voters in Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Luxembourg, Portugal, Finland and Austria will take their turn today.

Will new Swiss moms get salary protection?

The Swiss will decide today whether to provide new mothers with the kind of salary protections that every other West European nation affords <u>women</u> after they give birth. Although such benefits are tenuous in the United States, they are common in Europe. Only Switzerland fails to guarantee a woman's salary following childbirth, but it requires by law that <u>women</u> take eight weeks off after having a baby. Opponents argue that money for the new benefits would come from state coffers, which are strained by above-average unemployment.

MIDDLE EAST

Gunbattle in Lebanon injures Israeli soldier

At least one Israeli soldier was injured in gunbattles early Saturday between Israeli troops and <u>Hezbollah</u> guerrillas in Lebanon. Lebanese security officials said two soldiers were wounded, but an Israeli army spokesman in Jerusalem said only one was moderately injured when <u>Hezbollah</u> attacked with mortar and small-arms fire. Fighting raged between Israeli commandos apparently on patrol duty and the guerrillas at Bir Kallab and Rihan, the Lebanese officials.

Graphic

Photo

Bandage marks the spot

A dressing on his head is evidence of a fall Saturday that required Pope John Paul II to get three stitches. The pope, 79, stumbled Saturday outside the Vatican Embassy in Poland, then went on with two other events, including a Mass in Sandomierz. / Czarek Sokolowski / Associated Press

Load-Date: June 13, 1999