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THESIS

**HIZBULLAH'S CULTURE WARS—UNDERSTANDING
HIZBULLAH THROUGH SOCIAL MOVEMENT THEORY
AND ITS MEDIA USAGE**

by

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March 2009

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**HIZBULLAH'S CULTURE WARS—UNDERSTANDING HIZBULLAH
THROUGH SOCIAL MOVEMENT THEORY AND ITS MEDIA USAGE**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
A.	IMPORTANCE.....	1
1.	Background	1
2.	The “War of Ideas”	2
B.	LITERATURE REVIEW	4
C.	FINDINGS.....	7
D.	METHODOLOGY	9
E.	THESIS ORGANIZATION.....	9
II.	HIZBULLAH AND THE MEDIA	11
A.	INTRODUCTION.....	11
B.	THE MEDIA AND THE WAR OF IDEAS.....	11
C.	HIZBULLAH-OWNED MEDIA.....	13
D.	AL-MANAR: HISTORY AND VIEWERSHIP.....	14
E.	HIZBULLAH WEB SITES.....	16
F.	A COMPARISON BETWEEN AL-MANAR AND AL-JAZEERA WEB SITES.....	17
G.	CONCLUSION	19
III.	HIZBULLAH’S FRAMING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS (PSYOPS).....	21
A.	INTRODUCTION.....	21
B.	FRAMING.....	22
C.	PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS (PSYOPS)	22
D.	HIZBULLAH’S USE OF PSYOPS	23
1.	Hizbullah’s Psychological Operations in News Reporting.....	25
2.	Use of Video Tapes in Hizbullah Reporting	25
3.	Images and Propaganda	26
4.	Al-Manar Videos on the Internet	27
5.	Al-Manar on Television	28
E.	SPECIFIC FRAMES.....	30
1.	Resistance.....	30
2.	Martyrdom	31
3.	Lebanese Solidarity and Arab Pride	32
4.	Israelis and Americans are the Enemy	33
5.	Defiance and Sacrifice	34
F.	CONCLUSION	35
IV.	A COMPARISON OF AL-MANAR AND AL-JAZEERA	37
A.	INTRODUCTION.....	37
B.	METHODOLOGY	37
C.	WAR IN LEBANON, JULY 2006.....	38
D.	GAZA CONFLICT 2008-2009	43

E.	AN AL-MANAR COMEDIC SPOT	48
F.	CONCLUSIONS	49
V.	CONCLUSION	51
A.	INTRODUCTION.....	51
B.	REVIEW OF THE FRAMES	51
1.	Resistance.....	52
2.	Martyrdom	53
3.	Lebanese Solidarity and Arab Pride	53
4.	Israelis and U.S. Government are Enemies	54
5.	Defiance and Sacrifice	54
C.	UNDERSTANDING HIZBULLAH	55
D.	IMPLICATIONS FOR DIPLOMACY	58
E.	CONCLUSION	60
	LIST OF REFERENCES.....	63
	APPENDICES	69
	APPENDIX A	71
	APPENDIX B	73
	APPENDIX C	77
	APPENDIX D	79
	APPENDIX E	83
	APPENDIX F	87
	APPENDIX G.....	93
	APPENDIX H.....	97
	APPENDIX I	103
	APPENDIX J.....	109
	APPENDIX K.....	113
	APPENDIX L	123
	APPENDIX M.....	129
	APPENDIX N	131
	APPENDIX O.....	135
	APPENDIX P	139
	APPENDIX Q.....	141
	APPENDIX R.....	143
	APPENDIX S.....	151
	APPENDIX T	157
	APPENDIX U	163
	APPENDIX V.....	175
	APPENDIX W	181
	APPENDIX X—POLITICAL CARTOON 1	187
	APPENDIX Y—POLITICAL CARTOON 2	189
	APPENDIX Z—POLITICAL CARTOON 3	191
	INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST	193

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. IMPORTANCE

The purpose of this thesis is to study Hizbullah's use of the media and its specific cultural "framing." Hizbullah's framing of messages conveyed through its media arm, al-Manar, is examined and compared with the framing used by al-Jazeera.

Al-Manar has a specific purpose and that is to reach its target audience and get its message out, and that message is Hizbullah's message. Hizbullah has a specific agenda. It wants to expand its reach, which it has done in recent years, as proven by its seats in the Lebanese government. Hizbullah wants to continue its fight against Israel, a fight it sees as just. Furthermore, it wants to garner support from all Lebanese people and continue to make itself an important part of Lebanese society.

This case study is important because it shows Hizbullah has been successful in its outreach program and continues to be so. Hizbullah's framing has been a powerful tool, one that the group has used to continue to sway its primary target audience to join the ranks of the group and even to die for the cause.

This case study is important also because it shows that whereas al-Manar's framing remains strongly anti-American, al-Jazeera is not anti-American and in fact is more objective and neutral, and can therefore be utilized by the U.S. to reach an Arab audience. Al-Jazeera can be the perfect tool for the United States to utilize in the war of ideas. While it is not the only tool, there are other Arab media outlets, some more moderate, some less, al-Jazeera is the most popular among Arab people and thus should be considered as the appropriate tool at the appropriate time to be used by the United States to reach the Arab population.

1. Background

Hizbullah is an organization composed primarily of Shi'a in Lebanon, who make up a plurality of the total Lebanese population. It is both a political and a paramilitary organization. Its leaders initially denied that it was an official group with a formal organizational structure. Now a significant force in Lebanese politics, Hizbullah began to

emerge in 1982 as a response to Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The group is determined to resist Israeli occupation. They want to be a primary player in Lebanese politics.

Four countries list Hizbullah as a terrorist organization: the United States, Israel, Canada, and The Netherlands. Most Arab and Muslim people believe them to be legitimate resistance fighters. Additionally, they are one of the main social service providers among the Shi'a in Lebanon, where they operate schools and hospitals and provide other services.

Hizbullah has taken the use of the media, especially the Internet, to new heights, at one time using its Web site, in one of the site's various iterations, as an extension of its conflict with Israel. In other words, at times the site has been very graphic and bloody, while at other times it has had a professional and appealing appearance with links to information about Hizbullah, Israel, and U.S. government sites, as well as respected international publications.¹

Hizbullah has used its Web site to reach out not only to its target audience, but to address outside audiences, such as Israeli and Western audiences—not to engage or target those audiences, but to “Stake its ground in international media as a kind of counterinformation system . . . to present itself as a vital political player to be reckoned with.”²

Hizbullah offers news, commentary, and entertainment on its al-Manar television station, which is also available internationally via the Internet. Some argue that al-Manar uses propaganda regularly, while others claim that its offerings are simply robust and well-rounded.

2. The “War of Ideas”

The United States' reputation has become tainted of late. Americans are called arrogant. For example, in Europe, U.S. favorability ratings were 83 percent in

¹ Jenine Abboushi Dallal, “Hizballah's Virtual Civil Society,” *Television and News Media*, 2001:2:369.

² Dallal, “Hizballah's Virtual Civil Society,” 368.

Great Britain in 2000, but down to 53 percent by 2008. The drop in numbers was similar in other European countries. In France, the numbers went from 62 to 42 percent, in dealt with stability in the area.³

The way to win the war of ideas is to use “smart power” and become more persuasive. Some countries have come to resent U.S. power, and many believe the U.S. acts only unilaterally. According to Blinken, “The default approach of the U.S. government should be to work with others whenever it can and to act alone only when it must. This strategy requires building coalitions, sustaining alliances, and forging compromises.”⁴

On a positive note, the Pew Poll had some encouraging news in the globalization arena, where commercial ties between countries is increasing, something the United Germany, 78 to 31 percent, and in Spain, 50 to 33 percent, respectively.⁵

In an examination of anti-American views, worldwide, positive views of America dropped in 26 of 33 countries polled in which the question was asked in 2002 and in 2007. In Turkey, the favorable view went from 30 percent in 2002, to 9 percent in 2007; and in Jordan, the numbers were 25 percent in 2002 and 20 percent in 2007. In Russia, the numbers dropped from 61 to 41 percent; in Japan, 72 to 61 percent; and in Indonesia, 61 to 29 percent. Interestingly enough, in Pakistan, the numbers went from 10 percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2007, and Lebanon also showed an increase with the numbers in 2002 at 36 percent compared with 47 percent in 2007.⁶

In addition, America’s presence in Iraq was considered to be “an equal or greater danger to stability in the Middle East than the regime of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad,” as judged by 13 of 15 countries responding to a survey question in 2006 that States has considered important for some time.⁷ The United States needs to take advantage of positive news and put it to good use in the perception war.

³ “Global Public Opinion in the Bush Years (2001-2008),” *The Pew Global Attitudes Project*, December 18, 2008.

⁴ Antony J. Blinken, “Winning the War of Ideas,” *The Washington Quarterly*, Spring 2002, 113.

⁵ “Global Public Opinion,” December 2008.

⁶ “Global Public Opinion,” December 2008.

⁷ “Global Public Opinion,” December 2008.

The war of ideas will also be won with “soft power.” Just what is soft power? “Soft power rests on the ability to shape the preferences of others.”⁸ According to Nye, the current issue in regard to Islamist terrorism is to win by getting the moderate Muslims to win and, in that regard, the United States needs to be able to appeal to those moderate Muslims, so that they do not become extremists. He goes on to say, “America’s partners work with us partly out of self-interest, but the inherent attractiveness of U.S. policies can and does influence their degree of cooperation.”⁹

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Wiktorowicz edited the essential book on the application of social movement theory to Islamic activism.¹⁰ The subject-matter contributors to *Islamic Activism* discover the perspectives of Islamic activists through interviews and other methods. Their work lends credence to the value of social movement theory for Islamic studies, and furthers its factual base.¹¹

“Collective behavior theorists were right to argue that movements often occur in the context of mass enthusiasm and highly charged emotions,” writes Morris in an article about social movement theory in *Contemporary Sociology*.¹² Morris’s quote refers to the civil rights movement, but is just as appropriately applied to other emotional gatherings. Morris points out that the civil rights movement was driven by both the charged atmosphere and the institutional structure of African-American churches. The framing process begins with the difference between emotions and institutional structure. Morris discusses “frame lifting,” a process in which movement leaders “shape the collective action to match an institutionally embedded frame.”¹³ This concept is relevant to

⁸ Joseph S. Nye, Jr., *Soft Power—The Means to Success in World Politics*, New York: Public Affairs, 2004, 5.

⁹ Nye, *Soft Power*, 131.

¹⁰ Quintan Wiktorowicz, *Islamic Activism: A Social Movement Theory Approach*, ed. Quintan Wiktorowicz (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2003).

¹¹ Charles Kurzman, “Conclusion,” in *Islamic Activism: A Social Movement Theory Approach*, 298.

¹² Aldon D. Morris, “Reflections on Social Movement Theory: Criticisms and Proposals,” *Contemporary Sociology*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (May 2000), 448.

¹³ Morris, “Reflections on Social Movement Theory: Criticisms and Proposals,” 449.

Hizbullah and its charismatic leader Secretary General Hassan Nasrallah. For example, sacrifice is a frame and Nasrallah condones sacrifice and martyrdom.

What actually makes people support a movement? Evidence exists showing there is a relationship between participation in low-risk/low-cost activism and contact with someone who is recruiting for the cause.¹⁴ This is even more likely in low-risk/low-cost cases where an individual does not feel there will be any consequences to participation. The costs of this kind of activism would be small and considered safe. What Doug McAdam terms low-risk/low-cost activism—writing letters, giving money or signing petitions—is what most people engage in.¹⁵ Also, low-risk/low-cost participation may be just the beginning. Showing up at a rally may be just the thing to whet one's appetite for a particular cause. The more one hears about an issue, the more swayed the individual becomes, and the more likely the individual will participate again.¹⁶

But what about high-risk/high-cost activism? McAdam has studied why some people get involved with high-cost activism, while others do not. His 1986 study dealt with the 1964 Mississippi Freedom Summer, where participants were to assist in staffing schools and registering black voters, among other tasks. He compared two groups: those who ultimately participated in the high-risk/high-cost endeavor and those who did not. His findings suggested that organizational affiliations on the part of the applicants proved to be a significant predictor, as was the type of organization participants were affiliated with. The participants tended to join political organizations, while the nonparticipants did not. In addition, participants had many more ties to other applicants prior to the application process. Finally, those who had prior activism experience, specifically with civil rights issues, were more likely to participate.¹⁷

Social movement theory insights on framing are important for Middle East and Arab politics because a new administration in the United States provides a new

¹⁴ Doug McAdam, "Recruitment to High-Risk Activism: the Case of Freedom Summer," *The American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 92, No. 1 (July 1986), 68.

¹⁵ Doug McAdam, "The Biographical Consequences of Activism," *American Sociological Review*, 1989, 54(5), 744. Retrieved March 29, 2009, from ABI/INFORM Global database. (Document ID: 1528776).

¹⁶ McAdam, "Recruitment to High-Risk Activism," 69-70.

¹⁷ McAdam, "Recruitment to High-Risk Activism," 71-88.

opportunity to think about engaging in an appropriate outreach program. It is wise to consider where a message can be put to use, and where it cannot. Investigating a particular medium to ascertain whether it is middle-of-the-road or radical in its framing is an initial and important step toward determining if it can be useful for communicating the United States' foreign policy messages to a mass audience.

Frames assist in making events meaningful to an individual and thus can guide one's actions.¹⁸ These frames are "collective action frames." The purpose is not only to garner support, but to produce intended actions. These frames are also intended to "legitimate" social movement campaigns.¹⁹

Another important concept is counterframing, where opposing frames can affect a movement's framing intentions. However, effective counterframing can be difficult, as with some advanced thought, frames can be well defined that will fit into a culture and be immune to counterframing.²⁰ For example, self-sacrifice is very much a Shi'a frame and trying to counter frame it would be counterproductive. It is considered a way of life for any pious Shi'a and thus is resistant to counterframing.

Collective action frames have variable features as well. Some are flexible, while others are rigid; some vary in scope and influence, while some are limited; and some can be quite wide in scope. These are considered "master frames," which tend to be much more generic in nature. Frames have variable resonances that deal with credibility, which is why some seem to work and others do not. Another part of resonance is how the frame fits in terms of world events.²¹ For Hizbullah, the resistance frame is an obvious fit to events in that part of the world.

There is evidence that frames can be contested and changed or modified through discourse, which would change events and, thus, possibly modify beliefs in frames being used by movement actors.²² However, in the case of Hizbullah, using the resistance and

¹⁸ Robert D. Benford, David A. Snow, "Framing Processes and Social Movements: an Overview and Assessment," *Annual Review of Sociology*, August 2000, 614.

¹⁹ Benford, Snow, *Framing Processes*, 614.

²⁰ Benford, Snow, *Framing Processes*, 617.

²¹ Benford, Snow, *Framing Processes*, 619-20.

²² Benford, Snow, *Framing Processes*, 627.

martyrdom frames as examples, those are strong frames and not very likely to be overcome by other frames or framing events, at least not in the foreseeable future. Those two particular frames are two around which much of Hizbullah's message is built because of its continuing conflict with Israel.

Hizbullah has made framing a political process and a political opportunity.

To argue that framing processes and political opportunity are linked interactively is not to suggest that political opportunities are purely socially constructed entities. It is to argue, however, that the extent to which they constrain or facilitate collective action is partly contingent on how they are framed by movement actors as well as others.²³

In Hizbullah's case, the extent is wide.

This study is an examination of Hizbullah's frames, and an analysis to determine if those frames have changed in the last few years, specifically from 2006 to 2009.

Initial insight into Hizbullah as an organization was obtained from the book *Hezbollah—A Short History* by Augustus Richard Norton, which offered a great deal of information on various dynamics of the group, not just its military aspect.²⁴ Also utilized were various journal articles; some hostile to Hizbullah, some not.

Various publications, including journals and Web sites, were utilized to gain insight into al-Manar and al-Jazeera, including Baylouny's comparison paper on al-Manar and Alhurra.²⁵

C. FINDINGS

My research produced five main findings. First, the two dominant frames are resistance and martyrdom. These two frames are used, for the most part, by al-Manar. The resistance frame has brought together the Shi'a and the Sunnis, as their shared resistance gives the Shi'a credence in the eyes of the Sunni. The Palestinian issue is another arena in which the Sunni see the Shi'a in a positive light. These are two issues where Hizbullah has used its influence and its resistance frame to enlighten and enhance

²³ Benford, Snow, *Framing Processes*, 631.

²⁴ Augustus Richard Norton, *Hezbollah: A Short History*, Princeton and Oxford, July 2007.

²⁵ Anne Marie Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra: Competing Satellite Stations and Ideologies," George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies Occasional Paper Series No. 2, October 2006, 7.

its relationships to the Sunni people and to bring together all Lebanese people.²⁶ Hizbullah has ultimately been able to garner enough support to establish itself in the Lebanese government where it now holds 23 of 128 available parliamentary seats. Thus, the Sunni have come to accept the Shia's because of the Shia's continued successful resistance toward Israel by Hizbullah.

Second, Al-Jazeera uses some resistance and martyrdom framing, but not to the degree evident in al-Manar. Al-Jazeera appears more mainstream, and its framing is much more subtle. Based on the research, al-Jazeera would be an appropriate venue for the current administration to use in reaching out to the Arab people. In terms of viewership, al-Jazeera is the most-watched Arab station and could provide an opportunity to reach a huge audience.

Third, al-Manar displays very strong anti-Israeli and anti-American frames, though it is the American government that is the real target of disdain, at least according to the leaders of Hizbullah. These frames are not subtle: they name call blatantly and unapologetically. However, this is how the group engages its audience, and the name-calling supports the work of Hizbullah. Al-Jazeera is quite the opposite, conveying a more neutral message using blander language. In overall tone, al-Jazeera is much like any American news program, where the desire is simply to get the news out.

Fourth, the frames of Lebanese solidarity and Arab nationalism, or pride, are also obvious, and even more so now that Hizbullah is receiving greater support from the general Lebanese population, due to the success of its resistance policy. Lebanese solidarity and Arab nationalism, combined with contempt for Israel and the U.S. government as a supporter of Israel, rounds out the final frame.

Fifth, al-Manar displays frames of defiance and sacrifice. One could argue that defiance and sacrifice *are* resistance and martyrdom, respectively, but to lesser degrees. Defiance is a form of resistance and sacrifice is not quite martyrdom, as the ultimate price has not yet been paid. These two frames were seen to a much lesser degree in my research.

²⁶ Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra," 6.

D. METHODOLOGY

The written and video content of various Web sites in English and in Arabic are examined to determine frames. The overall tone of the pieces, as well as specific words used in each piece, is studied including the number of times specific terms are used throughout the content. For example, the term “resistance” is used regularly in many of the al-Manar articles and that particular term is one of Hizbullah’s most important frames; one the group has built upon over the years. In addition, music videos are viewed to observe first-hand how al-Manar produces its patriotic pieces. Viewer comments are also looked at to determine if viewers were in line with al-Manar, and though the comments did reflect the frames of al-Manar, the comments are not included in study. Photos were also examined, as a picture can be an attention getter, and Hizbullah has some photos that the group put to good use. Other researchers’ findings in regard to framing are also reviewed. The findings of this study are consistent with what other researchers have found.

This case study uses al-Manar and al-Jazeera Web sites to represent the television stations of each, as both al-Manar and al-Jazeera place news articles and video on their Web sites for further dissemination. For the news article analysis, only the Arabic Web sites were used, so that the framing examined is that designed for the Arabic-speaking audience. The Arabic is translated verbatim by a translator for the analysis.

Two time periods, encompassing two specific conflicts, are examined: the July 2006 Lebanon conflict and the December 2008-January 2009 Gaza conflict. Five articles each from al-Manar and al-Jazeera are selected and examined for each time period. The articles are compared with others of the same time period from each source, and the al-Manar and al-Jazeera articles are compared within and across time periods.

E. THESIS ORGANIZATION

Chapter II discusses the media and the war of ideas. Hizbullah-owned media, al-Manar history and viewership, including polling data, and Hizbullah Web sites are discussed. The chapter includes a comparison of the al-Manar and al-Jazeera Web sites.

Chapter III delves into Hizbullah's framing and psychological operations, and discusses the use of psychological operations in al-Manar's news reporting. The chapter discusses both broadcast and Internet use of videotaped footage as propaganda. Programming available on al-Manar television is also discussed, and the use of specific frames is examined.

Chapter IV contains the analysis of al-Manar and al-Jazeera news stories, based on representative items selected from each of their Web sites within the two specified time periods. The al-Manar and al-Jazeera news reports are compared within each time period and over time.

Chapter V presents a summary and conclusions, including reflections on recent changes in the United States' approach to communicating to the Arab-speaking world since the Obama administration took office in January 2009.

II. HIZBULLAH AND THE MEDIA

A. INTRODUCTION

Hizbullah has become increasingly sophisticated in its use of the media. For many years, only print and broadcasting products were available in Lebanon, and these media were state dominated. The increased public usage of the internet, along with its anonymity, changes the situation. The Internet is an effective tool for Hizbullah to gain support and recruit new members, and also serves as a money-making enterprise for Hizbullah to further its agenda. This chapter begins with a discussion of the importance of the media, illustrated with examples from the first and second wars in Iraq. It then presents an overview of the Arab media, with a focus on the media owned and controlled by Hizbullah. This chapter also discusses the war of ideas, which is one area in which Hizbullah is doing well, as shown by its poll numbers, while the United States is still struggling with the concept. Hizbullah is attempting to reach out to an English-speaking audience in a realist manner, while the United States' attempts seem weak and lackluster.

B. THE MEDIA AND THE WAR OF IDEAS

The focus of this thesis on Hizbullah's use of the media is important as a case study in the war of ideas. In this struggle to influence public opinion, the use of the media is crucial and, as Blinken suggests, can play a role in public diplomacy.²⁷

In *Voices of the New Arab Public: Iraq, Al-Jazeera, and Middle East Politics Today*, Lynch states that Arab television portrays a multitude of political views. These include views on the United States ranging from pro-American to radically anti-American. Al-Manar, the Hizbullah television station, represents the latter.²⁸ Television in general is a new arena, and Islamists typically use means other than television for propaganda dissemination, such as pamphlets. Hizbullah is the exception.²⁹

²⁷ Blinken, "War of Ideas," 108.

²⁸ Marc Lynch, *Voices of the New Arab Public. Iraq, Al-Jazeera, and Middle East Politics Today*, New York, 2006, 5.

²⁹ Lynch, "New Arab Public," 83.

Even al-Jazeera, which has been accused of being, as Lynch puts it, “‘Jihad TV’ or an ‘on-line madrassa,’” tends to “under-represent Islamism.”³⁰ Several analysts suggest that the United States can use the Arab media to its advantage in the war of ideas.

Writing on the decline of public diplomacy, Blinken considers recommendations from Campbell and Flournoy’s 2001 book, *To Prevail: An American Strategy for the Campaign against Terrorism*. One recommendation is to “better utilize the media in the Arab and Muslim worlds.” As an example, Blinken writes that Osama bin Laden “scored a propaganda coup” with a broadcast of his statement on al-Jazeera on October 7, 2001. Rather than counter what bin Laden said, U.S. officials tried to prevent al-Jazeera from broadcasting such messages. This was a mistake, according to Blinken. Although Secretary of State Colin Powell and National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice both appeared on al-Jazeera, President George W. Bush did not. Blinken sees this as a missed opportunity. The administration should have taken advantage of the fact that al-Jazeera wanted to get input from U.S. officials.³¹

While al-Jazeera is what Blinken calls, “hardly free of bias,” it can still provide an opportunity for the United States to reach a global audience of 35 million Arabic speakers, providing an “open forum that the U.S. government should seize, not censor.”³² A recent *New York Times* article discusses the fact that Bush objected to the portrayal of the United States by Arab television in general, calling it “propaganda.”³³ While the U.S. government is not particularly well-regarded by the Arab media, the media do tend to think well of the American people.³⁴ The article’s authors contend that the pool of Arab media can act as allies if given the opportunity.

During Operation Desert Storm, media coverage and information flow was carefully controlled by the American-led coalition, according to various reports that

³⁰ Lynch, “New Arab Public,” 83.

³¹ Blinken, “War of Ideas,” 108.

³² Blinken, “War of Ideas,” 108.

³³ Lawrence Pintak, Jeremy Gingles, and Nicholas Felton, “Misreading the Arab Media,” *The New York Times*, May 25, 2008, <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/05/25/opinion/25pintak.html> (Accessed May 25, 2008).

³⁴ Lawrence Pintak, Jeremy Gingles and Nicholas Felton, “Misreading Arab Media.”

Lynch points out.³⁵ In 2003, at the start of the second U.S. invasion of Iraq, this was not the case. Al Jazeera and other Arab stations portrayed Operation Iraqi Freedom in an entirely different fashion. According to Lynch, they emphasized “civilian suffering and American setbacks, rather than a bloodless and popular liberation.”³⁶ Mistakes on the part of the Americans, in combination with the growing insurgency, made it difficult for the Iraqis to form their own “credible, independent and critical Iraqi public sphere.”³⁷ The Arab media took advantage of the situation. In Operation Iraqi Freedom, as a result of changes in technology and the use of political talk shows and news coverage, the United States lost control over information flow. Without credible Iraqi media to garner the attention of the Iraqi people, various Arab media, including al-Jazeera, al-Arabiya, al-Manar, and Iran’s Arabic language al-Alam, became primary information sources for the Iraqis.³⁸ While the Coalition Provisional Authority did establish and run an electronic media organization, it was quickly perceived by the Iraqis as a mouthpiece for the “occupiers.” It provided little programming, which was considered of poor quality, and was ignored by the population.³⁹

C. HIZBULLAH-OWNED MEDIA

Hizbullah owns a number of different media catering to various audiences, including women and youth. For example, they own the magazine *al-Intiqad*, the radio station al-Nour and the increasingly popular television station al-Manar, which has been available via satellite since 2000.⁴⁰ Al-Manar is available on the Internet primarily in Arabic, but does have English and French versions.

Hizbullah initially disseminated its propaganda with written materials, but has become increasingly sophisticated through the years. Its weekly journal, *Al Ahd* (The

³⁵ Lynch, “New Arab Public,” 5.

³⁶ Lynch, “New Arab Public,” 6.

³⁷ Lynch, “New Arab Public,” 216.

³⁸ Lynch, “New Arab Public,” 217.

³⁹ Lynch, “New Arab Public,” 217.

⁴⁰ Mona Harb and Reinoud Leenders, “Know Thy Enemy: Hizbullah, ‘Terrorism’ and the Politics of Perception,” *Third World Quarterly*, 26:1, 188.

Promise) was first published sometime in the 1980s, followed by a series of three other weekly journals and one monthly publication called *Al Sabil*.⁴¹ Hizbullah also launched three radio stations, the Voice of Islam, the Voice of the Oppressed, and Al Nahar (The Light). However, it is Hizbullah's two television stations, al-Manar and al Fajr (Dawn), that have gained it a wide-ranging audience.⁴²

D. AL-MANAR: HISTORY AND VIEWERSHIP

In an article written in 2004, Avi Jorisch states that while many terrorist organizations use both print and broadcasting, Hizbullah has taken the use of the media to the next level, as they operate a "full-fledged television station, offering a rich menu of news, commentary and entertainment."⁴³ He goes on to say it is now

. . . a mass media outlet with global reach. With access to continuous funding from Iran, the station has grown by leaps and bounds from a clandestine, ramshackle operation to a comprehensive satellite station.⁴⁴

According to Baylouny, the station, widely available via satellite, is quite popular and appears in polls as one of the top four news stations in the Middle East.⁴⁵ The station is banned in the United States and some European countries, and is simply unavailable in others.

According to Nayef Krayem, chairman of al-Manar's board of directors, the station is among the top five in the Arab world, with about 10 million daily viewers worldwide. Jorisch notes that while those numbers are not verified, the station won four top awards in a Cairo broadcasting festival in 2001.⁴⁶

⁴¹ Ron Schleifer, "Psychological Operations: A New Variation on an Age Old Art: Hezbollah versus Israel," *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 29:1, 13.

⁴² Schleifer, "Psychological Operations," 13.

⁴³ Avi Jorisch, "Al-Manar: Hizbullah TV, 24/7," *Middle East Quarterly*, Winter 2004.

⁴⁴ Jorisch, "Hizbullah TV, 24/7."

⁴⁵ Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra," 7.

⁴⁶ Jorisch, "Hizbullah TV, 24/7."

The relative popularity of al-Manar, in comparison with other Arab media, depends on current political events. In Lebanon, they have decent numbers overall; however, during times of greater conflict in the region, al-Manar viewership in Lebanon tends to increase dramatically.

Though al-Manar has a loyal following, it still does not come close to the viewership levels enjoyed by al-Jazeera, the Arab world's most popular television station. A Zogby International survey completed in June 2004 found that al-Jazeera was the most-watched Arab station overall, and was the market leader, even with increased competition. "It ranked as the primary station for 62 percent of Jordanians, 54 percent of Moroccans, 44 percent of Lebanese, 44 percent of Saudis, and 46 percent in the UAE."⁴⁷ Al-Arabiya came in second, with about 7-8 percent viewership in most areas.

The most recent Zogby poll of respondents from Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was conducted in March 2008.⁴⁸ Al-Jazeera continues to have the largest share of viewers, with 53 percent overall choosing it as their primary source of news. This result differs little from the previous year.⁴⁹ Overall, an Egyptian network has 17 percent and al-Arabiya has 9 percent. Al-Manar has only 2 percent viewership in the six countries surveyed. In Egypt, 55 percent of respondents choose al-Jazeera, while only 1 percent watch al-Manar. In Jordan, 36 percent tune in to al-Jazeera, while al-Manar does not register. In Morocco, it is 59 percent for al-Jazeera and only 1 percent for al-Manar. For Saudi Arabia, it is 40 percent al-Jazeera and 1 percent al-Manar, and in the UAE, one of al-Manar's better areas, al-Jazeera is watched by 32 percent and al-Manar by 13 percent.⁵⁰ However, among Lebanese respondents, al-Manar is more popular with 38 percent, al-Jazeera came in second with 13 percent, and al Arabiya had 8 percent.⁵¹

⁴⁷ Lynch, "New Arab Public," 45.

⁴⁸ Shibley Telhami. (Principal Investigator) 2008 Annual Arab Public Opinion Poll conducted with Zogby International, March 2008.

⁴⁹ Telhami, *Public Opinion Poll*.

⁵⁰ Telhami, *Public Opinion Poll*.

⁵¹ Telhami, *Public Opinion Poll*.

E. HIZBULLAH WEB SITES

Hizbullah is a “media savvy organization,” according to Weimann, who says they were one of the first terrorist organizations to add a network of Web sites to their other media.⁵² These Web sites are available in various languages, take a variety of approaches, and are designed to appeal to a variety of specific audiences.

According to Weimann, Hizbullah has three Web sites besides al-Manar that are dedicated to fundraising for specific causes, which include charities and military operations.⁵³ These sites solicit for money using the term “martyr,” which is seen over and over again in Hizbullah’s framing.⁵⁴

For example, Weimann describes one Web site, Muqawama (Resistance), meant to attract women. Presenting itself as “a journalistic Web site,” it turns out to be an English version of a site belonging to the Islamic Resistance Support Association, a charity that collects donations to support Hizbullah.⁵⁵ (The site is no longer available at the original Web address.)

One site that covers Lebanese news and information, LebWeb.com, has a polished look.⁵⁶ However, the relationship between Hizbullah and the LebWeb.com site is unknown, though it is the site that appears when www.moqawama.com is plugged into a Web browser. LebWeb.com contains news articles without propaganda or derogatory comments about “Zionists.” Many of the news articles link to worldwide news sites such as Reuters, and they do not reflect the expected spin. Additionally, the highly regarded English-language Lebanese newspaper in the Middle East, *The Daily Star*, is readily available on the site.

Yet, the fact remains that some of these Web sites can be quite dramatic and disturbing, portraying violence combined with patriotic music and themes. This is further explored in the discussion of al-Manar’s framing in Chapter III.

⁵² Gabriel Weimann, *Terror on the Internet: The New Arena, the New Challenges*, Washington, D.C., 2006, 88.

⁵³ Weimann, *Terror on the Internet*, 140.

⁵⁴ Weimann, *Terror on the Internet*, 140.

⁵⁵ Weimann, *Terror on the Internet*, 90.

⁵⁶ The Web site can be found by entering moqawama.com. The LebWeb site is what comes up.

F. A COMPARISON BETWEEN AL-MANAR AND AL-JAZEERA WEB SITES

At first glance, the English version of the al-Jazeera Web site, at <http://english.aljazeera.net>, seems much more interesting than the English version of the al-Manar Web site. The al-Jazeera layout seems more intuitive and user friendly, an assessment perhaps biased by the fact that the layout is in a format familiar to Americans, as it is comparable to sites such as CNN and Fox News Web sites.

Al-Manar's Web site is at <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/HomePage.aspx>; the link to the English version is at <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/News.aspx?language=en>. In a word, it is rather sparse. English language newscasts and other programming are available on al-Jazeera in a couple of different ways, but not on al-Manar. The English al-Jazeera site has links to live English newscasts, talk shows, and a YouTube Web site. Al-Jazeera can keep an audience entertained. In an episode of the Riz Kahn program that aired on June 11, 2008, the question of the day, "How is Barack Obama redefining blackness in America?" was the topic of an interesting call-in program, with appropriate guests and commentary.

Differences between the al-Manar and al-Jazeera sites may be partly explained by cost. Al-Jazeera has a much bigger budget though it is still state sponsored, it does have a goal to eventually privatize.⁵⁷ With its huge viewership and desire to reach a greater audience, al-Jazeera is wise to make programming available to English speakers. Al-Manar probably has neither the budget nor the desire to reach out that much; one might be surprised that Hizbullah has an English-language Web site at all.

Hizbullah's lack of outreach to English speakers is possibly due to a large degree to the fact that it is still striving to reach out to its own people. Its victory in government is still quite recent, and that struggle continues, as its framing will show. Hizbullah must continue to communicate to its people what it means to be Lebanese. Of course, it is also continuing the "resistance" frame toward Israel, as will be fully discussed in Chapter III.

⁵⁷ Dan Sabbaugh, "Al-Jazeera Makes Privatisation its Goal With Move Into Football Coverage," Arab Media Watch, August 26, 2008. http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/industry_sectors/media/article4607993.ece (Accessed April 5, 2009).

On the other hand, al-Jazeera is a much larger media entity, reaching a much larger audience. It has a reputation for featuring debates between participants on issues of the day that will definitely create controversy. For example, according to Gambill, opponents and supporters of the Israeli peace process would appear on the same program, as would Islamist militants and secular liberals.⁵⁸ In addition, Osama bin Laden was interviewed in 1999 and again shortly after September 11, 2001. Al-Jazeera was accused of being a part of al-Qaida because of the airing of the second set of interviews, those in 2001.⁵⁹ So, while it strives to reach a U.S. audience with its three-year-old al-Jazeera English channel, it is hitting a roadblock because of its Arabic sister's image. What al-Jazeera's English channel is trying to do now is to let its U.S. audience know that it is both available and a believable and viable news source.⁶⁰

The commercial breaks on al-Jazeera television programs, provided via the Internet, deal with programming and public service announcements. In contrast, no commercial breaks or advertisements are found on the al-Manar site.

In summary, Al-Jazeera's style is reminiscent of CNN's style of broadcasting. In contrast, the al-Manar Web site is more sterile, plain, and to the point; less interesting and less dynamic than al-Jazeera's. However, the messages and the framing are apparent in both. The framing of the television stations and their related Web sites is described and compared in Chapters III and IV.

It is Hizbullah's framing via al-Manar that has provided the group with so much attention and increased its popularity. Hizbullah demonstrates its patriotism through videos combined with music, historic images, and speeches. The image Hizbullah portrays has an aura of defiance and resistance. The group has managed to market itself at

⁵⁸ Gary C. Gambill, "Qatar's Al-Jazeera TV: The Power of Free Speech," *Middle East Intelligence Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No.5, June 1, 2000. http://www.meib.org/articles/0006_me2.htm (Accessed on February 28, 2009).

⁵⁹ David Foldenflik, "Al-Jazeera English Struggles For U.S. Audience," *NPR*, February 24, 2009, <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=101071599&ft=1&f=1001> (Accessed on February 28, 2009)

⁶⁰ Foldenflik, "Al-Jazeera English."

a new level. Hizbullah has gained a great deal of political capital in Lebanon and the Arab world in the past two years because of its skill at framing political violence in a way that rings true with its constituencies.⁶¹

G. CONCLUSION

Today's media, especially with the availability and anonymity of the Internet, provides everyone with the capability of seeing and hearing whatever message anyone, anywhere wants to put out. Knowing what is being said and how it is being said by an adversary is important, no matter who that adversary is and what that person or group is saying. Al-Manar and a-Jazeera operate and communicate differently to their respective audiences, and it is something the United States needs to be aware of. The outreach and framing they use will be different, as they have different messages they are sending, and different audiences they are attempting to reach. Al-Manar can be much more specific, as it must continue to use an Arabic frame and a frame of what it means to be Lebanese. Of course, the fight against Israel and the continued resistance will also be a continuing frame for al-Manar.

Al-Jazeera, on the other hand, can be much less confined in its framing, as it continues its outreach. Though the Arabic version will undoubtedly have specific frames for that particular audience, the English version will also have frames designed for an English-speaking audience.

⁶¹ Pete Ajemian, "Resistance beyond time and space: Hizbullah's media campaigns," *Arab Media & Society*, May 2008, 1.

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III. HIZBULLAH'S FRAMING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS (PSYOPS)

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on how Hizbullah uses the al-Manar television station, and its associated Web site, to convey its message to target audiences. Hizbullah's various messages and use of psychological operations are examined. How Hizbullah presents its various messages is equally important. Presentation can be the driving force for messages. When the presentation is right and the frame is right, messages have a better chance of getting through to the masses, and a medium as powerful and readily available as the Internet opens access to a global audience.

The prevalent frames al-Manar exhibits throughout its media are those of resistance, martyrdom, pride in its Arab heritage, continued Lebanese solidarity, and hatred of the Israelis and the U.S. policies in the Middle East, especially policies in regard to Israel. The messages of patriotism are found in music videos meant to motivate and in news programs where Hizbullah can control the message through the type of video being released. Martyrdom is a basic frame in all al-Manar pieces, where any Lebanese person who is killed is labeled a martyr. The message of solidarity is an important one, specifically due to the rift between the Shi'a and Sunni, and its continued resistance is generally viewed by Arabs in a positive way. Continued resistance by Hizbullah also provides a greater acceptance of the Shi'a by the Sunnis.⁶² Messages of resistance and martyrdom are most prevalent in Web sites and in news articles; both terms are used extensively.

⁶² Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra," 5.

B. FRAMING

Framing is what Robinson calls “the bumper-sticker version of how issues get interpreted within a certain ideological context.”⁶³ The fewest words possible are used to convey the message. Robinson’s examples are “pro-choice” and “pro-life”; terms that provoke specific strong reactions. He writes that using cultural frames is the best method for a social movement to communicate its ideology to its people.

Wiktorowicz explains, “Frames represent interpretive schemata that offer a language and cognitive tools for making sense of experiences and events in the ‘world out there.’” These frames or schemata are used in the social movement theory context to “mobilize participants and support.”⁶⁴

C. PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS (PSYOPS)

The Department of Defense defines Psychological Operations (PSYOPS) as . . . planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals.⁶⁵

According to a Congressional Research Service report, al-Jazeera is considered a “market competitor” for psychological operations conducted by the United States.⁶⁶ With their 35 million plus viewers, many Arabs can be reached. According to some observers, until the United States finds a way to offset these types of news organizations, American effectiveness in the global media campaign will continue to decline. A robust strategic communications plan is the key, and the Department of Defense is addressing this with a focus on PSYOPS.⁶⁷

⁶³ Glenn E. Robinson, “ Hamas as Social Movement,” in *Islamic Activism: A Social Movement Theory Approach*, ed. Quintan Wiktorowicz (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2003), 116.

⁶⁴ Wiktorowicz, “Introduction,” in *Islamic Activism: A Social Movement Theory Approach*, 15.

⁶⁵ Defense Technical Information Center. DoD Dictionary of Military Terms. <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/data/p/04340.html> (Accessed March 1, 2009).

⁶⁶ Clay Wilson, “Information Operations, Electronic Warfare, and Cyberwar: Capabilities and Related Policy Issues,” *CRS Report for Congress*, March 20, 2007. 3.

⁶⁷ Wilson, “Information Operations,” 3.

PSYOPS, in general, need to take into account the irrationalities of audience perception. For example, Boaz Ganor argues that terror can be considered a strategy of psychological warfare. Although a person is more likely to be injured or killed in a traffic accident than in a terrorist attack, people do not think about probabilities. They think about how bad it would have been had they been at that place at that time. Feelings of helplessness and anxiety produced by the horrific thought of a terrorist attack make these types of operations effective as PSYOPS.⁶⁸ Ganor argues that by giving air time to terrorist organizations, the media lends them credibility and gives weight to “baseless threats.” For those who see themselves as potential victims, this can further increase their anxiety level.⁶⁹ For those who identify with the terrorist organizations, it can lend credibility to the cause and may inspire sacrifice and even martyrdom.

D. HIZBULLAH'S USE OF PSYOPS

Hizbullah is explicit about using PSYOPS to influence public opinion. According to Weimann, Hizbullah indicated their intent to use PSYOPS on the al-Manar television Web site, citing a quote from the Web site that read, “Al-Manar is the first Arab establishment to stage an effective psychological warfare against the Zionist enemy.”⁷⁰

Al-Manar does what it can for others with similar ideologies, such as hatred of Israel. Norton points out that al-Manar aimed propaganda at Palestinian viewers in 2000 and 2001, even as Nasrallah was saying that the Palestinian issue belonged to the Palestinians and the Golan Heights issue belonged to Syria. “Even so, the level of incitement from Hizbullah was very high.”⁷¹

In a similar example of PSYOPS, Hizbullah regularly produces documentary-style programs depicting the brutal treatment of Palestinians at the hands of Israeli

⁶⁸ Boaz Ganor, “Terror as a Strategy of Psychological Warfare,” International Institute for Counter-Terrorism, July 15, 2002. <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/9E0C5EDA-ECAC-4C2C-87DO-F8864D5443EE.htm> (Accessed March 1, 2009).

⁶⁹ Ganor, “Terror as a Strategy.”

⁷⁰ Weimann, *Terror on the Internet*, 36.

⁷¹ Norton, *Hizbollah*, 93.

authorities, thus including the Palestinian struggle as part of its fight. Sometimes graphic torture is included in these programs, according to Schleifer.⁷²

Ajemian suggests that Hizbullah's political goals have evolved over the years into an effort to nationalize itself.⁷³ Hizbullah wanted to appeal to other Lebanese sectarian groups. For example, in the fall of 2000, during the second Palestinian Intifada, Hizbullah used al-Manar to send live coverage of fighting into Arab homes. It worked and, for a time, al-Manar significantly increased its viewership. However, despite such attempts to appeal to Palestinian viewers, al-Manar's Palestinian audience peaked in 2001, dropping to 8 percent in 2003, compared to an audience of 50 percent for al-Jazeera.⁷⁴

In the 2000 conflict, Hizbullah also identified enemy target audiences and the requisite messages. Along with its battlefield performance, determining which message should go to which audience and following through at the appropriate time enabled Hizbullah to communicate to Israeli decision makers that their best bet was to get out of southern Lebanon sooner rather than later. Hizbullah ultimately convinced the Israeli Army that it was the best move. Eventually, the Israeli public began to feel it was not worth staying, and that there was a great deal to lose by continuing to fight.⁷⁵

Weimann says that terror organizations use continual transmissions of violence, intimidation, and declarations on radio, television, and the Internet to obtain the desired psychological effect of inspiring mass fear.⁷⁶ In the 2000 war, al-Manar ran a psychological operations campaign designed to demoralize Israelis with announcements in Hebrew and a video of Israeli casualties with a blank space indicating the vacancy to be filled by the next dead soldier.⁷⁷

⁷² Schleifer, "Psychological Operations," 15.

⁷³ Ajemian, "Resistance Beyond Time," 3.

⁷⁴ Norton, *Hezbollah*, 93.

⁷⁵ Schleifer, "Psychological Operations," 15.

⁷⁶ Weimann, *Terror on the Internet*, 37-38.

⁷⁷ Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra," 10.

1. Hizbullah's Psychological Operations in News Reporting

Al-Manar television covers the news, then broadcasts the headlines from various newspapers. Foreign political events from Palestine, Iran, Iraq, and the United States are closely followed. As expected, an anti-Israeli bias is prevalent in al-Manar broadcasts.⁷⁸ The Iraq war is also followed closely. Clear bias appears in reporting of alleged rapes and torture by Americans, according to Baylouny.⁷⁹ In addition, al-Manar reports when American media is reporting the same events. When U.S. troops face threats in Iraq, al-Manar paints that fact in a positive light and is quick to point out mistakes made by the United States. The conditions at Guantanamo and Abu Ghraib prison were unreported and unpunished, according to al-Manar. Other unsavory issues are reported in short segments, including American discrimination against minorities and stories involving countries the United States has invaded in the past.⁸⁰

Some individuals will go quite far to misrepresent events, although some do get caught. During the 2006 war, a Reuter's photographer, a Lebanese freelancer, was suspended for using a computer software program to digitally enhance two photographs. He modified one photo of the aftermath of a missile attack to give the appearance of more smoke, and added two flares to a second photo, making it appear as if three missiles had been released from an Israeli jet. He then labeled the flares as missiles in the caption, suggesting the Israelis had engaged in an offensive operation instead of a defensive one.⁸¹

2. Use of Video Tapes in Hizbullah Reporting

Video taping is used regularly by Hizbullah. Operations are routinely taped, with camera operators shadowing units everywhere. Even insignificant operations are highlighted and made to appear important if the group deems it symbolically appropriate.

⁷⁸ Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra," 11.

⁷⁹ Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra," 12.

⁸⁰ Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra," 12.

⁸¹ Donald R. Winslow, "Reuters Apologizes Over Altered Lebanon War Photos; Suspends Photographer," National Press Photographers Association, http://www.nppa.org/news_and_events/news/2006/08/reuters.html (Accessed February 14, 2009).

For example, during a 1994 campaign that was ultimately lost, a Hizbullah unit was able to raise the Hizbullah flag over an Israeli compound. The flag did not stay up long, but a Hizbullah cameraman videotaped the episode, and the footage aired repeatedly, thus seeming to make the flag raising the point of the operation.⁸²

The flag-raising video is first-rate “heroic” footage, and Hizbullah began using this type of straight-from-the-battlefield video to advantage in 1994. Getting good video became the “point” of the battle and fuel for successful psychological operations. The quality of the video images is irrelevant. In fact, grittier video footage, which seems to convey down and dirty resistance on the front line at the grunt level, appears more authentic. Hizbullah uses video to make symbolic points that have gained the group huge advantages. The group has become quite creative and clever in the past two and a half decades with its usage of video, and has reaped huge benefits both militarily and psychologically.⁸³

3. Images and Propaganda

Martyrdom and resistance imagery is used extensively to further Hizbullah’s agenda. For example, “The martyrdom of Imam Hussein at Karbala is a reference point around which Hizbullah has framed contemporary issues and events.”⁸⁴ Shortly after then Hizbullah Secretary General Mussawi was assassinated, Nasrallah used the imagery of Imam Hussein’s martyrdom during Mussawi’s funeral song, thus drawing a comparison between the two.

A similar parallel was drawn with the death of Imad Mughniyeh. Mughniyeh, now called “The Backbone of the Resistance,” was responsible for many military operations in 2000 and 2006.⁸⁵ He was assassinated in February 2008. His picture is shown alongside those of other martyrs. The appeal is based on myth and defiance, and builds on the sacrifice of martyrs. Hizbullah also took advantage of the timing of Mughniyeh’s death. The traditional Islamic Resistance Week holiday, when the group

⁸² Schleifer, “Psychological Operations,” 6.

⁸³ Schleifer, “Psychological Operations,” 6.

⁸⁴ Ajemian, “Resistance Beyond Time,” 5.

⁸⁵ Ajemian, “Resistance Beyond Time,” 6.

mourns past leaders, is held in February, and February 16 was supposed to be the day to commemorate past assassinations. The commemoration day was moved to February 22, 2008, in honor of Mughniyeh, thus cementing the imagery of his martyrdom.⁸⁶ Mughniyeh was assassinated by a car bomb in Damascus on February 12, and though the perpetrators have never been discovered Hizbullah blames Israel.

Adding to the emotionalism of the event, al-Manar used images of Mughniyeh's purported son, Jihad, wearing military gear and addressing Nasrallah with words such as, ". . . I say to my father of the martyrs, his eminence the Secretary General of Hizbullah, we are with you, we are your children, as all children of the martyrs we go along with you where ever you go" This "resistance" video appears later in other propaganda.⁸⁷

Videos displaying resistance are meant to move the audience into action. These videos garner support, be it giving money, voting for a particular candidate, joining the cause, or being one of the many who now feels Hizbullah is an important part of the Lebanese political structure. Martyrdom is the other strong motivating frame that is widely utilized in these videos.

4. Al-Manar Videos on the Internet

Music can make a mood. Color can create an atmosphere. Images can create vibes, good or bad. A good editor can take images, music, color, and narration and put together something that will inspire. Ajemian writes:

Al-Manar has become quite adept at putting together commemorative clips with appropriate music and narrations to evoke the feelings that they want to further their agenda and to gain sympathy. The integration of past and present events and themes with the video/music/narrator presentations are successfully used to 'reinforce the group's greater narrative of resistance.'⁸⁸

In "Hizbullah's Virtual Civil Society," Dallal writes, "Hizbullah's internet exploits amount to a new kind of media performance, one that does not and cannot aspire

⁸⁶ Ajemian, "Resistance Beyond Time," 7.

⁸⁷ Ajemian, "Resistance Beyond Time," 7.

⁸⁸ Ajemian, "Resistance Beyond Time," 9.

to the terms of conventional communication.”⁸⁹ As an example of framing on a Web site, Al Moqawama—Hizbullah—Lebanon—Al Mashriq showed video clips of “Al Moqawama Actions in South Lebanon.” The grainy videos are clearly violent, presumably showing what insurgents did in the “fight,” and I was able to view the types of videos Ajemian discussed in his article. Just as he said, those images were accompanied by patriotic music meant to provoke patriotic feelings in the target audience.⁹⁰ The narration was in Arabic, and appeared to employ nostalgic themes of pan-Arabism or revisionism that would likely move both Shi’a and Arab audiences.

Writing on the topic of music videos, Ajemian says, “The true cornerstone of Hizbullah’s media strategy is content which frames political violence within a narrative that has currency with both domestic and regional audiences—that of resistance. . . . Hizbullah has capitalized on political violence to advance its political and military goals.”⁹¹ On a pro-Israeli Web site, Richard H. Shulman writes of Hizbullah television that propagandistic “music video fillers played between programs” seem designed to incite suicide bombings.⁹²

In a general assessment, Dallal writes:

Hizbullah has developed transnational media forms that do not conform to nor are in dialogue with dominant global cultural forms. Its virtual performance space interrupts not only national boundaries but also assumed fault lines of ideological, cultural, and political affiliations.⁹³

5. Al-Manar on Television

Baylouny lists specific frames she found in her research on al-Manar television. The frames include the Palestinian issue, Lebanese solidarity, American views on the Arab/Israeli issue, and Arab pride and resistance. While virtually all Palestinian Muslims are Sunni, Hizbullah recruits and uses Palestinians to increase their numbers against Amal, the other major Lebanese Shi’a party. This increases Hizbullah’s support base,

⁸⁹ Dallal, “Hizballah’s Virtual Civil Society,” 369-370.

⁹⁰ Ajemian, “Resistance Beyond Time,” 1.

⁹¹ Ajemian, “Resistance Beyond Time,” 3.

⁹² Richard H. Shulman, “Hizbullah TV,” Think-Israel, <http://www.think-israel.org/shulman.almanar.html> (Accessed September 10, 2008).

⁹³ Dallal, “Virtual Civil Society,” 370.

which now includes both Shi'a and Sunnis. The combined Hizbullah support base, along with Hizbullah's tenacious efforts to change the image of the Shi'a, feeds into Lebanese solidarity, as evidenced by increased Sunni acceptance of Shi'a.⁹⁴

Spots and materials aired during programming breaks tend to illustrate resistance, specifically against Israel, as expected, but also against the United States, because of American support for Israel. Al-Manar has a wide range of programming and does not limit itself to portraying Hizbullah interests; most programming is "generally unbiased."⁹⁵

A recent examination of the al-Manar Web site reveals a variety of programs available on al-Manar television. Titles (translated into English) include: *Talk of the Hour*, an interview program; *What's Next*, a panel talk show; *Between ()*, a discussion program; *Our Colorful Pages*; *Good Morning*, featuring live and recorded segments on life, culture, art, and nutrition; *Nuts and Sugar*, a children's program with puppets, skits, and interaction; *This is Palestine*, addressing Palestinian people; *The Religious Law in Life*, answering religious questions in light of Islamic law; *The Agenda*, featuring discussions of political, cultural, and Arab world issues; and *Problem and View*, dealing with real-life problems.

I was unable to locate al-Manar television broadcasts in English. However, one particular call-in program appeared to be pure propaganda. An English statement identified it as a live broadcast. The program featured pictures of destruction, fighting, shooting, demonstrations, people in distress, crying women, injured children, and death. At one point, a female caller was crying and in obvious distress, and then the connection was interrupted. The anchorwoman kept trying to see if the other woman was still on the line, but then there were sounds of a disconnected phone. The newswoman repeated "hello, hello" as if trying to reestablish contact with the caller, but before it became evident that the connection had been broken. During the program, pictures of Nasrallah were displayed and patriotic music was played. Another caller was an angry, shouting man.

⁹⁴ Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra," 4.

⁹⁵ Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra," 9.

E. SPECIFIC FRAMES

Investigation of various Web sites in English and Arabic, as well as reports of the content of al-Manar television broadcasts, reveal a particular set of recurrent frames. Al-Manar repeats “bumper sticker” messages of resistance, martyrdom, Lebanese solidarity, Arab pride, Israelis and Americans as enemies of Arabs, and defiance and sacrifice.

1. Resistance

Resistance is the most prevalent frame found on the various Web sites and in the various news items investigated, both in Arabic and English versions. The fact is that Hizbullah has built a society of resistance with people participating at the community level, the grassroots level where true belief and support begins. It is built upon using other frames such as martyrdom, along with symbolism, thus allowing Hizbullah’s constituents to “feel” a part of the group and a part of the resistance movement. It is a “participatory” method of growing the movement. In this regard, the Shi’a actually transformed themselves toward action, via “justice, solidarity, community, sacrifice, progress . . .” resulting in a renewed “sense of pride.”⁹⁶

The videos al-Manar broadcasts are designed to move people emotionally enough to induce them into action. They have worked. Proof is the support given to Hizbullah. Using a blend of contemporary images and events with historical images and events, and combining those with patriotic music and poignant narration can go a long way toward delivering a message to a receptive audience. The addition of a leader who is associated with resistance and who has been martyred adds fuel to the fire. Additionally, Mughniyeh’s death was used in the traditional Islamic Resistance Week holiday. The date was changed, making the event even more significant.

Hizbullah’s Secretary General Nasrallah has the ability to garner support and did so most recently on Martyrs Day. At a time when Hizbullah had lost some ground due to political maneuvering, the group had all but recovered by the end of 2008. In January 2009, Nasrallah took advantage of Martyrs Day, by addressing all Lebanese

⁹⁶ Harb and Leenders, “Know Thy Enemy,” 189-191.

people, not just the Shi'a. He also let Lebanese youth know that resistance belongs to all of them and that they, "undertake their actions in complete self-awareness, without coercions and free of any mental imbalance."⁹⁷

2. Martyrdom

The second most prevalent frame Hizbullah uses is that of martyrdom. Hizbullah makes use of martyrdom in news and in videos as an inspirational tool. This is where patriotic music, photos, video, and speeches can be used collectively to form a particular feeling in the listener. That feeling can sway the listener into action. Anyone killed in action, or dying as a result of conflict, is labeled a martyr. They have died for the cause and are now heroes and thus placed on pedestals. This particular frame can be a strong motivator toward action, especially if the victim is a family member or close associate.

The martyrdom frame is used a great deal and with the death of Mughniyeh there was a new person to use in that capacity. Mughniyeh and resistance go hand in hand, so his death and ensuing funeral provided a great deal many images that could be and, in fact, were utilized to the fullest extent. Video purported to be of Mughniyeh's son was also used for framing. In one particular video, Mughniyeh is described as a "leader of every martyr," and "among the greatest of men."⁹⁸

In Nasrallah's Martyr's Day address in 2009, he included a term that translates into "voluntary martyrdom" or what we would term "suicide bombing."⁹⁹ This is a display of how Nasrallah is able to take a historical issue such as martyrdom and put a contemporary tactic on it.¹⁰⁰

In news articles that were utilized for comparison purposes for this thesis, al-Manar continually characterized those killed as martyrs. Their deaths were often described as being totally senseless, as these people were innocents, not soldiers, and

⁹⁷ David Wilmsen, "Nasrallah and the Compromise and Rehabilitations of Hizbullah's Reputation," *Arab Media & Society*, January 2009, 9.

⁹⁸ Ajemian, "Resistance Beyond Time," 5.

⁹⁹ David Wilmsen, "Hizbullah's Reputation," 9.

¹⁰⁰ David Wilmsen, "Hizbullah's Reputation," 9.

were simply minding their own business, just simply living day-to-day. Descriptive words of what the Israelis had done, also often accompanied body counts, make the articles even more graphic in nature.

3. Lebanese Solidarity and Arab Pride

The July 2006 War was considered a victory for Arabs, and al-Manar took advantage of this by reaching out for a larger Arab audience. Al-Manar put together a media campaign as an “Arab victory,” combining well-known patriotic music with images of Hizbullah fighters and Arab nationalism. For example, music recorded by a popular Egyptian musician in the 1960s was combined with footage of soldiers in the fight that “harkens back to the days of Egyptian-led Pan Arabism.”¹⁰¹ This move of framing the conflict as an Arab victory proved to be a highly successful media campaign that garnered positive attention and support beyond the Shi’a.

In another example, al-Manar produced a video using the anthem, “God is Great,” and included video of resistance fighters in action, injured Israelis being taken from the battlefield, and finally a speech by Nasrallah. The effect is another “pivotal moment in Hezbollah’s history into a greater historical narrative of Arab resistance.”¹⁰² One Palestinian writer called the media campaign something that “resonated throughout the region” and “spoke to a collective Arab sentiment and memory, and intensified Arab conviction in the belief that Lebanon represented the ‘first line of defense’ of a common nation against a common enemy.”¹⁰³

The issue of Palestine has been a unifying factor for the Lebanese people, and the Palestinian-Israeli conflict had been a focus of Hizbullah for some time. While the Palestinians are Sunni for the most part, the issue comes from their location. The refugee population tends to side with the Shi’a, and this is an opportunity for Hizbullah to increase its base. In addition, the Palestine/Jerusalem issue is important to not only Shi’a and Palestinians, but also the Sunni, making Hizbullah much more of an accepted entity

¹⁰¹ Ajemian, “Resistance Beyond Time,” 10.

¹⁰² Ajemian, “Resistance Beyond Time,” 11.

¹⁰³ Ajemian, “Resistance Beyond Time,” 11.

by the Lebanese as a whole. This continues across religious lines as well, since even Lebanese Christians feel the loss of Palestine.¹⁰⁴

4. Israelis and Americans are the Enemy

This frame is evident throughout the news and blatant in Nasrallah's speeches, though it must be noted here that Hizbullah's leaders have stated that it is not the U.S. people who are disliked. Hizbullah has an issue with the U.S. government.¹⁰⁵ For example, in a speech Nasrallah gave on August 3, 2006, he said, "The American administration would bear the responsibility for the slaughter and destruction occurring now, and that Israel was nothing more than a tool to achieve that." Nasrallah also pointed out that the Israelis had not accomplished anything in the field and that was because of the courage of the people and in their resistance.¹⁰⁶

While some in Hizbullah leadership position say it is the U.S. government, it was Nasrallah who told a group of supporters in Beirut in 2003, "Our slogan is and remains death to America."¹⁰⁷

Hizbullah's PSYOPS are aimed toward Israel and that is where a great deal of the videotaping in the field becomes significant. As previously mentioned, the 1994 event in which a Hizbullah military unit raised a Hizbullah flag over an Israeli compound became an almost instant success, because that piece of footage was used over and over again to an audience that was hungry for victory and looking for something positive. The fact that the flag didn't stay up at the Israeli compound did not matter.¹⁰⁸ It was raised, the event was taped, and the tape played to a Lebanese audience where they could see "resistance" and they could witness a "win" over the Israelis. This type of videotaping in the field, no

¹⁰⁴ Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra," 6-7.

¹⁰⁵ Harb and Leenders, "Know Thy Enemy," 182.

¹⁰⁶ "Summaries of Speeches by Nasrallah during the Sixth War: Speech Five," Al-Jazeera, August 7, 2006, <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/B62CE665-873A-4D3D-A30C-E48C92D3B7E8.htm> (Accessed February 17, 2009).

¹⁰⁷ Harb and Leenders, "Know Thy Enemy," 176.

¹⁰⁸ Schleifer, "Psychological Operations," 6.

matter the original intent of the battle, became the point, especially if it yielded video that provided symbolic footage that could be used to Hizbullah's advantage in its framing and its PSYOPS.

Their dislike of the United States shows in Hizbullah's distrust of the Siniora government, which had power until May 2008. The government was seen as a "tool" of the United States by Hizbullah.¹⁰⁹ As proof, Hizbullah pointed to a quote by then President Bush who praised Prime Minister Siniora for not giving in to Hizbullah's demands, a quote the Hizbullah leadership found "condescending."¹¹⁰

In terms of Web sites, some of the most graphic illustrations in which Israelis are vilified can be difficult to locate now, but as Dallal points out, an early version of a Hizbullah site had one particular depiction of Israeli soldiers carrying a decapitated child who had reportedly been the victim of an air raid by the Israelis.¹¹¹ As is shown in Chapter IV, news articles still accuse the Israelis of atrocities, and continue to show the Israelis in the worst way.

5. Defiance and Sacrifice

Defiance and sacrifice can be considered extensions of resistance and martyrdom, respectively, but have subtle differences. In terms of defiance, Hizbullah uses its commemorative videos; for example, the above-mentioned videos of Mughniyeh. Sacrifice is not necessarily the ultimate sacrifice of death, and thus cannot be considered martyrdom, but people have and do make sacrifices for the movement. While these two frames are not as prevalent, they are interwoven with and among other frames utilized by Hizbullah.

Defiance is in terms of the defiance of oppression and sacrifice comes from those who participate in the struggle against oppression. These two frames come from the Shia's interpretation of the death of Imam Hussein Ibn Ali, according to Ajemian. In Karbala in 680 AD, Hussein made a choice to struggle against oppression, where he

¹⁰⁹ Amal Saad-Ghorayeb, "In Their Own Words: Hizbollah's Strategy in the Current Confrontation," *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*, January 2007, 7.

¹¹⁰ Amal Saad-Ghorayeb, "In Their Own Words," 7-8.

¹¹¹ Dallal, "Virtual Civil Society," 368.

ultimately resisted and died instead of submitting to the demands of the Ummayyad Caliphate. Hussein lost his family and friends in the endeavor.¹¹² It is this kind of sacrifice that embodies those martyred at Karbala, and anyone following that path is on a “symbolic struggle for justice against oppression.”¹¹³

F. CONCLUSION

Hizbullah takes advantage of al-Manar’s television and Web site capability and utilizes both media to capacity, filling them with frames that provide the appropriate target message to the target audience at the appropriate time. These frames are designed to move the audience toward action, and the frames are successful. Additionally, the presentation of the frames further enhances their effectiveness.

In terms of successful PSYOPS, there is a required awareness and responsiveness to specific target audiences, especially when the messages are intended to inspire people to great sacrifice for their country, religion, or basic beliefs. In Chapter IV, the cultural frames used by al-Manar are compared with those of the dominant Arab media, al-Jazeera.

¹¹² Ajemian, “Resistance Beyond Time,” 4-5.

¹¹³ Ajemian, “Resistance Beyond Time,” 5.

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IV. A COMPARISON OF AL-MANAR AND AL-JAZEERA

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter compares and contrasts al-Manar and al-Jazeera news articles posted on their respective Web sites, as well as a few other items. Web site sources are the basis for this analysis because they are archived, and thus readily available and retrievable. As expected, these two media are starkly different in their tone and in their framing. Al-Manar is much more focused on its immediate audience and uses specific frames toward its audience to illicit an expected response. Al-Jazeera's framing is much more mainstream, less radical, and is what would be expected of a credible news organization.

B. METHODOLOGY

Two periods are analyzed: the July 2006 war in Lebanon and the 2008-2009 Israel-Gaza conflict. The news stories written by employees of al-Manar and al-Jazeera in those periods are reviewed. News stories in which outside agency information augments al-Manar and al-Jazeera reports are utilized, but not articles or reports that originated with international news agencies. One article by al-Safeer, posted on the al-Manar Web site, proved similar in style and framing to that of al-Manar; that report is included.

To evaluate the articles in terms of framing, a search was done for specific key words and phrases in each article. Each article's overall tone or attitude is also evaluated. Al-Manar's articles of 2006 are compared to later articles and the same is done with al-Jazeera. A comparison between al-Manar and al-Jazeera during each time period is also presented.

The Arabic versions of the sites are used, with all articles translated into English to ensure that the Arabic framing from each site is clear. The objective is to determine what Hizbullah and al-Jazeera communicate to their Arabic-speaking audiences.

Research shows that the English version of the al-Manar Web site employs an entirely different frame. For example, when Hizbullah Secretary General Nasrallah addressed the Lebanese people to commemorate important Lebanese martyrs and heroes,

al-Manar ran articles on February 16, 2009 in both Arabic and English. The Arabic version states that Nasrallah neither confirms nor denies that the resistance has obtained air defense. The English version is not a translation of the Arabic version, but a totally different article. The first sentence alone shows the importance of framing. The English version begins with Nasrallah's declaration that the Islamic Resistance "has the full right to possess all kinds of weaponry, including antiaircraft weapons, emphasizing that the Resistance has the courage to use such weapons."¹¹⁴ The article for the Lebanese audience is entirely different, though both share framings in terms of martyrdom and resistance.¹¹⁵ Because of these differences, using the Arabic versions of the sites is both appropriate and necessary for determining the framing used by al-Manar and al-Jazeera to reach their Arabic-speaking audiences.

C. WAR IN LEBANON, JULY 2006

The July 2006 conflict between Hizbullah and Israel reportedly began when Hizbullah forces abducted two Israelis and killed three others.¹¹⁶ The conflict began on July 12 and ended with a ceasefire brokered by the United Nations on August 14. The confrontation ended when Israel lifted its naval blockade in September 2008. The actual conflict lasted 34 days.

Initially, al-Manar's news was not available on its Web site, presumably because its headquarters building was bombed early on. Al-Manar did manage to continue broadcasting with relatively few disruptions.¹¹⁷

The first news article written by an al-Manar reporter during the conflict period is dated August 3. The reporter's vocabulary expresses resistance first and foremost. The

¹¹⁴ Hussein Assi, "Resistance Has Right to Possess and Use Anti-Aircraft Weapons," *Al-Manar*, February 16, 2009. [http://www.almanar.com.lb/newssite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=74274&searchTest=Air defense&language=en](http://www.almanar.com.lb/newssite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=74274&searchTest=Air%20defense&language=en) (Accessed March 1, 2009).

¹¹⁵ Mohammed Abdullah, "Mr Nasrallah Neither Confirms Nor Denies That the Resistance Has Obtained Air Defence" *Al-Manar*, February 16, 2009, trans. Kenneth W. White. <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=74169> (Accessed March 1, 2009).

¹¹⁶ Barbara Starr, John Vause, and Anthony Mills, "Israeli Warplanes Hit Beirut Suburb," *CNN.com*, July 14, 2006, <http://www.cnn.com/2006/WORLD/meast/07/13/mideast/index.html> (Accessed March 1, 2009).

¹¹⁷ Allyn Fisher-Ilam, "Hizbollah Rockets Hit Haifa, Israel Strikes Lebanon," *Agence France-Presse*, July 16, 2006.

term “Zionist invaders” is used to describe the Israelis on Lebanese land. Hizbullah uses the term Zionist to avoid using the term Israel or Israeli. It is another way Hizbullah delegitimizes Israel. It also regularly used the term “enemy.” “Pride” is another frame found throughout article. Additionally, the term “resistance” is supplemented by replacement terms like “standing against the force.” Standing ground against “elite” forces is lauded as well.¹¹⁸

In a second example, resistance is successfully used against a ship characterized as “one of the most effective boats in the world.” Still, the ship was bested by the resistance. The article reports that this is the third time since the “Zionist assault” that the resistance took out an Israeli boat. The article includes mention of “harsh blows” by resistance against the Israeli forces.¹¹⁹

One al-Manar article points to all-around success for Hizbullah. It lists stellar performances by resistance forces, including continued destruction of enemy ships and the continued failure of the invading army. In another “win” for the group, the resistance made the enemy “retreat” from an announced goal of ejecting Hizbullah and disarming the group within two weeks. The article reports that the resistance and its leadership continue to “control and govern from its heart thorough all field conditions.”¹²⁰

In an article dated August 14, several quotes illustrate the resolve of various individuals. One person is quoted saying, “The more they strike us and the more destruction we see, the harder we will cling to our land and fight back to the last breath

¹¹⁸ “The Men of the Islamic Resistance are Recording Heroic Battles in Confronting the Military Elite Forces,” *Al-Manar*, August 3, 2006, trans. Kenneth W. White. <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=611> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹¹⁹ “The Islamic Resistance Announces the Destruction of a Zionist ‘Super Dvora’ Warship Off the Coast of the City of Tyre and the Death and Injuring of the Crew of Twelve,” *Al-Manar*, August 12, 2006, trans. Kenneth W. White. <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=1128> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹²⁰ Fuwad Nur Al-Din, “The Outstanding Operational Tactic Of The Resistance Stumps The Israeli Military Experts, Following Hezbollah’s Success In Confronting The Israeli Technological Superiority and Equipment,” *Al-Manar*, August 13, 2006, trans. Kenneth W. White. <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=1123> (Accessed February 16, 2006).

and the last child.” This is one of several quotes conveying the message of resistance. The article ends with the line “[The] inhabitants confirm that they will resist, resist, resist ‘til glory and victory.”¹²¹

In the one al-Manar article produced by al-Safeer, framing was similar. America is blamed for the Lebanon war and is criticized for the “attempt to place France in a bad situation, causing it to lose its special prestige in Lebanon.”¹²² This is put into the context of revenge for France’s stance against the Iraq war. America’s fault in the war is illustrated by a statement from Assistant Secretary of State David Welch that the United States will reject their “resistance” principle. The article says that Welch was never an “envoy of peace,” and that the U.S. decision to send Welch is a message to Israel to “extend the war” against Lebanon and its people. The writer calls this a “foolish gamble” and uses language much like the rest, framing the situation in terms like the “glory of defiance,” and “courageous resistance,” Lebanon’s “legendary resistance” and the defiance of heroic warriors.¹²³

The al-Jazeera articles selected for examination are quite different in tone and framing. They are much more neutral and mainstream, less likely to elicit a strong response one way or another. The articles, for the most part, appear closer to the straight news stories one would find on CNN or other regular American news Web sites.

Al-Jazeera offers up a clearly written piece on July 25, 2006, discussing Lebanese waters as an underpinning of the Israeli strategy. The article states that Israel’s water gap, and its ever increasing need for water, mean that security is not the only reason Israel wants control of the region.¹²⁴ The article presents Israel’s ambitions as dating from before the State of Israel was established, with several historical situations to support the

¹²¹ Youssef Shaitoo, “The People of Southern Al-Dahiya Expressed Their Shock But They Have Proven That Neither The Destruction Nor The Intimidation Have Shaken Their Resolve and Support For The Victorious Resistance,” *Al-Manar*, August 14, 2006, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=1262> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹²² Talal Sulman, “By The Way: What Israel Didn’t Consider To Be A War, Washington Won’t Consider To Be Terrorism!” *Al-Manar*, August 5, 2006, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=758> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹²³ Sulman, “Washington Won’t Consider.”

¹²⁴ Mohammed Abd Al-‘Atti, “Israel and the Waters of Lebanon,” *Al-Jazeera*, July 25, 2006, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/75E62B75-E90E-4169-92E3-A78690B7D531.htm> (Accessed February 25, 2009).

argument. For example, Israel invaded Lebanon in 1978 and installed equipment to move water from various rivers into northern Israel. In 2002, Israel threatened to attack when Lebanon began a project to divert water to south Lebanon. The report does not contain derogatory comments or blatant frames, and is well constructed, conveying an apparently valid argument.

In an al-Jazeera report of August 4, the reporting is straightforward, much like one would see in any American newspaper. The article describes where air raids took place, what buildings were targeted, who had made comments and what they had said. The Israelis are called the “occupation forces,” but no “Zionist” rhetoric is present in this particular article, unlike the al-Manar examples. When the Israeli forces had to retreat due to Hizbullah action, the reporting is again straightforward. A mild version of the “resistance” frame appears in the final two paragraphs of the article with a statement that the Israeli army encountered fierce resistance by Hizbullah fighters. The final paragraph reports that Hizbullah fired rockets into northern Israel in response to the fighting.¹²⁵

An al-Jazeera article from August 5, with information from other agencies, contains a little more framing, although it is subtle. Hizbullah’s forces are called the “Islamic Resistance,” and while Israel was not called anything much worse than the “occupation forces,” its actions are labeled as “massacres of civilians” and “slaughters.” Additionally, the article points out that many of those killed had just finished lunch and were loading trucks with fruit for local delivery. It paints a picture of people minding their own business and being killed out of the blue. The article also quotes an Associated Press report of 57 people “buried in the rubble” in two towns. To the reporter’s credit, conflicting casualty counts are also reported.¹²⁶

Another article by al-Jazeera in combination with other agencies has very little framing, containing straight news reports of battles, casualties, and towns affected.

¹²⁵ “Israel Bombs Bridges North of Beirut; Intensification of the Battles in the South,” *Al-Jazeera*, August 4, 2006, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/EC084303-49E4-4458-91E0-AFAFA8DD5290.htm> (Accessed February 25, 2009).

¹²⁶ “The Missiles Get Close to Tel Aviv and Israel Commits New Massacres,” *Al-Jazeera*, August 5, 2006, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.aljazeera.net/News/archive/archive?ArchiveID=334513> (Accessed March 1, 2009).

Various perspectives are represented, Hizbullah's as well as the Israeli forces'. Numbers of people killed and the numbers of homes destroyed are recounted. The worst term mentioned is "aggression."¹²⁷

The al-Jazeera article dated August 17 reports on the al-Dahiya destruction in southern Beirut. In the al-Manar article on the same incident, the entire article consists of quotes by citizens conveying messages of resistance. In the al-Jazeera article, resistance is also a dominant frame. Another message is massacre. Perhaps the most important part of the article is the specific mention of al-Manar and its own example of resistance. Al-Manar refused to stop broadcasting even during the "aggression." They were knocked of the air, but began transmitting again, "from beneath heaps of [rubble]." Equipment was set up and interviews conducted at the plaza. Additionally, two of al-Manar's personnel, an announcer and a preparer, became field correspondents, because "the message of al-Manar is the message of the resistance and therefore the location doesn't matter," according to the report.¹²⁸ This is one of the rare exceptions among the al-Jazeera articles, with more framing and a much stronger message of destruction and horror. With what I have seen thus far of al-Jazeera's reporting, this implies, first of all, that the situation was quite nasty, and secondly, the al-Jazeera reporter exhibits respect toward the al-Manar duo who continued to broadcast despite all the destruction around them.

In 2008, al-Manar published an analytical piece about the July 2006 War. It had all the same characteristics of the earlier articles. The Israelis are called the Zionist army, and Israel's weakness and lack of readiness are pointed out. Lebanese pride resounds throughout the article as well. In a verbal jab at the Israelis, one sentence on the destruction of Israeli Merkava tanks reads, "the 'Pride of the Israeli industry' was destroyed and lost its fearsome reputation."¹²⁹ This can go a long way toward increasing

¹²⁷ "Four Israeli Soldiers Dead, and Hezbollah Repels an Attack in the South," *Al-Jazeera*, August 9, 2008, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.aljazeera.net/News/archive/archive?ArchiveId=334892> (Accessed March 1, 2009).

¹²⁸ Ali Gamdhan, "Southern Al-Dahiya: A Story of Destruction and Hope and Resistance," *Al-Jazeera*, August 17, 2006, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/9E0C5EDA-ECAC-4C2C-87DO-F8864D5443EE.htm> (Accessed March 1, 2009).

¹²⁹ "The July Aggression: The Enemy Loses the Field and the Respect of the Army and the Media," *Al-Manar*, August 15, 2008, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=53526&language=ar> (Accessed March 1, 2009).

Hizbullah's stature, as it is another "win" for the group. The perception is that the deterrence capacity of the Israelis is gone. The weakness of Israeli strategy is discussed, as is lack of confidence in Israeli leadership. The Israelis "faltered before the military and psychological war of the Islamic resistance."¹³⁰ The article discusses Nasrallah's eight speeches, stating that the "Zionist base believed the words of Mr. Nasrallah more than the President of their government, Ehud Olmert."¹³¹ Resistance and martyrdom are also included in the article, thus showing Lebanese strength. The article claims that the Zionists weaken with the fall of each soldier. Al-Manar's ability to continue broadcasting after its main building was destroyed and its ability to carry the "realities of the resistance's superiority," are also reported in the article. The final jab is against the United States. The article states that the Zionist enemy was forced to attack by the American administration.¹³² There may be *some* truth to that particular allegation, as an in-depth report by Seymour Hersh appeared *The New Yorker* in which Hersh wrote about the situation. While Israel was planning an attack, this particular attack was planned and executed rather quickly—more quickly than usual, according to one Mossad official who has more than 20 years of experience. Apparently, both President Bush and Vice President Cheney were on board with having Israel use a boarder skirmish as an excuse to destroy Hizbullah, and use lessons learned toward any plans in dealing with Iran.¹³³

D. GAZA CONFLICT 2008-2009

The campaign in Gaza had been ongoing in spurts, beginning on November 4, 2008, when Israeli troops killed six Hamas gunmen. The target of the Israeli raid was a tunnel reportedly to be used to kidnap Israeli soldiers by the gunmen. An Israeli spokesman said there was no intention of suspending the ceasefire, and that the operation was meant only to remove an immediate threat. Nevertheless, this began a back

¹³⁰ "The July Aggression."

¹³¹ "The July Aggression."

¹³² "The July Aggression."

¹³³ Seymour M. Hersh, "Watching Lebanon—Washington's Interests in Israel's War," *The New Yorker*, August 21, 2006.

and forth series of attacks between the two sides.¹³⁴ The six-month truce expired on December 19, 2008, and the conflict began days later, on December 27. Although this campaign did not occur in Lebanon, it elicited a definite response from both al-Manar and al-Jazeera.

On the day the bombing began, al-Manar published two articles. In the first, the question is asked whether the Israelis had a “green light” for the attack from the Arabs and the international community. The article suggests that the “Zionists” had at least the “disregard” of the Arab and international community, because otherwise the attacks would not have been as “bold.”¹³⁵ The anti-Israeli framing continued with name calling, including “Zionist Foreign Minister” and “President of the enemy state.”

The second article includes “Zionist” rhetoric and adds resistance and martyrdom framing to a report about the enemy’s “slaughter” of 210 people. The article is focused on those killed or injured as a result of the continuing Israeli air raids.¹³⁶

A few days later, on December 31, using statements from Hamas representatives, another al-Manar article makes it clear that an Israel invasion would be foolish. A Hamas representative states, “We are ready for all the choices and we will fight to the last breath.”¹³⁷ The article reports talk of a truce, including conversations between a Russian Foreign Minister and a Hamas representative, and states that Hamas would study any truce proposals. However, any truce would have to mean equal rights and all blockades must be removed. The spokesman made it clear that the “Zionist enemy” started the

¹³⁴ Rory McCarthy, “Gaza Truce Broken as Israeli Raid Kills Six Hamas Gunmen,” *The Guardian*, November, 5, 2006, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/nov/05/israelandthepalestinians> (Accessed March 31, 2009).

¹³⁵ Ahmed Omar, “Was An Arab and International “Green Light” Given to Cover the Gaza Attack?” *Al-Manar*, December 27, 2008, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=68395> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹³⁶ “The Zionist Enemy’s Slaughter: 210 Martyrs and Hundreds Injured,” *Al-Manar*, December 27, 2008, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=68371> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹³⁷ “Hamas will fight to the last breath against any land attack,” *Al-Manar*, December 31, 2008, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=68718> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

conflict, and if the blockade and aggression continue, a truce would be basically meaningless. While the article contains a great deal of straight news, framing and rhetoric are evident.¹³⁸

Al-Manar's next article specifically addresses the Palestinian resistance and its continued pummeling of the "Zionist settlements."¹³⁹ The article discusses Hamas missile attacks against specific areas, sometimes naming the sites, but calling the towns either "occupied" cities (e.g. "the occupied city of Ashkelon,") or "settlements" as another way of delegitimizing Israel's presence in the area. Another section discusses Israel's dropping leaflets over eastern Gaza to solicit information about where the missiles were being fired from. The leaflets were not much help in locating the culprits, and missiles continued to hit the Israeli settlements. The article has a mocking tone, ending with comments that notwithstanding Israelis planes, ships, and forces ready to strike at Gaza, the "enemy" had to deal with all the missiles sent by Hizbullah.¹⁴⁰

The final al-Manar article, published after the ceasefire announcement, uses the usual frames. The article calls the conflict a "failed hostile and brutal war during which people resisted despite the massacres and the siege and the resistance fought back."¹⁴¹ The resistance frame is woven throughout the article, as is the martyrdom frame. A high body count is reported in the text. The Arab pride frame is present too, quoting banners saying, "The [Hamas] movement congratulates our people for their bold victory."¹⁴²

Again, the al-Jazeera articles prove much more temperate in terms of framing, but though more subtle, framing is still present. The first article examined is a compilation of information by the al-Jazeera reporter, so one might argue that the framing comes with his choice of information. For example, the Sudanese president criticized the Israeli "massacre" and Egypt directly blamed the Israeli military for the death and injuries,

¹³⁸ "Hamas will fight to the last breath against any land attack."

¹³⁹ "The Resistance Continues Firing Missiles For the Seventh Day in a Row," *Al-Manar*, January 2, 2009, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=68914> (Accessed March 1, 2009).

¹⁴⁰ "The Resistance Continues Firing Missiles."

¹⁴¹ Ahmad Shaeetu, "The View of the Strip after the Cease-Fire," *Al-Manar*, January 18, 2009, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=70705> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹⁴² "The View of the Strip after the Cease-Fire."

telling al-Jazeera that the government and the people of Egypt “reject and condemn this unprecedented slaughter.”¹⁴³ In addition, Hizbullah’s director of foreign relations stated that resistance is the best defense for the Palestinian people. The number of people martyred and injured is also listed.¹⁴⁴ This article is among the closest to al-Manar-type reporting of all the al-Jazeera articles examined for this study.

An opinion piece written by Jordanian Prince Hasan bin Talal was posted on al-Jazeera on December 28, 2008. Prince bin Talal is the uncle of King Abdullah II of Jordan, and the Honorary Head of the World Conference of Religions for Peace. As with most of the al-Jazeera pieces, the article does not contain a great deal of framing. He calls for the immediate cessation of “this unwarranted violence.”¹⁴⁵ He writes that excessive force and a long siege would not be a deterrent. The piece has a tone of sadness. One particular paragraph appears to lay blame equally:

If we believe in apportioning the damage between both parties of the equation, the Palestinians and the Israelis, then that applies to each faction and each group within each party, and the losses are distributed amongst all and no one is immune to their pain.¹⁴⁶

It must be acknowledged that the previous article was written early in the conflict, and as death and injuries increased, so did the criticism of the Israelis.

Another al-Jazeera article uses a Lebanese military expert’s analysis of Israel’s next move. It includes some basic frames: resistance, the failure of Israel to achieve particular goals, and the prediction that Israel would likely reduce its goals. There is no

¹⁴³ “Arab Condemnation and Calls for an Emergency Summit After the Attack on Gaza,” *Al-Jazeera*, December 27, 2008, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/A4668525-4667-4C03-A82D-64E0E28A2864.htm> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹⁴⁴ “Arab Condemnation.”

¹⁴⁵ Prince Hasan bin Talal, “The Events of Gaza—A Blow to Humanity,” *Al-Jazeera*, December 28, 2008, Trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/F1D4FC23-DDAD-4BDB-BD97-6254F9DF2753.htm> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹⁴⁶ Bin Talal, “The Events of Gaza.”

rhetoric and the arguments in the article have a great deal of merit. The expert repeats that the following 48 hours will be crucial, as that is when Israel will decide what to do next.¹⁴⁷

An unnamed Palestinian writer contributed a January 3 al-Jazeera report listing the causes of the attack on Gaza. The article contains al-Manar-styled framing and rhetoric, but the author also blames the Palestinian authority and Arab regimes for trying to tear down Hamas. He identifies Hamas as an Islamic resistance movement. The author states that the control of Gaza by Hamas is another reason for the attack and an “embarrassment to the Palestinian Authority.” He writes,

Preserving the contorted Arab regimes which the West calls moderate is an inseparable part of the American-Israeli strategy now; this is because they are tools that facilitate making the Arabs their instruments and keeping them simple-minded.¹⁴⁸

This quote is an example of an anti-Israel frame with U.S. government involvement. While the quote can be construed as a legitimate argument in terms of the United States’ support of Israel, it suggests that the United States intends to control other Arab governments, and thus their policies. The term “simple minded” insinuates the United States is keeping Arab allies uninformed. In addition, the article addresses timing of the war and refers to external events, such as the U.S. elections, noting that Israel may have preferred to have the war before the “Father of Wars left the White House.”¹⁴⁹ While the author states the conflict was expected, he calls the Arab regimes the “weak link” that would ultimately force Israel to shorten the conflict and thus not reach its goals.

The final al-Jazeera article under review is a report about a Hamas resistance fighter who died because he did not get timely medical treatment. The fighter bled for five hours. Unfortunately, he was not the only one. The martyrdom frame is used in this article. According to the article, the wounded were neither cared for nor were Palestinian

¹⁴⁷ “Military Expert: Continuation of the Missile Bombardment Means Israel’s Failure,” *Al-Jazeera*, December 31, 2008, Trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/1859AA6A-E21F-48D9-A87A-FEB0E9DC2CD1B.htm> (Accessed February 25, 2009).

¹⁴⁸ “The Causes of the Attack on Gaza,” *Al-Jazeera*, January 3, 2009, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/89E45D9F-E3EB-4B36-B28F-D138741CA419.htm> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹⁴⁹ “The Causes of the Attack on Gaza.”

medics allowed to go in and take care of them. Additionally, there was a report of execution of unarmed citizens, and a freed prisoner stated that entire families had been executed.¹⁵⁰ This article has a different frame from the other al-Jazeera article, reporting on a great deal of unnecessary bloodshed, and relying on one person as the information source. The article notes that the Palestinian Authority seems partially to blame.¹⁵¹

E. AN AL-MANAR COMEDIC SPOT

Surprisingly, al-Manar shows a “lighter” side that al-Jazeera does not share. Al-Manar has an archive of editorial cartoons with biting humor. This is perhaps an alternative method al-Manar is utilizing to reach out to its target audience. In places where serious words do not always “hit home,” sometimes humor works. Perhaps this is the thinking behind al-Manar’s comedic spot. Not to mention the fact that a picture can say more and do more in one glance than an entire article, and the photo, or cartoon in this case, can complete the frame in a matter of seconds. The frame in each of the three examples is anti-Israeli in tone.

The cartoons say a great deal about al-Manar’s wit. The first of the three examples shows an Israeli soldier surviving an explosive pit labeled “Lebanon” only to step toward another one labeled “Gaza.”¹⁵² In a second example, what looks to be a hardened Israeli soldier is examining a book entitled “Know Your Enemy.” The book cover shows a photo of a baby.¹⁵³ The final example depicts an Israeli magician reaching into a magic top hat, presumably to pull out a rabbit. The hat is labeled “Gaza” and the magician’s hand is obviously being ravaged inside the hat.¹⁵⁴ These comic strips are included in the Appendices.

¹⁵⁰ Diya’ Al-Kahlout, “Testimonials of the Occupation’s Execution of Palestinians During the Gaza War,” *Al-Jazeera*, February 2, 2009, trans. Kenneth W. White, <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/8534EF6E-903A-41C5-8733-7E24E156AB31.htm> (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹⁵¹ Al-Kahlout, “Testimonials of the Occupation’s Execution.”

¹⁵² *Al-Manar*, trans. Kenneth W. White, [Http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/Comic.aspx?id=20&language+ar](http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/Comic.aspx?id=20&language+ar) (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹⁵³ *Al-Manar*, trans. Kenneth W. White, [Http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/Comic.aspx?id=18&language+ar](http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/Comic.aspx?id=18&language+ar) (Accessed February 16, 2009).

¹⁵⁴ *Al-Manar*, trans. Kenneth W. White, [Http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/Comic.aspx?id=16&language+ar](http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/Comic.aspx?id=16&language+ar) (Accessed February 16, 2009).

F. CONCLUSIONS

The four data sets yield interesting results. Al-Manar seems to have the same framing in both time periods. Resistance is at the top of the list, followed closely by martyrdom. The deep contempt Hizbullah has for the Israelis is just as obvious, and its hatred of American policy in the Middle East is also evident. Themes of Lebanese/Arab pride are also obvious, and the defiance and sacrifice frames are also evident, though not as prevalent as the resistance and martyrdom frames.

The framing al-Jazeera employs is much more subtle, though is it still there. Al-Jazeera is a much more straight news source. Al-Jazeera does not show as much framing during the July 2006 Lebanon conflict. It does show a bit more stylistic diversity in the articles covering the 2008-2009 Gaza conflict, although the shift is minor compared with al-Manar.

Al-Manar can be quite blatant in its use of framing and it is not afraid to show its opinions. Disdain for Israel and the United States is openly expressed. This is not true of al-Jazeera. Al-Jazeera is much more mainstream and, in fact, is building a reputation for fair and unbiased journalism.

By its own admission, Al-Jazeera has had a reputation for controversy. In an article posted on its Web site on November 1, 2006, al-Jazeera lists a series of controversies that have it and its reporters as the subject of the story. For example, in March 2002, al-Jazeera was the only media organization covering demonstrations in Cairo in support of the Palestinian intifada. Its cameramen were arrested. In November 2002, Kuwait banned al-Jazeera from completing a report about U.S. troops based in Kuwait because the report would make Kuwait look bad. In March 2003, the New York Stock exchange put an indefinite ban into effect so that al-Jazeera could not be on the trading floor. The ban was lifted a few months later. Both an Arabic and an English Web site owned by Al-Jazeera are hacked into in March 2003; the sites are shut down. In October 2006, the Tunisian embassy in Qatar is closed because of “a hostile campaign by al Jazeera.”¹⁵⁵

¹⁵⁵ “Al Jazeera Under Fire,” Al-Jazeera, November 1, 2006. <http://english.aljazeera.net/archive/2006/11/2008410112115945443.html> (Accessed March 31, 2009).

Part of the controversy surrounding al-Jazeera is due to its broadcasting of Osama bin Laden's videotaped message shortly after the September 11, 2001 attacks. The United States accused al-Jazeera of assisting terrorists with their propaganda—an accusation that al-Jazeera vehemently denies.

The war of ideas is more important now than ever. The world economy is a major issue, markets are falling, pirates are running rampant, and the view of America keeps going down. With a new president at the helm, this is the opportunity for America to truly change direction.

Right now, as is evident in the articles examined, al-Manar is not a candidate for America to reach out and contact, but Al-Jazeera is, and actually always has been. Taking advantage of al-Jazeera and its extremely large Arab audience is something the United States should seriously consider. Al-Jazeera is a reputable news outlet, and while it has had its controversies, it has an audience that remains elusive to the United States. In this globalized world, this is important audience to be able to engage. Unfortunately, this is one audience that the United States has thus far only successfully engage on a small scale. Al-Jazeera is a news agency that is trusted by the Arab people. This is a potential ally that the United States needs to consider.

V. CONCLUSION

A. INTRODUCTION

This study has identified the frames utilized by al-Manar and al-Jazeera, examined the extent to which the frames are used in the news at different time periods, and ascertained if the frames changed between time periods. Additionally, the study compared al-Manar and al-Jazeera's frame usage, determining that there is, indeed, a significant difference between the two media. Al-Manar is much more deliberate and aggressive in its framing, whereas al-Jazeera has been moving toward a more balanced mainstream news style. The two styles are different because the audiences being reached are distinct and the audience reaction desired by each medium is different. Al-Jazeera is not necessarily trying to get its audience to move into some kind of action, whereas al-Manar wants support for Hizbullah. Hizbullah needs to compel its audience into action, and that is where the framing comes into play.

B. REVIEW OF THE FRAMES

Al-Manar and al-Jazeera differ significantly in their framing. Al-Manar makes no apologies for its motto, "Death to America," and its hatred of everything connected to Israel. In contrast, al-Jazeera is becoming a reputable and trustworthy news organization; it offers more balanced news pieces, representing a variety of perspectives. Al-Jazeera's articles contain more analysis, while al-Manar's articles contain more emotion. In an interview with *The New Yorker*, al-Manar news director Hassan Fadlallah, who sees CNN as representing the "Zionist news network," makes it clear that neutrality is not what al-Manar is about—neutrality is left for al-Jazeera.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁶ Jeffrey Goldberg, "A Reporter at Large: In the Party of God (Part I)," *The New Yorker*, October 14, 2002, http://www.jeffreygoldberg.net/articles/tny/a_reporter_at_large_in_the_par.php (Accessed March 15, 2009).

Additionally, al-Manar has selected frames that resonate with its target audience and, indeed, has compelled the audience into action. Whether the action is simply support for the group or participation in the group depends on the individual and what frame actually moved him or her into action.

1. Resistance

The frame of resistance dominates the articles selected from the al-Manar Web site from the 2006 period and the 2008/9 period. In the July 2006 war, Hizbullah's resistance against the Israelis is emphasized. The group's successes against a larger, stronger, better equipped enemy are also highlighted, demonstrating the pride frame that is probably a source of the defiance attitude. Al-Manar stories stress Hizbullah's successes against Israeli ships, tanks, and other equipment, which make the enemy look incompetent and ultimately cause them to retreat. Such stories provide great material for al-Manar's PSYOPS and propaganda.

The resistance frame is repeated on al-Manar's Web site and in its news items. Continued resistance gives credence to Hizbullah. The Sunni have come to view the Shi'a as a legitimate population now, especially because of Hizbullah's continued success in its resistance to Israel. Hizbullah has proven itself on the battlefield against an opponent widely recognized as a force to be reckoned with. Hizbullah's Secretary General Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah is the epitome of resistance. He has the skill and flair to inspire a crowd into a frenzy. He does not just address the Shi'a, but all Lebanese people, and on special occasions such as Martyrs Day, he uses his charisma to garner continued support for the cause.¹⁵⁷

For Hizbullah, resistance is a way of life for the Shi'a. It is the mission of the group, but also of each individual to resist and to embody resistance practices throughout daily living. It is also a religious duty that the Shi'a are expected to live by. "The resistance society is the product that Hizbullah's holistic network aims to achieve."¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁷ Wilmsen, "Hizbullah's Reputation," 8.

¹⁵⁸ Harb and Leenders, "Know Thy Enemy," 189.

2. Martyrdom

Many al-Manar articles report on numbers of people injured or killed. In both time periods, those killed are always referred to as martyrs. Even an eight-year-old girl was labeled a martyr. Higher body counts seem to be better. The fact that bodies were buried under rubble is routinely reported, along with information on the victims' activities just prior to death (usually innocuous daily activities like eating lunch).

The martyrdom frame rarely appears in al-Jazeera stories for either time period, illustrating their more conventional attitude. Martyrdom is used only once in the 2008-2009 al-Jazeera articles. Al-Jazeera reports body counts, but without the derogatory terms. While al-Jazeera does use terms such as "massacres" and "slaughters," conflicting body count estimates are also reported.¹⁵⁹

The martyrdom frame is one built on Hizbullah's narratives, and encompasses sacrifice as well. Becoming a martyr will ensure one's place in Lebanese history.¹⁶⁰ This is important to the Shi'a.

3. Lebanese Solidarity and Arab Pride

Lebanese solidarity and Arab pride can be subsumed under the frame of patriotism and unity. This frame is behind the Sunni acceptance of the Shi'a and the unification of the Shi'a and the Sunnis. A great deal of this acceptance is based on Hizbullah's continued resistance to Israel and its successes through several conflicts.

Hizbullah has gained a great deal of support because of its continued success against Israel, and also because of its support of the Palestinians. The group is aware of the importance of the Palestinians, who now support Hizbullah and bolster its support base.¹⁶¹ A continual increase in its support base is important for any group, and in Hizbullah's case, using Lebanese solidarity and Arab pride is a perfect method of reaching out to its Lebanese audience.

¹⁵⁹ "Missiles Get Close to Tel Aviv," *Al-Jazeera*, August 5, 2006.

¹⁶⁰ Ajemian, "Resistance Beyond Time," 6.

¹⁶¹ Baylouny, "Al-Manar and Alhurra," 4.

4. Israelis and U.S. Government are Enemies

The frame of common enemies is another aspect of patriotism. News reports do not always mention both Israel and the United States, especially when Israel is the subject of the report. In the al-Manar pieces examined for this study, Israel is always presented in a derogatory fashion. This frame is evident in all articles from al-Manar, but in very few from al-Jazeera, where the frame, when used, is much tempered.

That the Israelis are the enemy needs no explanation. During the July 2006 war, for al-Manar, that is who the fight was against. However, Hizbullah's disdain of Americans is actually because of the U.S. government policy toward Israel. In fact, Hizbullah leadership has made it clear that their issue is not with the American people, but with the American government.

In the 2008-2009 conflict, it was not much of a stretch for al-Manar to take on the Palestinian situation. Politically, with 23 seats in the 128-member Lebanese parliament, Hizbullah has established a presence for continued resistance as a part of the government.

The broad framing spectrum during the 2008-2009 period for al-Jazeera is interesting. Al-Jazeera displayed framing attitudes ranging from near neutrality to some rather hostile pieces. This frame is one which goes hand in hand with resistance and Israel is the primary target of Hizbullah's resistance.

5. Defiance and Sacrifice

While defiance and sacrifice are treated in this study as distinct and separate, the two frames can also be considered extensions of resistance and martyrdom, respectively. Defiance is resistance combined with Arab pride or Lebanese nationalism. The al-Safeer article provides a clear example of defiance:

It's certain that Lebanon, particularly when it's living through the glory of the defiance and the courageous resistance to the American war which the Israeli war machine is launching against it with all its weaponry and perpetrating massacres every day murdering women and children and destroying the cities and villages and the means of living, won't produce puppet agents like the Afghani 'Karzai.'¹⁶²

¹⁶² Sulaman, "By the Way."

Although not as dramatic as the ultimate sacrifice and, therefore, not elevated to the status of martyrdom, the realities of daily life during wartime still exact a high price. One woman is quoted in an al-Manar article saying, “We have sacrificed and we continue to sacrifice for the movement of the Arab peoples.”¹⁶³

C. UNDERSTANDING HIZBULLAH

So why do so many people get involved with activism and social movements in the Middle East? “Long-festered, genuine grievances . . . ” is one guess, but not a correct one. There are other theories dealing with political opportunities.¹⁶⁴ Bamyeh has different ideas where he discusses the migration of political energies, the creative moment, the recourse to tradition and distinguishing between two origins of social movements. The migration of political energies in terms of Hizbullah deals with Nasser’s popularity as a symbol. Even after his death, he represented pan-Arabism, his posters still displayed right next to those of Musa Sadr. The energy line in this case was Nasser to Musa Sadr and his forces to Amal and then on to Hizbullah.¹⁶⁵ The energy does not die. It just migrates.

The creative moment is a novel approach to getting a job done. Unfortunately, in Hizbullah’s case, the group managed to come up with one of the nastier approaches to conflict, and the suicide bombing, which is something Hizbullah has used on Israeli troops as well as Americans and the French.¹⁶⁶

Hizbullah’s use of the media is another way in which it has become known, and its successful pursuit of politics is another example of how it is becoming “known.”¹⁶⁷

In its early days, Hizbullah was primarily a charitable organization providing assistance where the assistance was needed, much the same way that many of these types

¹⁶³ Shaitoo, “People of Soyther Al-Dahiya.”

¹⁶⁴ Mohammed Bamyeh, “Hizbollah and the Theory of Social Movements,” *Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Montreal Convention Center, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, August 10, 2006* <Not Available>. http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p104419_index.html (Accessed March 5, 2009).

¹⁶⁵ Bamyeh, “Hizbollah and the Theory of Social Movements,” 14-17.

¹⁶⁶ Bamyeh, “Hizbollah and the Theory of Social Movements,” 18.

¹⁶⁷ Bamyeh, “Hizbollah and the Theory of Social Movements,” 20-21.

of groups begin. These self-organized interest groups tend to become politicized due to crisis conditions and then eventually became militarized due to the environment they are in.¹⁶⁸

Bamyeh's final point is the two types of social movement origins, one is the idea in its pure form, unfettered, while the other is structural or the socialization of the idea, that is through some crisis or event that has caused the movement.¹⁶⁹

The idea in this case for the Shi'a has been a global political mission. This managed to take hold in the 1970s when Shia'ism rose as a political force, though the Shi'a have existed for centuries. Steps led up to Hizbullah, foreign support government recognition, and a national mission.

Hizbullah has been extremely competent throughout the years in terms of getting its desired message out to its target audiences. It extensively uses the media to establish those messages, specifically al-Manar and now its associated Web site. The group has utilized specific frames that resonate with its target audience and compel audience member to move into action, to get involved with the movement.

The Lebanese people do not see Hizbullah as anything but an organization that provides social services to those Lebanese in need, as well as one with a military aspect that resists Israeli occupation, and does so successfully. It is this successful resistance, and the framing and selling of the frame that garners much of the support the group has received.

So why does Hizbullah use the frames it uses and project these frames in the particular manner it has chosen? These methods work. The frames Hizbullah has chosen resonate with the Lebanese people.

Right now Hizbullah is one entity that is seen as resisting and winning that particular fight. Not only is its strategy on the battlefield correct, but its war of ideas and its communications with its constituents is right on the mark. Resisting Israel at all costs has real meaning to these people. Fighting for their beliefs has real meaning, as does dying for those beliefs. Resistance is started at the grassroots level and for Hizbullah this

¹⁶⁸ Bamyeh, "Hizbollah and the Theory of Social Movements," 21-25.

¹⁶⁹ Bamyeh, "Hizbollah and the Theory of Social Movements," 26.

is where a great deal of its support began. Through resistance, continued success and sense of pride, Hizbullah has garnered a great deal of backing.

Martyrdom is another important frame Hizbullah uses to bolster its numbers. It is used against a historical backdrop with hints of becoming an ultimate hero just like Mussawi or Mughniyeh, or those back in Lebanese history, such as Hussein and his followers, all of whom died at Karbala centuries ago, and are still celebrated. In Lebanon, “martyrdom is seen as the highest for of glorifying God, as it often is for adherent of the Shiite minority across the Islamic world, and especially in Persian Iran.”¹⁷⁰ While families mourn their loved ones, they also feel a sense of pride, so it is a moment to celebrate. This tradition is passed down from father to son.

In terms of Lebanese solidarity and Arab pride frames, these are perfect for using a target audience approach. Nasrallah, known to be an eloquent speaker, is able to convey the frames to a target audience in an effective manner. As an example Nasrallah will treat one subject three different ways to convey his message to three different target audiences. When addressing the Shiite people alone Nasrallah will discuss jihad as a religious duty, but when addressing all Lebanese he will use a nationalistic frame, calling on them to do their patriotic duty to help force the Israelis off Lebanese land. Nasrallah also uses the struggle Israel as a nationalist frame with America as part of the problem and both much be resisted. Of course, Hizbullah is at the top of the resistance. One final reach is the international audience where Nasrallah will frame the Israeli issue, accusing the Israelis of international violations.¹⁷¹ These ideas speak directly to, and can affect, Lebanese solidarity and Arab pride.

One frame that Hizbullah has continued to rely on is that Israel is the enemy. The group also considers the United States government an enemy too, due to its policies toward Israel. This frame provides a common enemy, which makes sense. The resistance frame is a successful one because Hizbullah has been successful in the conflict against Israel. Keeping the enemy in the public eye serves as a reminder. Event when Israel

¹⁷⁰ Scott Peterson, “Funerals in Lebanon’s South Foster Culture of Martyrdom,” *The Christian Science Monitor*, August 21, 2006, <http://www.csmonitor.com/2006/0821/p10s01-wome.html> (Accessed April 6, 2009).

¹⁷¹ Timothy M. Bennett, *Violence and Institutionalization in Islamic Activism: Explaining Moderation*, Naval Postgraduate School Master’s Thesis, December 2006, 24-25.

withdrew from Lebanon, the issue did not go away. There was still the Palestinian issue, and that just allowed Hizbullah to broaden the frame to include the Palestinians under the Israeli issue.¹⁷²

D. IMPLICATIONS FOR DIPLOMACY

While many consider Hizbullah a terrorist organization, it has legitimacy in Lebanon and is now a member of the coalition government.¹⁷³ In addition to its military and political activities, Hizbullah is known for humanitarian aid and for its hospitals, clinics, schools, and agricultural centers. Winning hearts and minds will not be easy in a country where its people shout “Death to America” and “Death to Israel,” while trying to overthrow their own government.

The frames described in this thesis are what confront the United States as it engages in the war of ideas. Knowing the frames that al-Manar uses is an important first step to combating those frames, regardless of whether or not the United States is the target. At this point, at least one U.S. ally is a target. Getting both the message and the method right are just as imperative.

This has proven challenging to the United States, as evidenced by former President Bush’s missed opportunity to address an Arab audience discussed in Chapter II. The U.S. decision to ban al-Manar and provide its own station for the Arab audience, Alhurra, seemed like a good idea at first. However, Alhurra programming decisions have not been carefully conceived, and the station has paid for it. For example, breaking news, including the assassination of a sheikh, has gone unreported. Alhurra is criticized for lack of coverage of the Abu Ghraib scandal. Unlike Alhurra, al-Manar and al-Jazeera will interview leaders of groups considered terrorist, exactly the people who interest their audiences. Alhurra lacks the edginess of al-Manar and al-Jazeera; it is considered not

¹⁷² Baylouny, “Al-Manar and Alhurra,” 5.

¹⁷³ “Lebanon: The Many Hands and Faces of Hezbollah,” *Irin*. March 29, 2006. <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=26242> (Accessed June 11, 2008).

much more than a propaganda tool.¹⁷⁴ Alhurra lacks credibility, and without credibility the audience will tune out. The audience will find another medium, one that will give them the information they want.

Why do top U.S. government officials not effectively engage the Arab media? Unlike former President Bush, President Obama seems prepared to recognize, acknowledge, and reach out to the Arab world. His first big television interview after his inauguration went to an Arab media source, al-Arabiya. Reportedly, his White House advisors felt the time was right and recommended al-Arabiya as the right venue, because Al-Arabiya is “the voice of moderation” compared with al-Jazeera’s “more sensational coverage.”¹⁷⁵ The al-Arabiya interview is a start, but, as noted in Chapter II, al-Arabiya is less popular than al-Jazeera, so a huge audience remains unaddressed.

Al-Jazeera's English-language Web site shows that President Obama’s gestures toward the Middle East are considered significant. He clearly believes that the Middle East, and specifically the suffering in Gaza, needs to be addressed.

Furthermore, President Obama’s manner of addressing the situation is completely opposite of his predecessors.¹⁷⁶ In a recent article in *Foreign Policy*, Marc Lynch remarks that “listening” appears to be a primary message from President Obama, in contrast to the “lecturing” and “dictating” messages heard by Arabs for eight years from former President Bush.¹⁷⁷ Lynch calls the al-Arabiya interview a “genuinely fresh start in the way the United States interacts with the Arab world and a new dedication to public diplomacy.”¹⁷⁸

Currently, al-Manar is not a contender for a President Obama interview, but al-Jazeera is, and al-Jazeera is huge. Al-Jazeera will continue to develop its objectivity

¹⁷⁴ Baylouny, “Al-Manar and Alhurra,” 16.

¹⁷⁵ Scott Macleod, “How al-Arabiya Got the Obama Interview,” *Time*, January 28, 2009, <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1874379,00.html> (Accessed March 15, 2009).

¹⁷⁶ Rob Reynolds, “Obama Moves Swiftly on Middle East,” *Al Jazeera English*, January 29, 2009, <http://english.aljazeera.net/news/americas/2009/01/2009128155320274783.html> (Accessed March 15, 2009).

¹⁷⁷ Marc Lynch, Obama to Arabs: “What You’ll See is Someone Who is Listening,” *Foreign Policy*, January 27, 2009, http://lynch.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2009/01/27/obama_on_al_arabiya (Accessed March 15, 2009).

¹⁷⁸ Lynch, “What You’ll See is Someone Who is Listening.”

and neutrality, and hopefully President Obama will have the right message at the right time, take it to al-Jazeera and its very large audience, and in this way show America's desire to reach out to Arabs.

E. CONCLUSION

It is important to know how various media report the news and the manner in which each outlet frames its reports. Knowing which media is more responsive is also important, as is knowing the target audience for each media. However, the war of ideas will not be won with silence. If the United States hopes to address the Arab people, perhaps the best way is to be as honest, forthright, open, and neutral as Americans expect others to be. In addition, the United States needs to be willing to "go out on a limb" as it were and conduct those interviews that may be a bit controversial.

As Blinken wrote, al-Jazeera has a reputation for being biased.¹⁷⁹ That bias is possibly why, as previously mentioned, then-President Bush refused to be interviewed by al-Jazeera. Reports were that Bush administration officials went so far to complain to Qatari leaders about al-Jazeera reporters in that past broadcasts have been, "inflammatory, misleading and occasionally false, especially on Iraq."¹⁸⁰ However, Bush still missed an important opportunity to address a large number of Arab people. If he had an appropriate message and related it in an appropriate manner, it would have gone out and may have even made some headway. Al-Jazeera is not going to chop it into pieces and reassemble it into something else. Yes, editors can take items out of context, but that simply means an interviewee is required to be cautious in his or her statements. Now is not the time for paranoia. Now is the time for engagement. Instead, former President Bush did the exact opposite and did not take advantage of an opportunity to address the Arabs, and the Arabs took notice of that too.

President Obama's decision to engage Arab media, specifically al-Arabiya, could prove to be a good move. That was his first major interview after taking office and the

¹⁷⁹ Blinken, "War of Ideas," 108.

¹⁸⁰ Steven R. Weisman, "Under Pressure, Qatar May Sell Jazeera Station," *The New York Times*, January 30, 2005
<http://www.nytimes.com/2005/01/30/international/middleeast/30jazeera.html?pagewanted=print&position=>
(Accessed April 5, 2006)

fact that he had the interview with an Arab media outlet made a statement. Perhaps not everyone was listening, as al-Arabiya is not very large in terms of audience size, but that gesture did not go unnoticed.

Revisiting the war of ideas, those ideas the United States wants to disseminate are not going to be publicized to a worldwide audience if the United States decides not to engage a particular part of the target audience. Al-Jazeera has an audience of 35 million Arab viewers who feel the news outlet is the best available and they prove it by continually tuning in to al-Jazeera.¹⁸¹ Al-Manar is not ready for engagement, but al-Jazeera is, and has been.

¹⁸¹ Telhami, *Public Opinion Poll*.

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APPENDICES

- Appendix A al-Manar—The Men of the Islamic Resistance are Recording Heroic Battles in Confronting the Military Elite Forces
- Appendix B al-Manar—By The Way: What Israel Didn't Consider To Be A War, Washington Won't Consider To Be Terrorism!
- Appendix C al-Manar—The Islamic Resistance Announces the Destruction of a Zionist 'Super Dvora' Warship Off the Coast of the City of Tyre and the Death and Injuring of the Crew of Twelve
- Appendix D al-Manar—The Outstanding Operational Tactic Of The Resistance Stumps The Israeli Military Experts, Following Hezbollah's Success In Confronting The Israeli Technological Superiority and Equipment
- Appendix E al-Manar—The People of Southern Al-Dahiya Expressed Their Shock But They Have Proven That Neither The Destruction Nor The Intimidation Have Shaken Their Resolve and Support For The Victorious Resistance
- Appendix F al-Jazeera—Israel and the Waters of Lebanon
- Appendix G al-Jazeera—Israel Bombs Bridges North of Beirut; Intensification of The Battles in the South
- Appendix H al-Jazeera—The Missiles Get Close to Tel Aviv and Israel Commits New Massacres
- Appendix I al-Jazeera—Four Israeli Soldiers Dead, and Hezbollah Repels an Attack in the South
- Appendix J al-Jazeera—Southern Al-Dahiya- A Story of Destruction and Hope and Resistance
- Appendix K al-Jazeera—Summaries of Speeches by Nasrallah during the Sixth War
- Appendix L al-Manar—The July Aggression: The Enemy Loses the Field and the Respect of the Army and the Media
- Appendix M al-Manar—Was An Arab and International "Green Light" Given to Cover the Gaza Attack?
- Appendix N al-Manar—The Zionist Enemy's Slaughter: 210 Martyrs and Hundreds Injured

Appendix O	al-Manar— Hamas will fight to the last breath against any land attack
Appendix P	al-Manar—The Resistance Continues Firing Missiles For the Seventh Day in a Row
Appendix Q	al-Manar—The View of the Strip after the Cease-Fire
Appendix R	al-Jazeera—Arab condemnation and calls for an emergency summit after the attack on Gaza
Appendix S	al-Jazeera—The Events of Gaza- A Blow to Humanity
Appendix T	al-Jazeera—Military Expert: Continuation of the Missile Bombardment Means Israel’s Failure
Appendix U	al-Jazeera—The Causes of the Attack on Gaza
Appendix V	al-Jazeera—Testimonials of the Occupation’s Execution of Palestinians During the Gaza War
Appendix W	al-Manar—Mr Nasrallah Neither Confirms Nor Denies That the Resistance Has Obtained Air Defence
Appendix X	Political cartoon #1
Appendix Y	Political cartoon #2
Appendix Z	Political cartoon #3

APPENDIX A

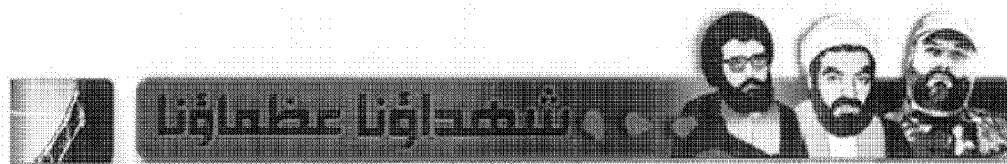
Source: Al Manar Date: 3 August 2006 Author: not given
URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=611>

The Men of the Islamic Resistance are Recording Heroic Battles in Confronting the Military Elite Forces

The warriors of the Islamic resistance plunged into destructive confrontations with the forces of the enemy, during which they repulsed more than one attempt to advance on new axes that the Zionist invaders created in the border area. They inflicted huge losses in personnel on the enemy as well as the destruction of many vehicles. The Islamic resistance clarified that the new front was distributed across the gateways of the villages and towns of Al-Adisa, Rab Al-Thalatheen, Taibe, Muhaybib, Mais Al-Jabal, Aita Al-Shaab and Al-Jabayn. Throughout them, the warriors bravely tackled the greatest of battles. In the name of its warriors, the Islamic resistance vowed to turn every hill, valley and alley of our proud land into a hell in the face of the invader's battalions.

The attempts of the enemy's army to advance towards the town of Aita Al-Shaab began in the morning hours of last Wednesday where the resistance fighters opposed it and inflicted losses that remained on the battlefield until sunset Wednesday; numerous times they pushed the elite forces back and with firepower controlled the ambushade point, preventing the elite forces from evacuating the wounded in a tank that was destroyed in the afternoon during an attempt to advance, and whose crew was killed and injured. In the morning, the resistance plunged into very violent battles with an infantry and armored force that tried to advance toward Aita Al-Shaab on three axes, from the West, East and North. The warriors made confirmed hits on the advancing forces.

A recent statement by the Islamic resistance indicated the renewal of the battles on the Taibe project border road where the resistance fighters fought against a force that was attempting to advance and they destroyed a Merkava tank. Before that, at 0830 the warriors foiled the advance of an armored Zionist force moving toward Wadi Al-Raheb, Khila, Riddah, and Suwad Al-Raheb on the outskirts of the border town of Ramish, and engaged in violent confrontations with it. The wide-scale Zionist attack began shortly before 0600 when the warriors stood against an Israeli infantry force that was attempting to infiltrate the village of Muhaybib. In parallel with that, another enemy force moved along the Rab Thalatheen—Al-Adisa axis and tried to sneak towards Lebanese territory, but the warriors resisted them and destroyed three Merkava tanks and killed or injured their crews. The enemy then opened a second front north of Mais Al-Jabal where it made a failed attempt to control Al-Adisa, located on the border fence which starts at Rab Al-Thalatheen, after the failure of the advance on Tuesday along the Kafr Kila—Al Adisa axis. The National Media Agency reported the people of Al-Adisa as saying that the Israeli force fell into an ambush by the resistance in which rocket shells were used and the resistance fighters destroyed a number of tanks.



ابحث بحث متقدم

الرئيسية | من نحن | أهدافنا | خدماتنا | اتصل بنا | الخصوصية | سياسة | أسي | اقتصاد | علوم | الأمن العام |

رجال المقاومة الإسلامية بسطرون ملاحم بطولية في مواجهة قوات النخبة العسكرية الصهيونية

الـ
عـ

عدد القراء : 244

الـ
نفسراً
بـ
كـ
لا
مجموع

03/08/2006 مواجهات شارية حاصرها معاهدو المقاومة الإسلامية مع قوات العدو ردياً خلالها أكثر من محاولة تقدم على مختار جديدة استجديتها القراء الصهيونية في المنطقة الجنوبية، كما كبدوا العدو خسائر فادحة في الأرواح إضافة إلى تدمير البات حذو المقاومة الإسلامية أوجعت إلى الجبهة الجديدة نورعته على مدارل فري وبلبات العديسة، رب ثلاثين، أنطية، معديسة، هيس المنزور، عينا الشغب، الجش، وسطر خذالة المجاهدون أروع الملاحم وتعدت المقاومة الإسلامية باسم مجاهديها بتدوين كل ريوو وواو ومعطف من أرضاً الآية إلى جعيم في وجه كتاب العدو. وكانت محاولات جيش العدو التدمير بالوجه بلدة عينا الشغب بدأت مع ساعات سراج الأربعة الأولى حيث تصدى له المقاومون وكبدوه خسائر بقيت حتى غروب الأربعة في أرض المفركة وذهبوا مرات عدة بقوات النخبة إلى الرما، وسيطروا بآثار على نقطة العكس ما بين قوات الوحدة من سحب الإصابات في نهاية دمرت بعد الظهر خلال محاولة تقدم وسيط طاقمها بين قبل وخروج، وحاجت المقاومة صباحاً مواجهات عنيفة جداً مع قوة مشاة وممرعات حاولت التدمير بالوجه عينا الشغب على ثلاثة معاور من الجهات الغربية والشرقية والشمالية. وقد حقق المجاهدون إصابات مؤكدة في القوات المتقدمة، بدأت آخر للمقاومة الإسلامية أثار إلى تخذل المواجهات تكلن طريق مشروع الطمية الحدودي حيث تصدى المقاومون لقوة كانت تحاول التقدم ودمروا دبابة من كاد، وقيل ذلك أحيط المجاهدون عند الساعة والنصف صباحاً تقدم قوة صهيونية مدرعة باتجاه وادي الراسب وحلة ورده وسواد الرقيب على أطراف بلدة رميش الحدودية وحاصروا معها مواجهات عنيفة، الهجوم الصهيوني الواسع بدأ قبل السادسة صباحاً عندما تصدى المجاهدون لقوة مشاة اسرائيلية حاولت التسلل إلى بلدة عطيب، ونموارة ذلك تعركت قوة أخرى معادية عند محور رب ثلاثين - العديسة وحاولت التسلل باتجاه الأراشي الطمية فتصدى لها المجاهدون ودمروا ثلاث دبابات طراز ميركافا وأوقعوا أفراد طاقمها بين قبل وخروج، كما فتح العدو جبهة ثانية شمال هيس الجبل حيث تجري معركة خالصة للسيطرة على العديسة الواقعة على المسبح الحدودي بطلاناً من رب ثلاثين، بعد فشل التقدم يوم الثلاثاء عند محور كفر كذا العديسة، ولعبت الكوكة الوطنية للأعلام، عن اهالي العديسة أن القوة الاسرائيلية وقعت في كمين للمقاومة استهدفت فيه القذائف الصاروخية ودمر المتجاوزون العديد من الدبابات.

إخبار من



12/2009

السيد
دفاع من

12/2009

الضمان من

12/2009

14 آذار

<http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=611&language=ar>

2/16/2009

APPENDIX B

Source: Al Manar Date: 5 August 2006 Author: Talal Sulaman- Al-Safeer
URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=758>

By The Way: What Israel Didn't Consider To Be A War, Washington Won't Consider To Be Terrorism!

The American administration's responsibility for this Israeli war on Lebanon is no longer debatable, neither on the international nor even on the Arab level (as testified to by Saudi royalty), as well as the local level, regardless of some of the nitpicking or the delusions produced by self-deceit or the assumption that "the New Lebanon" is an American industry. The official positions from the American administration, with their lofty symbols, are unmistakable in the clarity of their responsibility for turning the "clash" which was destined to occur after the capture of the two Israeli soldiers into a war, and then for prolonging this war and fanning its fires to the point where it's close to consuming all of Lebanon, as well as hindering and blocking the international efforts aiming at a ceasefire or even a "cessation of military operations" led by France which now bears because [of these efforts] sharp American criticisms which practically class [France] among the sponsors of Hezbollah.

Some put these criticisms in the context of revenge for the French stance that the American involvement in the Iraqi war of occupation is outside of international law, to spite [France], while others view in these criticisms an attempt to place France in a bad situation to cause it to lose its special prestige in Lebanon and to turn Israel against it at the very same time.

The last thing that confirms this American responsibility for the Israeli war and for prolonging it is the decision to dispatch Assistant Secretary of State David Welch to the region with a stop in Beirut, to discuss the current developments. David Welch is very well known to the Lebanese for his positions against everything that doesn't see the future of Lebanon as American. It's axiomatic that he will reject the principal of resistance, and therefore Hezbollah and everyone who doesn't accept the American formula for the "Democratization" of Lebanon and rendering it obedient to where it will directly guard the borders of the Israeli state under the term "carrying out the resolutions of international law," including Resolution 1559 [note: 1559 calls upon Lebanon to establish its sovereignty over all of its land and called upon "foreign forces" (generally interpreted as referring but not limited to Syria) to withdraw from Lebanon and to cease intervening in the internal politics of Lebanon. The resolution also called on all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias to disband and declared support for a "free and fair electoral process". Source: Wikipedia]. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice had allowed herself to direct sharp criticisms (we might even say insults) at the staff of the 14 March Group when she summoned them to meet with her at the her Embassy in Awkar, when she came to Beirut before Tel Aviv, to pose to Lebanon the dark specter of going to war. David Welch has given himself more than once the right to claim that he speaks for the "Rice Revolution," like American Ambassador to the UN John Bolton...they are alike in

injustice. In the view of the majority of Lebanese, David Welch was never an envoy of peace. He rejects working with this majority and accepting their logic, and insists on confronting their nationalist position with an attempt to surround them with the uncertainty of the relationship with Syria and then going on about Iran.

This is a blatant stratagem: Every one who has rejected the American hegemony is destined to be forced from his nationalist stance and be accused of being one who disagrees with the American policy. Apart from all this logic which attempts to portray everyone who opposes the Israeli occupation, and hence the new Israeli war, as an enemy of Western Civilization and Democracy and a supporter of Terrorism, sending Welch will be understood by itself as a message to Israel to extend the duration of its war against Lebanon and its people and institutions and to finish off what's left of the infrastructure and the public facilities (and in that regard, yesterday [the Israelis] destroyed the last four bridges that they had forgotten in their previous raids, and now nothing is left except, as some wits have joked, the "Bridge of the Almond Trees," of which Fairuz sang; perhaps the Israeli Air Force is still looking for it...). The American administration is wagering by means of the Israeli war on the generation of a Lebanese "Karzai." [ref to Afghani president Hamid Karzai] This is a foolish gamble, as well as an insulting provocation to the people of Lebanon, its government and all of its officials and politicians. It's certain that Lebanon, particularly when it's living through the glory of the defiance and the courageous resistance to the American war which the Israeli war machine is launching against it with all its weaponry and perpetrating massacres every day murdering women and children and destroying the cities and villages and the means of living, won't produce puppet agents like the Afghani "Karzai."

Past experience gives evidence that Lebanon, in facing the Israeli invasions, has produced leaders and patriots along the lines of Sa'ib Salam, Rashid Karami, Saleem Al-Hass and Rafiq Al-Hariri; those who stood with their people in opposing the occupation and the occupiers and the ones weak of spirit who are content with the enticement of the tanks of the occupier installing them in the seats of "power" to cover for the occupation, but it doesn't cover the truth; it might postpone the final reckoning but it won't do away with it. Lebanon is feeling great regard and pride in the glory of the resistance and the defiance of its heroic warriors. This is reflected in the nation in all its leadership positions: presidency, government, parliamentary council, political leaders, spiritual authorities, party and social organizations, etc. After the price they have paid in their blood and the lives of their children and their cities and villages and the sources of their livelihoods as a result of the war of total destruction which Israel launched on [Lebanon] under the American administration, it can't said that the Lebanese have abandoned the glory of their legendary resistance, or that they are content with the conditions of the cease-fire, conditions their enemy was unable to achieve with the fire which destroyed their public structures and the dreams of their children and their right to a life suitable for this people who have become now, more than at any time previous, the source of pride for the entire Arab nation and all those the world over who aspire to freedom and progress and true Democracy. Lebanon is truly new, born from the heart of the fire. It's strong enough to reject its will being usurped by terrorism, even if that takes the form of political maneuvers and financial temptations (!), after its Israeli enemy was unable to seize its will by force of its unlimited American arms.



الرئيسية | من نحن | أهدافنا | خدماتنا | برامجنا | اتصل بنا | سياسة الخصوصية | شروط الاستخدام |

على الطريق: ما لم تأخذه إسرائيل حرباً، لن تأخذ واشنطن بالإرهاب!

عدد القراء : 202

05/08/2006 صحيفة السفير - قتال منقطع / لم تعد مسؤولية الإدارة الأمريكية من هذه الحرب الإسرائيلية على لبنان موضع نقاش، لا على المستوى الدولي، ولا حتى على المستوى العربي، بشهادة ملكية سعودية، فضلاً عن المستوى المتحيز، وبغض النظر عن بعض التمايزات أو الأوهام التي تنتجها معاداة النفس أو الانحياز إلى "البيان الجديد" هو صناعة أميركية، الموقوفة الرسمية المأدبة هي الإدارة الأميركية. برزوها القليل فاطمة في وضوح مسئوليتها من تحويل "الانقسام" الذي كان مبعثاً وفزعاً بعد أسير الفلسطينيين، إلى حرب، ثم من إدارة هذه الحرب وتوجيه برائتها بحيث تكاد تحرق لبنان كله، فضلاً عن تعطيل أو عرقلة الجهود الدولية الهادفة إلى وقف إطلاق النار أو حتى "وقف العمليات العسكرية"، التي تنصيرها فرنسا وتحمل بسببها اتفاقيات أميركية حادة. تكاد تصنعها بين أخصائي "حرب الله"... اللهم إنا أخرجت هذه الاتفاقيات في سياق الانتقام من المواقف القريش من التطور الأميركي في حرب احتلال العراق، من خارج البنية الدولية. ورغم أنها، أو كما رأى فيها آخرون نوعاً لغريباً يهدف إلى إغلاطها مكانها الخاصة في لبنان وتستخدم عليها إسرائيل في الوقت عينه. آخر ما يؤكد هذه المسؤولية الأميركية من الحرب الإسرائيلية وإدانتها هو القرار بارامد مساعد وزير الخارجية ديفيد وليستي إلى المنطقة، مع محطة في بيروت، للبحث في التطورات الحالية. وديفيد وليستي معروف جيداً من اللبنانيين بمواقفه القومية لكل من لا يرى مستقبل لبنان أميركياً، ويذهب إلى يكون رافقاً لعميد المقايضة، وبالتالي إلى "حرب الله"، ولكن من لم يقل بالمسافة الأميركية إلى "دمقرطة" لبنان، وبطبيعته بحيث يتولى مسؤولية حراسة حدود الكويت الإسرائيلية، تحت عنوان "شعب قرارات الديمقراطية الدولية"، والذات منها القرار 1559 وإذا كانت وزارة الخارجية الأميركية كونداليزا رايس قد سمحت لنفسها بأن توجه انتقادات حادة (حتى لا تقول إهانات) لأركان جماعة 14 آذار عندما استدعتهم إلى لقائها في سفارتها في بيروت، حين قدمت إلى بيروت قبل بل أيام، لتلقي على لبنان ضيفها المناصرة بالحرب، فإن ديفيد وليستي قد أعطى نفسه في أكبر من مناسبة حق الانتقاد، بأنه إنما يتفق باسم "تحرير الأرض"، على طريقة السفير الأميركي في ذلك الأمر المتحددة جوت بولتون... ومن شأنه أخيراً فما ظنني لم يكن ديفيد وليستي يوماً، في نظر أكثرية اللبنانيين، مجرد سلام، فهو يفتي التعامل مع هذه الأخيرة وحول منقطعها، ويصر على مواجهة موقفها الوطني بمحاولة مجازيتها بتبنيها العلاقة مع سبزيلا واستفزازاً مع إيران... وهذه حيلة مكنونة، كل من رفض التهمة الأميركية بيسر إخراجها من موقفه الوطني كتهمة بتبنيها لمن يتألم السياسية الأميركية... وبمجرد عرقلة هذا المنطق الذي يحاول تصوير كل من تصدى للاحتلال الإسرائيلي، ومن ثم للحرب الإسرائيلية الجديدة، عدواً للحرارة العربية، وللمنظور عامة ومناصرة للإرهاب، فإن إيفاد وليستي بالمثل سيقوم كرسالة لإسرائيل بأن تطيل أمد حربها ضد لبنان وشعبه وديمقراطيه، وبأن تكمل الإحراج على ما تدعي من تنحية القضية ومراعاة العافية... (وهي أمسي بالذات دميت أمر أربعة جنود كانت قد تسببت في غاراتها السابقة... ولم يبق على حدة ما يتنشر بعض الظرفاء إلا "جنود الثورة" الذي يعني أنه المسندة فيروز، ولعل التطورات الإسرائيلية سمحت عنه، معذراً، بأن الإدارة الأميركية تراهن على الحرب الإسرائيلية على "قرصاني" إسرائيلي، وهو رهان سخيف، فضلاً عن أنه استعزاز بالإهانة لتسبب لبنان وحكومتها ومسؤولية سياسته كافة، والمؤكد أن لبنان، خصوصاً وهو يعيش عهد الصمود والمقاومة بالنسبة للحرب الأميركية التي تنصبها عليه آلة الحرب الإسرائيلية، بأسلحتها كافة، فترتكب المعازير يوماً فليلاً للأهلاليك والنيابا وتدميراً للمدن والفكر والشباب العلية، لا يسع عملاء من قرار "الرافداني" الألفاني، والتمحارب نذل أن لبنان في مواجهة الاحتلالات الإسرائيلية قد أصبح فادقاً وطمعياً من قرار ضائع سلاحه وشميد كرامتي وسليم المحمي ورفيق العيزري، فمن وثقوا مع شعبهم في المصداق للاحتلال والصالحين وضماف النفوس الذين الرضا أن تصبهم درابان المحتل في مقاعد "السلطة" تكون قبة تعطي الاحتلال بوليتها لا تعطي الحقيقة، وقد ترجع السياسة ولكنها لا تلتقيها، إن لبنان يعيش حالة إهمار وفخر بمجد المقاومة ومجود معاهدتها الأنطاني... وهي حالة تنكس نفسها على دولة بمواقفها القومية كافة، رئاسة وحكومة ومجسناً تائباً وقادة سياسيين وموجهات روحية وشميات حزبية واجتماعية إلخ... وغير وارد أن يفرط اللبنانيون، عندما دفعوا ما دفعوه من دماءهم ووجعاً ألقائهم ومذنبهم وقراهم ومضاميرهم نعمة حرب التدمير الشامل التي تنصبها إسرائيل تحت الإدارة الأميركية، بصدق مسؤولي الاستخبارات، وأن يرتضوا شروفاً لوقف النار لم يستطع عدوهم تصليتها بالنار التي تعرت مراقبهم العامة واحتلام

12/2009
14 آذار
أطفالهم وجفهم بعناية يلقى هذا الشعب الفدح بات أكثر من آخر يوم يمشي موشع اعشار أمة العربية وكل العالمين إلى الحرية والتقدم والديموقراطية الحقيقية بين شعوب العالم كافة. إن لبنان جديداً حقاً يولد من قلب المنار وهو قوى كفافة لرفض احتلال إرادته بالزيفات. حتى لو أخذ شكل المناورات السياسية والإغراءات المالية (15) بعدما حذر عدوه الإسرائيلي عن احتمال إرادته بقوة تيرانة الأمريكية غير المحدودة.



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12/2009

14 آذار

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السيد
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المنار ن

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01/2009

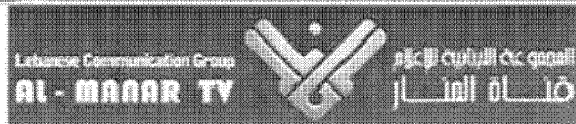
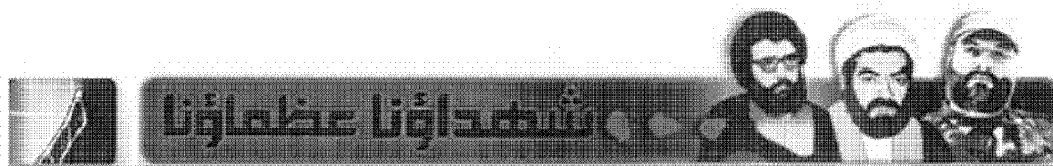


APPENDIX C

Source: Al Manar Date: 12 August 2006 Author: Special Report to Al-Manar
URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=1128>

The Islamic Resistance Announces the Destruction of a Zionist 'Super Dvora' Warship Off the Coast of the City of Tyre and the Death and Injuring of the Crew of Twelve

Another naval ship has joined the list of Israeli naval vessels which the men of the Islamic resistance have destroyed. This time the Islamic resistance put an end to the attacks which an enemy boat was carrying out on our resistant people. The resistance announced that it destroyed a naval unit of the 'Super Dvora' type [[an Israeli in-shore patrol and attack boat]] off the beach of Al-Mansouri, south of the city of Tyre. It came out in a statement by the resistance that at 1405 hours on Friday, while the naval unit was attacking our brave people and our civilian areas, the warriors of the Islamic resistance targeted it with the appropriate weapons and scored a direct hit which resulting in its destruction and fire breaking out on it and its sinking. The Islamic resistance's statement added that other naval units and rubber boats rushed to the scene to save the crew, composed of twelve officers and sailors, all of whom were killed, injured or drowned. A 'Super Dvora' is one of the most effective boats in the world, and is distinguished by high speed and great maneuverability; its crew ranges from ten to twelve sailors. The boat is used for attacking and also for patrol; it can be equipped with varies types of weaponry. Its length varies from 20 to 25 meters, and it's about 6 meters across. This is the third operation of its kind by the Islamic resistance against the enemy's navy since the start of the Zionist assault on Lebanon on the 12th of last month. The resistance had previously destroyed an advanced warship of the 'Sa'ar 5' class [[an Israeli corvette]] off the shores of Beirut and another of the 'Sa'ar 4.5' class [[Israeli missile craft]] off the area of Tyre. The enemy navy hurried to deny the targeting of one its boats, but the scenes of the burning of the boat arose to further embarrass the occupation and to cast light on the degree of seriousness of the Israeli stories about the land and sea resistance operations of the Islamic resistance, while the enemy shows it is not eager to damage the reputation of its navy and air force after the harsh blows its armored and special land forces received at the hands of the resistance.



الرئيسية	الافتتاح	البرامج	شبكة البرامج	إحداثيات	تفاعلية	الخدمة الإلكترونية	مخططات
سياسة	أمن	اقتصاد	علوم	الأمم المتحدة	البيئة	السلامة	مخططات

المقاومة الاسلامية تعلن تدمير زورق حربي صهيوني من نوع سوبر ديفورا مقابل شواطئ مدينة صور وتوقع طاقمه الـ 12 بين قتل وجرح

عدد القراء : 311

12/08/2006 تقرير خاص قناة المنار / قطعة بحرية أخرى انضمت إلى قائمة القطع البحرية الاسرائيلية التي تدميرها رجال المقاومة الإسلامية . هذه المرة وضعت المقاومة الإسلامية حداً للاعتداءات التي كان يمارسها زورق معاذ على أهلبنا الصامدين . فقد أعلنت المقاومة أنها دمرت قطعة بحرية من نوع سوبر ديفورا مقابل شاطئ المنصورى جنوب مدينة صور . وجاء في بيان للمقاومة أنه عند الساعة الثانية والدقيقة الخامسة من بعد ظهر يوم الجمعة وعندما كانت القطعة البحرية تقوم بالاعتداء على أهلبنا الصامدين ومناطقنا المدنية استهدفها مجاهدو المقاومة الإسلامية بالأسلحة المناسبة وأصابوها إصابة مباشرة أدت إلى تدميرها واشتعال النيران فيها وأحرقها وأضاف بيان المقاومة الإسلامية أن قطع بحرية أخرى زورق مطاطية هزمت إلى المكاب لتجنبها طاقمها المؤلف من اثني عشر صابطاً وجندياً والذين سقطوا بين قتل وجرح وعريق . و"سوبر ديفورا" واحد من أكثر الزوارق قتالية في العالم ويتميز بسرعة فائقة وقذرة عالية على المناورة، ويراوح طوله بين 20 و 25 متراً وعرضه حوالي ستة أمتار . وهذه ثلاثة عملاقة من نوعها للمقاومة الإسلامية ضد بحرية العدو منذ بدء العدوان الصهيوني على لبنان في الـ 12 من الشهر الفائت . فقد سبق للمقاومة أن دمرت ثلاثة منطوية من نوع ساهر 5 قبالة شاطئ بيروت وأحرق من طراز ساهر 4 قبالة منطقة صون بحرية العدو سارفت إلى نفي استهداف أحد زوارقها إلا أن المشاهد التي تظهر احتراق الزورق جاءت لتؤيد الاحتفال بالمزيد من الجرح وتلقي الضوء على مدى جدية الروايات الاسرائيلية فيما يتعلق بمحاولات التدمير التي تقوم بها المقاومة الإسلامية براً وبحراً . في وقت يبذل العدو حراً على تدمير النفس بسفينة سلاحه المتميز والجو لميه بعد الصربات القاسية التي تلقىها فوجبه البحرية المصرية والخاصة على يد المقاومة .



أحدث هذا

12/2006

النسبة
دفاع حد

12/2009

المنار

<http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=1128&language=ar>

2/16/2009

APPENDIX D

Source: Al Manar Date: 13 August 2006 Author: Fuwad Nur Al-Din for Al-Manar
URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=1123>

The Outstanding Operational Tactic Of The Resistance Stumps The Israeli Military Experts, Following Hezbollah's Success In Confronting The Israeli Technological Superiority and Equipment

A reading of the military tactics of the Israeli Army in its attack on Lebanon shows that they are a mixture of the Zionist Army's experience in its wars with the Arabs, including the experience of the Lebanese mire, with the addition of the American [practical] applications in Afghanistan and Iraq, extending to aerial bombardment with tons of missiles and unleashing direct artillery to open up regions where the resistance is strong, and arriving at the policy of total destruction, as in Bint Jubayl and Maroun al-Ras and Al-Khiyam, where hundreds of raids were recorded, accompanied by a bombardment about which the least that can be said is that it was "hysterical."

However, all of that did not achieve the desired aims that would allow the enemy generals to boast to one another of the military accomplishments that had been realized. Fundamentally, the problem had reached the point where the enemy leadership could not stop their mad rush because any step in that regard would immediately be in Hezbollah's favor. On the other hand, the unprecedented legendary resistance of Hezbollah in the southern battlefield had made the capabilities of the most powerful army in the region feeble on the ground and incapable of initiative or patience.

The performance of the opposition was characterized by the following principals:

- Reliance on the policy of encircling and drawing the enemy into the killing fields and then the pouncing by the resistance fighters, which inflicted enormous losses on the enemy in a narrow geographic region, in the military calculations. The battles of Maroun Al-Ras were described as a "Vietcong" war, as far as the network of mobile tunnels, and the invaders called the city of Bint Jubayl cursed. That, in addition to the heroism of the resistance fighters in Aita Al-Shaab and Al-Adisa and other villages on the populated line between Lebanon and the occupied territories.
- The destruction of the enemy's mobile armor by the dozens, such as armored troop transports and Merkava tanks which resemble movable iron towers and are considered the latest of their kind in the field of military manufacturing.
- Directing an unprecedented blow against the Zionist navy with the destruction of two 'Sa'ar' class warships.
- The resounding failure of the invaders' army after a month of attacking to stop the firing of missiles on the settlements, and subsequently the failure of the enormous air coverage, including spy planes, warplanes and helicopters, to track the movement of the missile launch platforms. Perhaps the most telling step was the escalation in firing missiles from one hundred at the beginning of the war to 350.

- The tactical performance studied by the leadership of the resistance; they didn't introduce the long-range missiles in the on-going war until the seventeenth day of the assault, when they fired a Khyber-1 missile on the Zionist city of Afula, even though moving a missile like this requires huge vehicles.
- The resistance leadership's capability to move the warriors along more than one axis; indeed, attacking behind the Lebanese-Palestinian border, as well as continuing to control and govern from its heart through all field conditions. This contrasts with what happened in Afghanistan and Iraq after the severing of communications between the leadership and the troops due to air strikes.
- Perhaps the most important achievement of the resistance in this war was making the enemy retreat from its announced goals, from rooting out Hezbollah within two weeks and disarming it, according to the Command Staff, to the enemy's politicians considering the on-going war with the Islamic resistance to be tantamount to a war for the existence of the usurper state or its death.



التكتيك العملي الذي المتميز للمقاومة يستوقف الخبراء العسكريين الإسرائيليين، بعد نجاح حرب الله في مواجهته التفوق التكنولوجي والعناد الإسرائيلي

13/08/2006 تقرير خاص للمجلس - قواد يور الذين قرأه التكميل المستشري للجمعية الإسرائيلية في عوداته على نبات تظهر أنه مزيج تجربة الجيش الصهيوني في حربها مع العرب، ومنها تجربة المستعبد الإسرائيلي عضواً إليها التنظيمات الأمريكية في افغانستان والعراق. لجنة القضاء على الممارسات في الموارخ، وإطلاق العنان للمنظمة المناهضة لتعسف الممارسات التي تنتهجها المقاومة ومرولاً إلى سياسة التمييز العنصري كما في فترة جيش ومارون الرانس والحقاء، والتي منحت فيها مئات الممارسات البشيرة عند بداية كل هجوم مستعدياً بقصف أهل ما يقارب عتبة إيه فيميتري، لكن كل ذلك لم يوقف الهجمات الصهيونية بل يتسارع ليجعل الهلاك البشري البشري بما لا يحصى من الهجمات كمشكركي، وتأسيساً على الممارك إلى الحد الذي لا يستطيع فيه قيادة العدو وقف اندفاعها إلى أي حدود في هذا السياق ستكون أساساً في صراع حرب أهلي، في المقابل، فإن المقاومة الفلسطينية غير المستوفية لحرب الله في المهملات الحربية، جعلت قنارات أفوكي اليهود في المنطقة شرقية في البر وفائدة المصادرة إلى العشرة على الضير، وقد تميز الأداء المقاوم بالقواعد التالية: * اعتماد سياسة الانسحاب والاستراخ لتفوق إلى حقوق القتل والأشخاص في جانب المقاومة وما كند الهزلة خسائر جسيمة في منطقة شبة جغرافياً في الحسابات العسكرية، فوضعت مواجحات مارونا الرانس بحرب (فانتكوك) لجهة شبكة الألفاق المتحركة، وهذه بنت جيش استعاضها الفزارة بالمقاومة، فضلاً عن طولان المقاومين في غنا الشعب والعزيمة وغيرها من الفرق التي تقف على الجح الجح الإسرائيلي بين نبات والأراضي المختلفة، * تجهيز الترواح المتحركة للعدو بالضررات، من النبات نقل خصيفه وزياد كيرافكا، وهي أشبه بالبراح الحديدية المتفائلة، وتعتبر الأحدث من نوعها في مجال التوسيع العسكري، * توعية خيرة عدد مستوفية لسلح الحربة الصهيونية في تدبير برامج حربية في نوع (استراتيجي)، * الإحاطة للمفرد الجيش الهزلة بعد مرور شهر على القتل في وقف إطلاق الموارخ على المستعمرات، وتالياً تمسك منظومة التغطية الجوية الهائلة من طائرات تحسب وطيران حربي ومرحجي في رصد حركة مهابات الموارخ، وأهل الخطوط الأكر دلاله هي التضامن الدولي لوجبة الموارخ الجوية من غلة ملاحق في بداية الحرب إلى 350، * الأداء التكميلي المدروس لقيادة المقاومة، فهي لم تدخل الموارخ البعيدة المدى في الحرب الدائرة إلا ابتداء من اليوم التاسع عشر للحرب، عندما أطلقت صاروخ غير واحد على مدينة العوزة الصهيونية، رغم أن تحريك مثل هذه الموارخ يحتاج إلى النبات ضخمة، * فترة قيادة المقاومة على تحريك المهاجرين على أكثر من مكان، بل المهاجرة في هذه يوم إلى خلف الحدود اللبنانية - الفلسطينية، فضلاً عن استعارة السيطرة والتحكم من قبلها من الحركات المهاجرة بخلاف ما جرى في فلسطين والعراق بعد فتح الأنفاق بين القيادة والأفراد لمثل الضربات الجوية، وأهل أشهر إحصائيات المقاومة في هذه الحرب هو جعل العدو يتحدر في استعانة التقنية، من الإخلاء حرب الله في استعوانه ونزع سلاحه وفق قيادة الأركان، إلى استعارة سياسة العدو الحرب الدائرة مع المقاومة الإسلامية بخلاف حرب يوم الكرامة التي قاموا أي دورها

14

2/16/2009

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APPENDIX E

Source: Al Manar Date: 14 August 2006 Author: Youssef Shaitoo for Al-Manar
URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=1262>

The People of Southern Al-Dahiya Expressed Their Shock But They Have Proven That Neither The Destruction Nor The Intimidation Have Shaken Their Resolve and Support For The Victorious Resistance

[The mosque of] Bir Al-Abd—Morning, and no sooner have the hands of the clock touched 8 AM than the people of the southern suburb have gathered around it to enter in droves amidst careful organization that was preceded by clearing out and cleaning some passageways. The citizens halt at the immensity of the destruction and they express their shock but they have demonstrated that neither ruin nor intimidation will shake their resolve and their support for the victorious resistance.

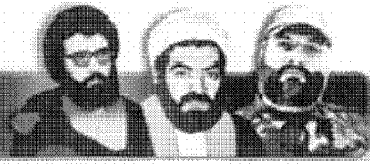
The place: The unfailing Bir Al-Abd or Bir Al-Samoud, and proud Hara Harik, witness to the time of the Zionist failure. The time: Directly after the ceasefire and 33 days after the assault. The scene is indescribable: thousands and thousands of returning refugees, for each of whom the first minutes after 8AM were not enough to depart for his region and neighborhood. Here, are there not homes and streets and pavilions that have borne witness to a terrorist savagery that in its aggressiveness exceeded the codes and shattered the barriers of humanity. For these people fervent in their resistance, all this talk becomes words that accompany them en masse into Al-Dahiya [[a suburb of Beirut]], putting warnings next to the rubble of a house or a store and kept in the fists and hearts with an unprecedented support and with one question: How can we resist even more?

One of the people returning says “the more they strike us and the more destruction we see, the harder we will cling to our land and to fight back to the last breath and the last child, and we will not surrender our land; the more damage they do to us, the more determined and stronger they make us.” A woman returning said: “All of this will not weaken our determination, we want victory and peace, and we only want Hassan Nasrallah and the Mujahiddin [warriors] and nothing else.” Another citizen said: This is our home within, and the vehicles are opening the way for us to reach it, and in front of this destruction we will build stronger homes with the strength of Hezbollah and the power of the resistance, and God willing all of the scales will be reversed in Lebanon, God willing.” Another woman raised her voice saying: “This is the terrorism, so let the world and the Arab nations and their ambassadors come to see what has happened in our region, we are the ones who have given the world lessons in honor and nobility; we have sacrificed and we continue to sacrifice for the movement of the Arab peoples, but I believe that their minds are asleep, so let them look at themselves.”

‘Praise God for our victory,’ this is what the people of Al-Dahiya say, as they describe the things that befell them during the assault. Upon entering Al-Dahiya, they are silent for minutes, asking God for mercy for the martyred and calling for the abundant Arab courage and cleverness which ended what came before and drew the border of a new time for a new nation. One of the citizens says: “We have strength that neither

George Bush nor Jacques Chirac nor any one else possesses; we have the strength of Mohammed and the descendents of Mohammed which is embodied in the Islamic resistance and if the whole world stands in our face, we will not hand over our weapons to anyone.”

In droves, the people of Al-Dahiya have come, preceded by bulldozers to open the paths, amidst careful organization during which the health agencies advised [people] to stay as far as possible from the destruction, for fear of the presence of unexploded missiles or poisonous gases. The area between Hara Harik and Bir al-Abd has seen choking traffic that the people of the area volunteered to manage. Only a few hours after noon, the congestion is continuous, while the area has become a stopping point for many of the local and international news agencies, amidst noticeable activity by the foreign press which doesn't neglect expressing their shock at the terrible sight. The horrible scene of the destruction in the southern suburb of al-Dahiya, that the gamblers both within [Lebanon] and without wager will shake the will of the people of the resistance; however al-Dahiya and its inhabitants confirm that they will resist, resist, resist 'til glory and victory.



الترتيب	الإطار	المراجع	نقطة المراجع	إحداثي	تسمية	النقطة الإحداثية	مقاطع
مساحة	أمن	اقتصاد	علوم	التقني العام			

أبناء الضاحية الجنوبية عبروا عن نفاقهم لكنهم ابتوا أن لا الخراب ولا الهول يهز عزمهم ودعمهم للمقاومة المنتصرة

عدد المراء : 208

فل من
عن الحو
نوم
ولا
لا آخره
مجموع

المعروف



المعروف

12/20/09

المصدر

2/6/2009

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APPENDIX F

Source: Al Jazeera Date: 25 July 2006 Author: *Mohammed Abd Al-'Atti*
URL: <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/75E62B75-E90E-4169-92E3-A78690B7D531.htm>

Israel and the Waters of Lebanon

It's nothing new and it's not strange that Israel is asking the inhabitants of the southern villages in Lebanon to move from their homes to someplace beyond the Litani [River] plain on the pretext that this region is an area of dangerous military operations, and that its first victims will be civilians. Is this security warning the only thing behind the request that concerns Israel? Or is there more to it than meets the eye?

The Facts about Lebanon's Water

In Lebanon there are 15 rivers, including three internal rivers and 12 coastal rivers (the coastal rivers, or the rivers of the western slopes are short rivers that flow into the sea in great drops) and there are three rivers that are shared with neighboring countries. These are the Great Southern River, the Orontes River (with Syria) and the Hasbani River which forms one of the tributaries of the Jordan basin.

These rivers are fed from the snow in areas at elevations greater than 800 meters above sea level, and by the rains in those areas at elevations below 800 meters. As a result of that, the rivers flood twice a year, the first time in January and February in the winter, and the second time in April and May, the snow floods. According to international classifications of waters, Lebanon's waters are renewable; that is, their source is the rain and snow which then come out on the ground surface in the form of rivers. As the period of heavy rainfall in Lebanon varies between 90 and 120 days on average, the rivers flow in the winter and spring, and dry up in the summer. Are these waters tempting Israel, which suffers from a water "gap" estimated at over 1 billion cubic meters annually, particularly in its northern regions?

The Israeli Water Gap

The Israeli settlements and villages and cities in the north depend on satisfying most of their fresh water needs from Lake Tiberias. Until the year 2000, these areas were getting a fourth of their water requirements from Lebanon, especially from the Litani River and the waters of the Wazzani River, one of the tributaries of the Hasbani River. In light of the increasing Israeli needs for fresh water suitable for agriculture, industry and human consumption, while the Israeli water gap is over a billion cubic meters as previously noted, it's clear that control of these regions is not just in the service of the security aspect and the Israeli desire for an isolating security buffer to protect it from the

missiles of Hezbollah. In addition to that, it represents a strategic need that has been constantly in front of the Israelis' eyes.

The Lebanese Waters in the Israeli Strategy

Israel's ambitions for Lebanon's waters are neither the product of the war going on now between Israel and Hezbollah nor even the product of the last two decades. They are historical ambitions present since before the establishment of the state of Israel. In a speech that Chaim Weizmann gave in the name of the Zionist movement in 1919 and which was directed at British Prime Minister David Lloyd, Weizmann frankly pointed out that Israel's need to satisfy part of the northern areas' requirements depends on Lebanese waters. He wrote: "We believe that it's necessary that the northern borders of Palestine include the Litani plain up to a distance of 25 miles, and the western and southern runs of Mount Hermon [Jabal Al-Sheikh]; this is due to our northern regions' need for water for agriculture, industry and power."

After the establishment of the nation of Israel, in 1965 it tried to destroy the project to divert the Hasabani River and the Wazzani River, which was carried out in accordance with the resolution of the Arab Summit held in Cairo in 1964 which decided to "oppose Israel in its attempts to draw the waters of the Jordan River to the Negev Desert by [having] the Arab counties (Lebanon, Syria and Jordan) control the tributaries of the Jordan River and placing these tributaries under the protection of a unified Arab and military command." Golda Meir, the Israeli Prime Minister at that time, justified this destruction by saying that for Israel, the waters were like blood in the veins.

When Israel invaded Lebanon in 1978, it immediately took control of the Wazzani River which feeds the Jordan River and also put in pumps and pipes to deliver the water from the Hasbani River to northern Israel. As for Litani River, which is considered (as the water experts in Lebanon describe it) the spine for water development, Israel blocked all of the projects which aimed at benefiting from [the river], either by preventing financing or by preventing the execution [of the project] by force of arms.

Here it might occur to one to wonder about Israel's refraining from diverting the course of [the Litani] to flow into the regions near the Lebanese-Israeli border. The answer to that has no relationship to the security issues; rather, it is a purely technical issue. The amount of water pouring from the river in those areas is small; therefore Israel believes that if it was to think about the option of diverting, it wouldn't be useful unless it was in the upper parts of the river, starting from the Lake Qaraoun dam where the flow in this area is up to 700 million cubic meters a year. So, when Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982, the first thing [the Israelis] did when they reached Lake Qaraoun was to seize all the hydrologic papers and data at the dam and the river and send them to Israel.

In 2002, specifically in September and October, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon threatened to attack Lebanon due to a project being carried out to take the water of the Wazzani River (one of the tributaries of the Hasabani River which provides 20% to 25% of the water of Lake Tiberias) to the liberated villages and towns of south Lebanon.

Shimon Peres, the Foreign Minister at that time, likewise stated that “Israel views Lebanon’s attempts to divert the flow of the Hasabani’s waters as a dangerous and provocative act that can not be tolerated.” Similarly, the former Israeli water commissioner Dan Zaslavsky asserted that “we must now first stop the villages of south Lebanon [from being provided] with the water, and declare that the moment the first cubic meter of water comes out of the Hasabani, we will destroy the machines; the issue of the Wazzani doesn’t require negotiations and contacts- tanks will destroy the Lebanese facilities at the source.”

Water Aspirations in the Current War

These fiery statements can be understood as part of a psychological or propaganda war to dissuade Lebanon from acting with its water as it wishes, but they also reflect as well what the water issue represents in terms of Israeli strategic importance, and that the military interaction to settle this issue is the first option for the Israeli command, as is demonstrated in the earlier historical review. This is what also makes the orders which Israel issued through the leaflets which it has dropped on the people of the villages of southern Lebanon from the start of the current war until now calling for them to leave their homes [and go north beyond] the Litani River take on great strategic dimensions that merit pondering and that will not stop at just their military and security dimension.

المعرفة

المجلة الرئيسية

Go part of our Success

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المجلة الرئيسية

الثلاثاء 1427/6/30 هـ - الموافق 2006/7/25 م (آخر تحديث) الساعة 15:11 (مكة المكرمة)، 12:11 (غرينتش)

الصفحة الرئيسية، ملفات خاصة 2006: لبنان وإسرائيل وجها لوجه

- مختارات**
- القرارات الدولية المتعلقة بلبنان وإسرائيل
 - تاريخ الاحتجاجات الإسرائيلية في لبنان
 - إسرائيل ولبنان.. اتفاقات وتفاقمات
 - القتل والتدمير في لبنان
 - التفكيك الإسرائيلي بين لبنان وإسرائيل
 - لبنان ومعادلة المقاومة
 - مخططات المقاومة في لبنان

من موقع الأخبار

- فتح وحماس تكلفان على وقف الحملات وإطلاق المعتقلين
- الغذاقي يستهل وساطته بحوريثيا بلقاء رئيس مجلسها العسكري
- أوباما يعلن قريبا خطة الانسحاب من العراق
- قناة إسرائيلية تسعى ليجسد بعد عيسى عليهما السلام
- مساجد البوسنة تتوء بالاعتداءات العرقية المتكررة

إسرائيل والمياه اللبنانية



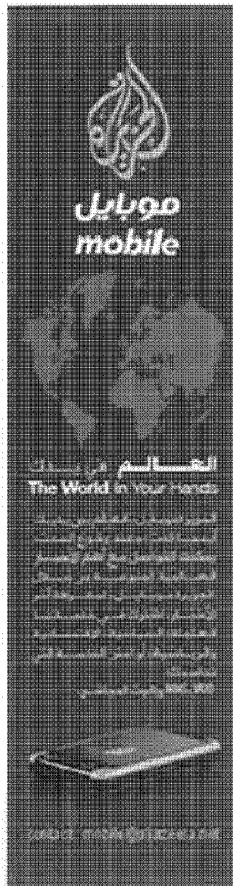
محمد عبد العاطي

لبنان جندياً ولا غريباً أن تطلب إسرائيل من سكان القرى الجنوبية في لبنان مغادرة أماكنهم التي ما بعد سهل التيطاني بحجة أن هذه المنطقة هي منطقة عمليات عسكرية خطيرة وأن أول ضحاياها سيكونون من المدنيين، فهل هذا التحذير الأمني هو كل ما يهم إسرائيل من وراء هذا المطلب؟ أم أن وراء الأكمة ما وراءها؟

حقائق لبنان المائية

في لبنان خمسة عشر نهراً منها ثلاثة أهار داخلية، وأثنى عشر نهراً ساحلياً (الأهار الساحلية أو الأهار السفوح الغربية هي أهار قصيرة تصب في البحر باتجاهات كبيرة) وهناك ثلاثة أهار مشتركة مع دول مجاورة هي النهر الكبير الجنوبي، ونهر العاصي مع سوريا، ونهر الحاصباني الذي يشكل أحد روافد حوض الأردن.

الاطماع الإسرائيلية في المياه اللبنانية تعود إلى ما قبل قيام دولة إسرائيل، وهي مستمرة منذ



أما تغذية هذه البحاري فهي من التلوج في المناطق التي يزيد ارتفاعها على 800 متر فوق سطح البحر، والأمطار في المناطق التي يتخطى ارتفاعها عن 800 متر، ونتيجة لذلك تفيض الأنهار مرتين في العام، الأولى في يناير/كانون الثاني وفبراير/شباط، في فصل الشتاء، والثانية في أبريل/نيسان ومايو/أيار عند فيضان التلوج، وحسب التصنيف العالمي للمياه فإن مياه لبنان هي من النوع المتوسط، مصدرها الأمطار، والتلوج التي تخرج إلى سطح الأرض على شكل أنهار، وبما أن فترة هطول المطر في لبنان تتراوح بين تسعين يوما و 120 يوما كمعدل وسطي فإن الأنهار تجري شتاء وربيعا، وتجب صيفا. فهل تغري هذه المياه إسرائيل التي تعاني من فجوة مائية أكثر بكثير من مليار متر مكعب سنويا وبخاصة في المناطق الشمالية منها؟

الفجوة المائية الإسرائيلية
تعتمد المستوطنات والفري والمدن الإسرائيلية في الشمال على سد معظم احتياجاتها المائية من المياه العذبة من بحيرة طبرية. وكانت هذه المناطق حتى عام 2000 تحصل على ربع احتياجاتها المائية من لبنان ولاسيما من نهر الليطاني ومياه نهر اليرموك (أحد روافد نهر الحاصبياني). وفي ظل تزايد الاحتياجات الإسرائيلية للمياه العذبة للصناعة والزراعة والاستهلاك المنزلي، وفي وقت بلغت فيه الفجوة المائية الإسرائيلية أكثر من مليار متر مكعب كما سبق القول، يتضح أن السيطرة على تلك المناطق لا يخدم فقط الجانب الأمني والرقعة الإسرائيلية في وجود جنب أمني عازل يحميها من صواريخ حزب الله ولكنه يمثل فضلا عن ذلك حاجة إسرائيلية ملحة دوما أمام أعين الإسرائيليين.

المياه اللبنانية في الإستراتيجية الإسرائيلية
والإطماع الإسرائيلي في المياه اللبنانية ليست وليدة الحرب المستعرة الآن بين إسرائيل وحزب الله ولا حتى وليدة العقدين الآخرين وإنما هي أطماع تاريخية موجودة منذ ما قبل قيام دولة إسرائيل، ففي الخطاب الذي وقعه حاييم وايزمن باسم الحركة الصهيونية عام 1919، والوجهة لرئيس الوزراء البريطاني ديفد لويد، أشار وايزمن صراحة إلى حاجة إسرائيل إلى سد جزء من احتياجات المناطق الشمالية اعتمادا على المياه اللبنانية، فكتب يقول: "... نحن نعتقد أنه من الضروري أن تشمل الحدود الشمالية للسيطرة سهل الليطاني لمسافة 25 ميلا والمنحدرات الغربية والجنوبية لجبل الشيخ وذلك لحاجة مناطقنا الشمالية للمياه من أجل الزراعة والصناعة والشق".

وبعد قيام دولة إسرائيل أقدمت عام 1965 على تنفيذ مشروع تحويل مجرى نهر الحاصبياني واليرموك الذي كان يتم تنفيذه وفقا لقرار اللجنة العربية التي عقدت في القاهرة عام 1964 والدعسي إلى التمسك بإسرائيل هي محاولاتها سحب مياه نهر الأردن إلى صحراء النقب وذلك من خلال قيام الدول العربية (لبنان وسوريا والأردن) بالسيطرة على روافد نهر الأردن وتحويل هذه الروافد تحت حماية قيادة عسكرية وعربية موحدة، وقد برزت هؤلاء صالون رئيسة الوزراء الإسرائيلية لذلك هذا التدمير بقولها إن المياه بالنسبة لإسرائيل هي بمثابة الدم في العروق.

وعند احتياج إسرائيل للبنان عام 1978 قامت على الفور بالسيطرة على نهر اليرموك الذي يغذي نهر الأردن وقامت كذلك بوضع مضخات ومواسير لتوصيل المياه من نهر الحاصبياني إلى شمال إسرائيل.

هذا بالنسبة لنهر الحاصبياني واليرموك أما عن نهر الليطاني الذي يعتبر كما يصفه خبراء المياه في لبنان العمود الفقري للتمنية المائية، فقد عرفت إسرائيل جميع المشروعات الهادفة إلى الاستفادة منه وذلك إما بمنع التمويل أو منع التنفيذ بالقوة المسلحة.

وهذا يمكن أن يقاوم إلى الدفن لسؤال عن استخدام إسرائيل عن تحويل مجرى هذا النهر ليصب في المناطق القريبة من الحدود اللبنانية الإسرائيلية؟ والإجابة عن ذلك لا علاقة لها بالمسائل الأمنية ولكنها قضية فنية بحتة، إذ أن كمية المياه المستغلة من النهر في تلك المناطق ضئيلة وإذا فإن إسرائيل تعتقد أنها إذا فكرت في خيار التحويل فإن هذا لن يكون مفيداً إلا في أعالي النهر بدءاً من سد بحيرة القزحون حيث يصل التدفق في هذه المنطقة إلى 700 مليون متر مكعب سنوياً ومن هنا فإن إسرائيل حينما اجتاحت لبنان عام 1982 كان أول عمل قاموا به عندما وصلوا بحيرة القزحون هو الاستيلاء على جميع التيارات والمعلومات الهيدرولوجية عن السد والنهر وإرسالها إلى إسرائيل.

وفي عام 2002 وتحديداً في سبتمبر وأكتوبر هدد رئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي أريئيل شارون بالحرب على لبنان بسبب تقبّل مشروع حر مياه نهر أوري (أحد روافد نهر الحاصبياني الذي يوفر ما بين 20 - 25% من مياه بحيرة طبرية) إلى القرى والبلدات المحررة في جنوب لبنان، وصرح كذلك شمعون بيريز وزير الخارجية آنذاك قائلاً إن إسرائيل ترى في سدادي لبنان تحويل مجرى مياه الحاصبياني عملاً خطيراً واستفزاً لا يمكن تحمله، وعلى هذا المنوال أكد مفوض المياه السابق في إسرائيل دان راسلانسكي أنه ينبغي علينا الآن أولاً إيقاف تزويد قرى جنوب لبنان بالمياه، وإعلان أنه في اللحظة التي يخرج فيها أول متر مكعب من مياه الحاصبياني فإننا سنقوم بتدمير الآلات، إن قضية الوري لا تحتاج إلى مفاوضات والتصالات وإنما بداية تقوم بتدمير المنشآت اللبنانية على التبع.

أطباء مائية في الحرب الحالية
هذه التصريحات البارية قد يلهم منها أياً جزءاً من حزب نفسه أو داعية لإنشاء لبنان عن التصرف في مياهه كيفما يريد، ولكنها تعكس فضلاً عن ذلك ما تمثله قضية المياه من أهمية إستراتيجية لإسرائيل وأن التحالف العسكري لحسم هذه القضية هو الخيار الأول لدى القيادة الإسرائيلية كما تبين من الاستعراض التاريخي السابق، وهو ما يجعل كذلك الأوامر التي أصدرتها إسرائيل عبر المنشورات التي تلقها على أعالي قرى الجنوب اللبناني منذ بداية الحرب الحالية وحتى الآن الداعية إلى تركهم لمنازلهم حتى ما بعد الصيف، تأخذ بعداً إستراتيجية كبيرة تستحق التأمل ولا تتوقف فقط عند بعدها العسكري والأمني.

الجزيرة نت

المصادر:

Lebanon Rivers and Lakes, U.S. Library of Congress

<http://countrystudies.us/Lebanon/32.htm>

Map of the major rivers in Lebanon

http://www.fao.org/waicent/FaoInfo/Agricult/agl/swl/wpnr-reports/y_nr/z_lb/ibmp311.htm/

البعث المائي في الصراع العربي الإسرائيلي، وليد خليل زباري، استاذ إدارة الموارد المائية، جامعة الخليج العربي، صحيفة الوسط، سلسلة البحرين، قضايا وآراء، 16 يوليو/تموز 2006.

المصدر: الجزيرة

عودة إلى الصفحة الرئيسية



تعليقات القراء

mohammad

إسرائيل والمياه اللبنانية

لا يحق لإسرائيل أن تتدخل فيما يخصها من الدول

الجدول: | التاريخ العربي السنوي | كتب | أحداث و مناسبات | وجهات نظر | زيارات وحجرات | أحداث العام | تعليقات 2009 | ملفات خاصة 2009

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<http://www.aljazeera.net/KnowledgeGate/Templates/Postings/detailedpage.aspx?FRAMELESS=false&NR...> 2/25/2009

APPENDIX G

Source: Al Jazeera Date: 4 August 2006 Author: *al-Jazeera/agencies*
URL: <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/EC084303-49E4-4458-91E0-AFAFA8DD5290.htm>

Israel Bombs Bridges North of Beirut; Intensification of The Battles in the South

The Israeli warplanes launched new raids on various regions of Lebanese territory, most of which targeted bridges connecting the capitol Beirut with northern Lebanon; this resulted in the destruction of large parts of [the bridges].

The Al-Jazeera correspondent in Beirut stated that the Israeli planes launched a raid this morning on the Madfun bridge, one of the main bridges leading to northern Lebanon. [The correspondent] added that other Israeli planes launched similar raids on the Casino bridge in northern Lebanon and on the Maamalatain and Halat bridges north of Beirut, indicating that two Lebanese were killed and 12 others injured in these raids, according to the latest count. The correspondent confirmed that Israel may have begun what's become known as a War of Bridges to sever communications between Beirut and its outskirts and the rest of the other regions. He also said that a Lebanese soldier was killed in an Israeli raid on the Al-Awza'i area near the southern Beirut suburb of Al-Dahiya, and noted that the raid came as part of a series of serial raids on this suburb that targeted Hara Al-Harib and the Al-Awza'i area and other areas. The Israeli Air Force also dropped leaflets all day yesterday over Al-Dahiya calling on the people to evacuate their homes.

The correspondent said that other Israeli planes launched similar raids on the two areas of Al-Qalila and Al-Hanina in the Tyre province and on the Litani gorge in the Western Bekaa.

The Lebanese police stated that one of the raids targeted the Ibrahim Al-Al electrical power plant in Sahmar, 4km south of Lake Qaraoun on the Litani River dam. The bombing led to power being cut in the area according to the police, who were unable yet to report injuries or the size of the damage.

Commenting on these raids, the Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman Liur Ben Dur said that Israeli intends to destroy all targets of a military character in order to weaken Hezbollah. He alleged that Israel has eliminated many of Hezbollah's elements.

Land Battles

That comes when the number of Israeli soldiers killed in skirmishes with Hezbollah fighters in south Lebanon rose to four yesterday and another 25 were injured. Hezbollah said that it destroyed a number of Israeli tanks in these battles.

The Al-Jazeera correspondent said that the occupation forces penetrated three kilometers in Al-Rahrah area, then retreated under the effect of Hezbollah's strikes. He added that two Israeli tanks were destroyed during the confrontation. Hezbollah also announced the destruction of a Merkava tank and the killing of one of its crew.

The Israeli Army, which has about ten thousand of its soldiers taking part in the on-going operations, is trying to control three strategic hills and villages in the Southwest, Central and Eastern sectors in an attempt to establish a security zone. However, it faces fierce resistance by the fighters of Hezbollah.

The Resistance's Response

In return, the warriors of Hezbollah yesterday fired five salvos of Katyusha rockets into northern Israel, which killed eight people, including three Arabs, and wounded 55 others. The rockets also targeted settlements, including Kiryat Shimona , and the cities of Safed and Tiberias and Acre and Rosh Pina. The rockets also hit various areas in the occupied Syrian Golan for the first time since the outbreak of the war.

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اسرائیل تکصاف جسورا شمال بیروت و اشکناک المملکت یالجنوب



ضاحية بيروت الحضرية تعرضت لظروف إسرائيلية مكثفة بالساعات الماضية (الرسمة)

شملت الطائرات الحربية الإسرائيلية غارات جديدة على مناطق متفرقة من الأراضي اللبنانية استهدفت في معظمها جسورا تربط العاصمة بيروت بشمال لبنان، مما أدى إلى تدمير أجزاء كبيرة منها.

قد أعدم إسرائيل الجزيرة في بيروت لأن الطائرات الإسرائيلية شنت غارة صباح هذا اليوم على جسر السكون وهو أحد الممرات الرئيسية المؤدية إلى شمال لبنان.

وأما بعد فإن طائرات إسرائيلية أخرى شنت غارات مسلحة على جسر كازينو شمال لبنان وعلى جسر المعامشات وجسر حالات شمال بيروت، مشيرة إلى أن قنصلين لبنانيين سقطا و12 آخرين جرحوا من جراء هذه الغارات، بحسب أحدث حصيلة.

وأكد المراسل أن إسرائيل ربما بدأت ما باتت تعرفه هروب الجسور لقطع الإمداد بين غزة وبقية الضفة الغربية.

كما أكد أن جنوداً لبنانياً قتل في شارع السرايية على منطقة الأوزاعي قرب ضاحية بيروت الجنوبية، مشيراً إلى أن هذه القارة جاءت ضمن سلسلة غارات متتالية على هذه الضاحية استهدفت حوزة الخرب، ومنطقة الأوزاعي ومناطق أخرى.

كما اتى الطريق الإسفلتي طوال يوم أمس بينك فوق ضاحية بيروت الجنوبية
في المكان في الغدا من بعد.

Figure 1

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- * حسان وفتح سعدان
- * باطلان المعتقدين والحوار
- * يبدأ اليوم
- * التقاضي يستعمل وساطته
- * جمهورية بلقار رئيس
- * مجلسها العسكري
- * أوباما يعلن قريبا خطة
- * الامتصاص من العراق
- * قضاة إسرائيل يسمون
- * لرحلته بعد عيسى عليهما
- * السلام

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خدمات عمومی



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A black and white photograph showing a close-up of a textured surface. The surface appears to be composed of many small, dark, rectangular elements arranged in a grid-like pattern, possibly a wall of small tiles or a large piece of fabric with a woven texture. The lighting is somewhat uneven, creating subtle variations in tone across the surface.



Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the polymer on the surface energy of the polymer-coated glass slides. The surface energy of the polymer-coated glass slides was measured by the contact angle of water. The surface energy of the polymer-coated glass slides was measured by the contact angle of water. The surface energy of the polymer-coated glass slides was measured by the contact angle of water.

الأخير - عربي - إسرائيل تقصف جسورا شمال بيروت واشتداد المعارك بالجنوب

وقال المراسل إن طائرات إسرائيلية أخرى شنت غارات مسلحة على منطقة القليلة والجنينة في قضاء صور وعلى وادي الليطاني الواقع العربي.

وأوضحت الشرطة اللبنانية أن إحدى هذه الغارات استهدفت محطة إبراهيم العال في بلدة الكريانة في مسجر التي تقع على بعد أربعة كيلومترات جنوب بحيرة القريون على سد نهر الليطاني.

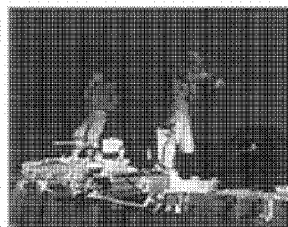
وأدى القصف إلى انقطاع التيار الكهربائي عن المنطقة وفق الشرطة التي لم تتمكن بعد من الإفادة عن وقوع إصابات أو عن حجم الأضرار.

وتعليقا على هذه الغارات قال المتحدث باسم الخارجية الإسرائيلية لئور بن دور إن إسرائيل مصممة على تدمير كل أهداف ذات طابع عسكري من أجل إضعاف حزب الله، وزعم أن إسرائيل قمت على الكثير من عناصر هذا الحزب.

☞

معارك يوت

بالي ذلك في وقت ارتفع فيه عدد الجنود الإسرائيليين الذين قتلوا في اشتباكات أسس مع مقاتلي حزب الله في الجنوب اللبناني إلى أربعة قتلى، فيما أصيب 15 آخرون بجروح. وقال حزب الله إنه سمر تنحدا من الدييات الإسرائيلية في هذه المعارك.



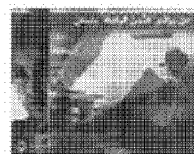
جنود إسرائيليون يتحركون في موقع قريب من جنوب لبنان (فرنسية)

وقال إسرائيل الجزيرة إن قوات الامتلاك توغلت مسافة ثلاثة كيلومترات في منطقة الرحرا لم تراجعت تحت تأثير ضربات حزب الله مصيها أن ديافين إسرائيليين أعطيتا خلال المواجهة. كما أعلن حزب الله تدمير دبابة ميركافا وقتل أحد أفراد طاقمها.

ويتمتع الجيش الإسرائيلي الذي يشارك حوالي عشرة آلاف من جنوده في العمليات اندثرة إلى السيطرة على ثلاثة ثلال إسرائيلية وقرى في القلماعيت الثلاثة للجنوب الغربي والأوسط الشرقي في معمر إقامة منطقة أمنية، إلا أنه يواجه بمقاومة شرسة من قبل مقاتلي حزب الله.

رد المظلومة

وفي المقابل أطلق مقاتلو حزب الله أسس خمس دبابات من صواريخ الكاتيوشا على شمال إسرائيل ما أسفر عن مقتل ثمانية أشخاص بينهم ثلاثة من العرب وخرج 55 آخرون.



تلفزيون خاصة

واستهدفت الصواريخ أيضا مستوطنات، بينها كريات شمونة ومنسف وطبريا وعكا وروشي بيتا. كما أصابت الصواريخ مناطق متفرقة في الجولان السوري المحتل لأول مرة منذ اندلاع الحرب.

☞

المصدر: الجزيرة + وكالات



عربي | دولي | رياضة | ثقافة وفن | طب وصحة | منوعات | تقارير وحوارات | مجلة الصحافة | كاريكاتير

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<http://www.ahazee.net/NR/exeres/EC984503-49E4-4458-91ED-AFAFA8DD2290.htm>

2/22/2009

APPENDIX H

Source: Al Jazeera Date: 5 August 2006 Author: *Al-Jazeera+ agencies*
URL: <http://www.aljazeera.net/News/archive/archive?ArchiveID=334513>

The Missiles Get Close to Tel Aviv and Israel Commits New Massacres

For the first time, the fighters of Hezbollah bombed the city of Hadera, 40km north of Tel Aviv. The Israeli police said that at least three missiles landed in the city this evening without harming anyone. Hadera, which is located about 80km from the border with Lebanon, is the most distant point within Israel that Hezbollah's missiles have reached since the start of the war on 12 July. Hezbollah said that the missiles that landed on Hadera are of the Khaybar-1 class.

The strike on Hadera came at the same time that the municipality of Tel Aviv announced that it is carrying out a large-scale inspection campaign of its anti-missile shelters after Hezbollah's threat to bomb the city. On last Wednesday, the Islamic Resistance bombed Beit She'an, over 60km from the border. Earlier Hezbollah had announced it had fired rockets at the central Israeli Air Force base in Ramat David in northern Israel. About 220 Katyusha rockets landed today on a number of Israeli cities and towns and settlements, which resulted in the death of 3 Arabs, including a woman, and the injuring of about 30 Israelis, including in Marj ben Amer.

The rockets struck the two Arab villages of Mugar and Majd al-Karoum, the cities of Safed, Karmiel, Tiberias and two military bases.

New Massacres

This development comes at a time when Israel has committed new massacres of civilians in the Bekaa plain and southern Lebanon on the 24th day of the attack; dozens were killed. In the most violent of the slaughters, 33 were killed and 12 injured in Israeli raids that targeted the Al-Qa'a region near the Syrian border. The Al-Jazeera correspondent in the Bekaa said that most of the victims were Syrian farm laborers who were eating lunch before finishing loading trucks with fruit in this area; he indicated that the killed and injured were transported to a hospital in the Syrian city of Hims.

The raids on the Bekaa coincided with the occupation forces' perpetration of another slaughter that claimed seven lives and injured 10 in a shelling that targeted a home in which civilians had taken refuge in the southern town of Al-Taiba, where there were battles between the Israeli occupation forces and the fighters of the Islamic Resistance belonging to Hezbollah. The shelling also targeted other homes in the town of Aita al-Shaab with civilians in them. There were conflicting figures regarding the number of victims; while Lebanese security sources indicated there were ten injured or killed, Associated Press mentioned that 57 people were buried in the rubble in Al-Taiba and Aita Al-Shaab.

The Israeli Air Force concentrated its raids this afternoon on the roads, bridges and villages in the Tyre and Sidon region of southern Lebanon. The bombing destroyed four bridges in the Kasrawan and Jubayl areas north of Beirut, in addition to the Al-

Awza'i region which is considered the southern gateway to the capital Beirut; 5 people were killed and 15 others injured.

Land Battles

The Israeli massacres came with the escalation of the land battles on a number of axes in southern Lebanon, where the Israeli army advanced about 3km according to sources with the International Emergency Forces and the Lebanese police. Hezbollah announced that it had killed six Israeli soldiers near the villages of Markaba and Aita Al-Shaab in southern Lebanon, raising to ten the number of Israeli soldiers killed in two days. However the occupation forces admitted today the death of five of their soldiers and the wounding of two others.

Hezbollah indicated in a statement broadcast on its Al-Manar TV that its fighters had also destroyed a Merkava tank in the Aita Al-Shaab battles. In another development, Hezbollah sources confirmed that its fighters had destroyed an Israeli troop transport in the Rab Thalathen area in south Lebanon, and killed or injured the crew.

In a related matter, Israeli TV said that the Army had decided this evening to expand its operations in southern Lebanon in order to reach 8km [into Lebanon] and that it would throw more forces into the area. An Army spokesperson said that the purpose of this land operation was to push the Hezbollah fighters back to north of the Litani River.

الجزيرة نت | العربية | الصحافة | الاقتصاد والأعمال | عربات إلكترونية | مواقع أخرى للجزيرة | البحث |
 الصفحة 1 من 1 | إلى الجزيرة | مركز المساعدة | بوابات صحفية | خريطة الموقع



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الأخبار

السبت 1427/7/11 هـ - الموافق 2006/8/5 م (آخر تحديث) الساعة 0:48 (مكة المكرمة) - 21:48 (غرينتش)

الصفحة الرئيسية: الأرشيف

مقالات



الصواريخ تقترب من تل أبيب وإسرائيل تتركب مجازر جديدة



ضحايا مجزرة القاع من العمال السوريين والفلسطينيين (ديفيرا)

قصفت مقاتلو حزب الله لأول مرة مدينة الخضيرة التي تبعد 40 كلم شمال تل أبيب، وقالت الشرطة الإسرائيلية إن 3 صواريخ على الأقل سقطت في المدينة مساء اليوم دون أن توقع إصابات.

وتعد الخضيرة -التي تبعد نحو 80 كلم عن الحدود مع لبنان- أبعد نقطة في العمق الإسرائيلي تصلها صواريخ حزب الله منذ بدء الحرب في 12 يوليو/تموز الماضي. وقال حزب الله إن الصواريخ التي سقطت على الخضيرة من نوع خيبر 1.

وجاء ضرب الخضيرة في وقت أعلنت فيه بلدية تل أبيب أنها تقوم بحملة تفقد واسعة لملاحقها المضادة للصواريخ بعد تهديد حزب الله بقصف المدينة. وكانت المقاومة الإسلامية قصفت يوم الأربعاء الماضي بيسان على بعد أكثر من 60 كلم من الحدود.

وفي وقت سابق أعلن حزب الله قصفه بالصواريخ القاعدة المركزية ل سلاح الجوي الإسرائيلي في رامات ديف شمال إسرائيل، وسقط نحو 220 صاروخا كاشفوما اليوم على عدة مدن وقرى ومستوطنات إسرائيلية، مما أسفر عن مقتل 3 عرب بينهم امرأة وجرح نحو 30 إسرائيليا 4 منهم في مرج بن عامر.

وقد ضربت الصواريخ قرى في المغار ومجد الكروم العربيتين، ومدن صفد وكرمئيل وطبرية وقاعدتين عسكريتين.

الأرشيف

تفاعلات

خدمات الموقع

OAS-1850



Academia Scientiarum
Encyclopedia

قاموس أكاديميا العلم

* مزيد من الفترات الإسرائيلية على ضاحية بيروت الجنوبية والساحل

* (إفكاح الجيش الإسرائيلي

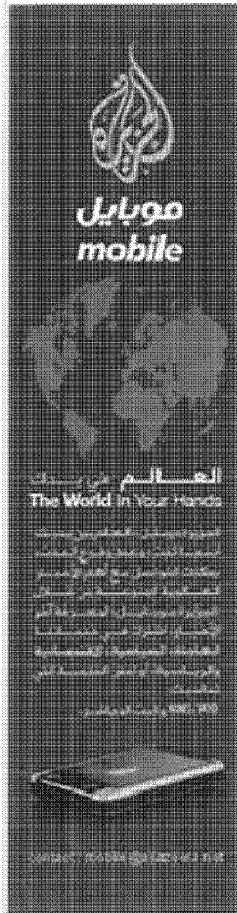
* (أهم أخبار الصفحة الرئيسية

* افتتاح محكمة الحريري ويلمح بتوقع تسليم الضباط الأربعة

* مقتل جندي أمريكي والأمن العراقي يواصل ملاحقة الداعش

* كينيون تصل زعم الشيخ للمشاركة بمؤتمر إعادة إعمار غزة

* بشير يشقذ غزة وأولمرت يهدد المقاومة بسرد قانس



544

وبكى هذا التطور فيما ارتكبت إسرائيل مجازر جديدة بحق المدنيين في سهل الفلّاح والجنوب اللبناني في اليوم الـ 24 للعوان راح ضحيتها عشرات القتلى.



وفي أغلب المجازر سقط 33 قتيلًا و 12 جريحًا في
غار الله أسر القليلة استهدفت منطقة القاع المتاخمة
للحدود السورية.

وقال مزارع الجزيرة في البقاع في معظم المصالح من
عمال المزارع السوريين الذين كانوا يتناولون الغداء بعدما اكملوا تحميل شاحنات
بالذخيرة في هذه المنطقة، مشيراً إلى أن القنصل والعسكريين لم تقدم إلى مستشفى
مخيمه جنوبي السورية.

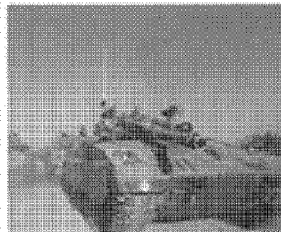
وتمكنت المقاتلات على القاع مع ركاب قوات الاحتلال مجزرة أخرى راح ضحيتها 7 قتلى و 10 جرحى في تصف استهدف مزارعاً لجأ إليه مدنيون في بلدة الطيبة بالجنوب، حيث دارت معارك بين قوات الاحتلال الاسرائيلي ومقاتلي المقاومة الإسلامية التابعة لحزب الله.

كما تستهدف النصف مائة الأخرى في بلدة عين الشعب فيها مليون تضررت
الأفراد بشأن حجم مساعيها، فيما أشارت مصادر أمنية للبلدية إلى سقوط 10
ضحايا بين قتل وجرح، ذكرت وكالة الأنباء الفرنسية أن 57 شخصاً قُتلوا وأُصيب
الآلاف في العملية وعُثِرَ الشعب.

وقد كشف الطياران الإسرائيليان عائلته مساء اليوم على متروك وجسمه في منطقة صور وصيدا جنوب لبنان. وكان النصف الشرقي جسر مناطق كسروان وجبل شمال بيروت بالإضافة إلى منطقة الزواصي التي تعد المدخل الجنوبي للعاصمة بيروت، ما أدى إلى مقتل 5 أشخاص وجرح 15 آخرين.

Figure 1

وكانت المحاور الأربع لليلة مع تقسيمات
المعارك الحرة على هذه المحاور في جنوب
البلد حيث تقدم الجيش الاسرائيلي نحو
كلم، وفق معسكر قوات الطوارئ الدولية
والشرطة اللبنانية.



وأعلن حزب الله أنه قتل 6 جنود
إسرائيليين قرب قرية مريكا وغيبا الشعب
جنوب لبنان، ويرفع إلى 10 عدد قتلى
الجيش الإسرائيلي خلال يومين. إلا أن
قوات الاحتلال اعترفت اليوم بمقتل 5 من
جودها وجرح آخرين.

وأشار الحزب في بيان بث على تلفزيونات شمال الشاذلي إلى أن مقاتليه دمروا
 كذلك بداية سيركها في معارك عين الشعب، وفي تطور آخر ذكرت مصادر في
 الحزب أن مقاتليه دمروا بقالة جند اسميية بمنطقة رب ثلاثين جنوب شمال،
 وأوقعوا ملحقها بين قتيل وجريح.

في سياق متصل قال التلفزيون الإسرائيلي عن الجيش قرر مساء اليوم توسيع عملياته في جنوب لبنان بهدف القضاء على المنطقة.

وقالت متحدثة باسم الجيش إن هدف هذه العملية التوسعية دفع مقتدي حزب الله إلى الشمال لما بعد نهر الليطاني.

المصدر: الجزيرة + وكالات

عربي | دولي | رياضة | ثقافة وفن | طب وصحة | منوعات | العلوم ومخترعات | جولة الصحافة | كان يكتف

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APPENDIX I

Source: Al Jazeera Date: 9 August 2006 Author: *al-Jazeera/agencies*
URL: <http://www.aljazeera.net/News/archive/archive?ArchiveId=334892>

Four Israeli Soldiers Dead, and Hezbollah Repels an Attack in the South

Four Israeli soldiers died and about 40 others were wounded in battles in southern Lebanon. On another note, Hezbollah said that this morning its fighters blocked two attempts by the Israeli forces to advance towards the outskirts of the town of Al-Qantara in southern Lebanon, resulting in dozens injured among the Israeli ranks and the destruction of a tank. Hezbollah also announced the destruction of three tanks along with information about big losses in the Israeli ranks in yesterday's confrontations at Bint Jubayl. That came after information from the Al-Jazeera correspondent that an Israeli force had advanced on [Al-Mouhaysiba] hill overlooking the border town of Al-Qantara, coinciding with a similar advance on the Al-Taiba Project in the Marjayoun district. The correspondent indicated that the battles today are a sign of the Israeli attack's move from the central sector to the eastern sector.

The Israeli Army had no comment on the situation; however, it did announce today that two of its soldiers were killed and 15 others injured yesterday in Bint Jubayl [in fighting] with Hezbollah fighters, which increases the number of Israelis killed that day to four. It appears that the battles of Bint Jubayl and adjacent Debel were extremely fierce; information indicated that 40 Israeli soldiers were casualties. The Al-Jazeera correspondent in Haifa noted that the Israeli Army was unable last night to evacuate 20 wounded soldiers from Bint Jubayl, adding that they were transported today to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

Hezbollah announced yesterday that its battles with the Israeli Army in southern Lebanon led to the death or injury of 16 Israeli soldiers and the destruction of 8 tanks. Today's developments were accompanied by a heavy shelling of the town of Al-Khiam, close to Marjayoun, according to the Al-Jazeera correspondent in Tyre.

Kiryat Shemona

Following that, Hezbollah resumed its bombardment of the city of Kiryat Shemona where the Al-Jazeera correspondent said 8 missiles had landed, after there had been a respite from the shelling during the night. The correspondent said that the Israeli authorities had begun to prepare to safeguard 20,000 residents of the settlement and move them away from the areas of the missile impacts. He explained that 5,000 of the inhabitants were still in shelters.

Later information noted that missiles fell today on the border between the West Bank town of Janeen and the city of Beit She'an in the Jordan valley. Hezbollah had targeted Beit She'an about a week ago with Khaybir-1 missiles.

The Chief of Staff of the Israeli Army tasked his deputy Moshe Kaplinsky as of yesterday with coordinating the operations against Hezbollah; many Israeli commentators consider him unsatisfied with the performance of General Udi Adam, commander of the Northern Military Region. The diminished Israeli Security Government is studying expanding the operations in Lebanon, despite the intensive talks in the [UN] Security Council to discuss the possibility of a cease-fire.

Ayn Al-Helwa and Mashgara

The Israeli Air Force intensified its bombardment throughout Lebanon on the 29th day of the aggression, and targeted the Ayn Al-Helwa camp for Palestinian refugees for the first time, resulting in deaths and injuries.

Israeli warships targeted Ayn Al-Helwa, outside of Sidon. The Al-Jazeera correspondent in the city said that the warships fired two shells at a garden belonging to the camp's Fatah militia commander Munir Al-Maqdah, which resulted in two people being killed, six injured and the destruction of dozens of homes.

In Mashgara, located in the western Bekaa, the Israeli Air Force launched a raid on the home of a Hezbollah official in the town and on a nearby Lebanese Army roadblock. Killed in the raid were six members of the family of the official, named Ahmed Sadr, and he was injured. Rescue teams were able to pull out the bodies of four of them from the rubble of the house.

The Israeli Air Force resumed its raids on the Akkar region at dawn; it targeted convoys moving fuel and bridges, including the Arka bridge which was bombed a week before. It also launched raids on the area of [Jaroud] and Hermel in the north Bekaa; losses as a result of the raids were not known.

A Lebanese security source said that yesterday the Israeli aircraft shelled tanker trucks carrying fuel and produce trucks near the Syrian border on the [Fara'i] highway in eastern Lebanon, which led to the death of five of their drivers.

أعو أصبح الصفحة الرئيسية

الكلمات الرئيسية: *التعليم، التعلم، المعرفة، التفكير، التفكير الناقد، التفكير الإبداعي، التفكير الاستراتيجي، التفكير المعقد، التفكير المتقارب، التفكير المتباعد، التفكير الناقد، التفكير الإبداعي، التفكير الاستراتيجي، التفكير المعقد، التفكير المتقارب، التفكير المتباعد*

1997

خدمات عمومی

QAS-1850

Academia Scientiarum
Fennica

عَلَيْكُمْ فِي يَوْمِ تَحْزِينِ
وَالْحُزْنِ فِي يَوْمِ تَحْزِينِ
يَوْمِ تَحْزِينِ

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الحمد لله الذي هدانا لهذا
ما كنا لنهتدي لولا أن هدانا الله

• افتتاح مستشفى العديري
ويتميز بتوافر قسم الطوارئ
الأربعة

* فتوى سعودية بإحالة
صاحبي فتوات روتانا وأم
بني أمي للقتل

قتل أربعة جنود إسرائيليين وحارب الله بصدقهم ما بالجنوب



يُضَوِّدُ أَسْرَافِيُونُ وَيَسْتَرْيِطُونَ بِقَدْحِ عَوْنِهِمْ مِنَ الْجَنُوبِ حَيْثُ كُنَّا وَالشَّيْبُ أَكْبَرُ عَنْهُمْ (الرَّابِعَةُ)

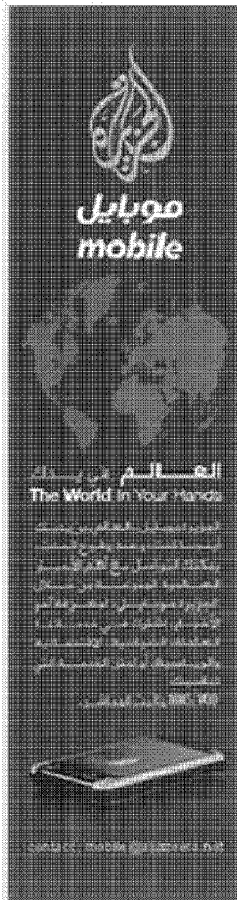
التي أربعة جنود إسرائيليين خطفهم وأصيب نحو أربعين آخرين بجراح في الجنوب الفلسطيني. من جهة ثانية قال حزب الله إن مقاتليه تصوتوا صباح اليوم لانتخابهم للقوات الإسرائيلية صوب طرابلس بلدة القنطرة جنوب لبنان. مما اضطر عن وقوع عنصر إسرائيليات بصرفاءة الإسرائيليين وتدمير ليلته.

كما أعلن الخزانة الياباني شهر تلك المبيعات وسط معلومات عن خسائر كبيرة
تتوقعها الإمبراطورية في مواجهة أسواق أسلحة.

جاء ذلك بعد معلومات إسرائيل الجريزة بأن قوة إسرائيلية اقتطعت على قمة الصحبية المشرفة على قرية القنطرة الحدودية يثلاثين مع تقدم مسلح على متروحه الطويلة لقتلهم جميعاً.

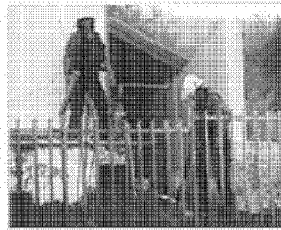
وأشارت إسرائيل إلى أن معارك اليوم تدور في الشمال الهجوم الإسرائيلي من القطاع الأوسط إلى الشمال.

وتم إعلان الجيش الإسرائيلي قراره على الوضع إلا أنه أعلن اليوم أن اثنين من جنوده قُتلوا وسُيِّب 15 آخرون خلال الأسبوع بـثلاث جنود مع مقاتلي الحزب، كما برقع عند غزاه في ذلك اليوم إلى بعد.



ويبدو أن معارك بيت جيبيل وبليل المجاورة كانت في منتهى الضراوة حيث أشارت المعلومات إلى إصابة 40 جندياً إسرائيلياً. وذكر مراسل الجزيرة في حيفا أن الجيش الإسرائيلي لم يتمكن ليلة أمس من إخلاء 20 جندياً أصيبوا في بيت جيبيل محتجفاً أنهم نقلوا اليوم إلى مستشفى رامات في حيفا.

وكان حزب الله قد أعلن أمس أن معركته مع الجيش الإسرائيلي في الجنوب أدت إلى مقتل وجرح 16 جندياً إسرائيلياً وتدمير ثمانية دبابات.



وترافقت تطورات اليوم - حسب مراسل الجزيرة في صور - مع قصف مكثف على بلدة الخيام القريبة من مرجعيون.

كربات شمونة
في غضون ذلك جدد حزب الله قصفه لمدينة كربات شمونة (الطالصة) حيث أشار مراسل الجزيرة إلى سقوط ثمانية صواريخ عليها بعد أن شيد القصف هدوءاً خلال الليل.

حزب الله قصف كربات شمونة وتضخيرات للهجير سكانها (بوابل)

وأفاد المراسل أن السلطات الإسرائيلية بدأت التجهيز لتأمين 20 ألفاً من سكان المنطقة المذكورة وإبعادهم عن مناطق سقوط الصواريخ، موضحاً أن خمسة آلاف من سكانها لازالوا موجودين بالملاجئ.

وذكرت معلومات لاحقة أن صواريخ سقطت اليوم على الحدود بين جنين والوفاة شمال الضفة الغربية ومدينة بيسان في غور الأردن. وكان حزب الله قد استهدف بيسان قبل نحو أسبوع بصواريخ من طراز خبير 1.

في السياق كلف رئيس أركان الجيش الإسرائيلي مساعد مرسي كابليسكي ابتداء من يوم أمس بتنسيق العمليات ضد حزب الله، مما اعتبره كثير من المعلقين الإسرائيليين عدم رحمة عن أداء الجنرال عودي أدم قائد المنطقة العسكرية الشمالية.

وتدرس الحكومة الأمنية الإسرائيلية المصغرة اليوم توسيع العمليات في لبنان، رغم مباحثات مكثفة بمجلس الأمن ليحث إمكانية وقف إطلاق النار.

عين الحلوة ومشغرة
في هذه الأثناء كثف الطيران الحربي الإسرائيلي قصفه لأجزاء متفرقة من لبنان في اليوم التاسع والعشرين للعدوان، واستهدف مخيم عين الحلوة الفلسطيني لأول مرة مما أوقع قتلى وجرحى.

واستهدفت البوارخ الحزبية الإسرائيلية اليوم مخيم عين الحلوة القريب من سيدا. وفلان موند الجزيرة إلى المدينة أن البوارخ أطلقت قذفتين على روضة تابعة لمسؤول مثلياً فتح بالمخيم ملير المقترح مما أدى إلى مقتل شخصين وجرح ستة وتهديد عشرات المنازل.

وفي مشغرة الواقعة بالقطاع الغربي، شن الطيران الإسرائيلي غارة على منزل مسؤول بحزب الله في بلدة مشغرة بالقطاع الغربي وعلى حاجر قريب للجيش اللبناني.



وقتل في الغارة ستة من أفراد عائلة المسؤول ويدهي أحمد صابر وأصيب هو بجراح. وتمكنت فرق الإنقاذ من انتشل جثث أربعة منهم من تحت أنقاض المنزل.

واستأنف الطيران الحربي الإسرائيلي غاراته على منطقة عكار فجراً، حيث استهدف قوات نقل ولودا وجسورا بينها.

جسر عرقا الذي نصف قبل أسبوع.
2000 نتيجة سقطت على النمام ومعارك
شركة بالقطاع الشرقي (بند)

كما شن غارات على متطلة جرد اليرمل
شمال القطاع، دون أن يتضح حجم الخسائر الناجمة عنها.

وذكر مصدر أممي لبياني أن الطائرات الإسرائيلية قصفت أسس صهاريج نقل
محروقات وشاحنات خضار بالقرب من الحدود السورية على طريق فرعي شرق
البلد، مما أدى إلى مقتل خمسة من سائقيها.



المصدر: الجزيرة + وكالات



عربي | دولي | رياضة | ثقافة وفن | طب وصحة | موهبات | نظري ومعارف | مجلة الصحافة | كاريكاتير

جميع حقوق النشر محفوظة © 2000-2009 م والنظر القليلة استخدام المواقع

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APPENDIX J

Source: Al Jazeera Date: 17 August 2006 Author: *Ali Gamdhan—Beirut*

URL: <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/9E0C5EDA-ECAC-4C2C-87DO-F8864D5443EE.htm>

Southern Al-Dahiya- A Story of Destruction and Hope and Resistance

The fame of the south Beirut suburb of Al-Dahiya—headquarters of Hezbollah—has reached all parts of the world and has begun to compete in terms of fame with Hiroshima and Nagasaki; they are all united by the common denominators of destruction, victims and the odor of death.

One stands dumbstruck, and words are incapable of describing the horror of the scene. The destruction is enormous—bridges fallen, buildings consumed by flames, and everything is shock and numbness, and then one almost comes recovers from the shock, only to fall victim to another one.

Al-Ruwais Street is witness to the latest chapters of the attack, and it has its latest fingerprints upon it. The eyes of the people look right and left, waiting in the silence to hear news of their loved ones and relatives, still beneath the rubble and debris of the buildings after a week. They cling to hope, even if it's an illusion.

Pain and Hope

Abu Mohammed sits on a porch near the rubble, almost unable to feel those around him; his father, brother and nephew were in their apartment before Israel launched the most violent raid on Al-Dahiya last Sunday. Abu Mohammed says that his father had to go to meet his friend (who survived the slaughter)—he went to the apartment to get something, and never came back out of it.

Ali Bizza was a witness to the massacre, when he was sitting in his shop across from the plaza of the Imam al-Hassan complex, targeted [in the raid.] He says that he was listening to the news when the electricity had returned. When the power came back, some of the people who were taking refuge in one of the shelters under the complex came out to gather some things to eat and to clean their apartments and to bathe.

He adds that it was the afternoon; in a sudden raid, the planes bombed the residential complex and completely destroyed it in seconds, killing 60 people including ten children who were playing in the complex's playground.

A second witness said that since starting to comb the complex and clear the destruction, he has discovered just two bodies, one of whom was just in pieces, and the other was complete. He indicated that the remains of the bodies still beneath the rubble have awful smells coming from them and might be harmful.

Compensation

In a place not far from the square of the latest massacre, specifically in Hara Hareek, there was another scene but this time stirring hope. The compensation committees which the General Secretary of Hezbollah Hassan Nasrallah announced in his last speech went directly to work.

Abu Mohammed Shamada, one of the officials of those committees, said that Al-Dahiya was divided up into ten centers to receive the victims that work to count their numbers so that they can be materially compensated later for the loss of their possessions. He added that here are two kinds of damages to the buildings; they have either been partially or fully destroyed. The compensation is made according to that—specific sums are paid to reside in an alternative location, or the home or apartment is repaired, as the serviceability commission determines. He also indicated that roughly half of the victims from about 7,000 destroyed housing units had registered their names and that in the coming days they will receive the compensation amounts.

Al-Manar's Resistance

The Al-Manar channel is in the same Hara Hareek. Another means of resistance, after its insistence on continuing to transmit nonstop during the period of the aggression. It has just returned to broadcast again from its headquarters, but this time from beneath the heaps of it.

The announcer Mohammed Sherri says that the idea of broadcasting from beneath the rubble of the channel's building was born after people began flocking to visit the headquarters. The officials at the channel decided to put up the tables and set up the cameras in the same plaza and conduct the interviews live from above the destruction.

The announcer of the show "This Morning" Zaynib 'Awada and the program's preparer Amal Shabib both confirmed that after their program had stopped broadcasting during the period of the war, they both became field correspondents that hit various areas of Lebanon. The two of them added that the message of Al-Manar is the message of the resistance and therefore the location doesn't matter, pointing out that the channel's administration decided to allocate a mobile studios during the coming period to roam throughout the country to show the destruction and the effects of the attack to the entire world.

الخميس 1427/7/22 هـ - الموافق 2006/8/17 م (آخر تحديث) الساعة 14:42 (مكة المكرمة)، 11:42 (غرينتش)

المجلس الأعلى للدراسات والبحوث

القانون رقم ١٠٠ لسنة ١٩٩٩

خدمات الموقع



موبايل
mobile

[illegible]

الضاحية الجنوبية قصة دمار وأمل وصمود



هي ثرويس شهيد اعظم القصف يبرأيلي في آخر يوم للعراق بالاضاحية (الجزيرة) 155

مجلس الوزراء

ملغت ثورة الضاحية الجنوبية "معقل حزب الله" إرجاء العالم وباتت تالين في شهر لها من وشما وناعار لكي الباطنيين التي جمعهم اواسم الضاحيا والضحيا راحة الموت.

قلت الشخص المدفوع، والقبائل عاجزة عن وصف قول الشاهد، فالمدعى
حسب سنهائية وعبارات مضحكة، والكل في صدمة ودعول وما أكد تخرج من
صدمة حتى لقد في صدمة أخرى.

[illegible]

Discussion

هو محمد بن الحسن بن علي بن زياد بن جابر بن الركام لا يكاد يشعر بين جواده والذئب وأخوه
 ابن عمه كانوا في شفقته قبل أن يبرأ من أبيه أحب إليه من أبيه على الطاعة الأخذ
 بالسياسة يقول أبو محمد أنه كان علي والذئب يتفقدان لبعضهما البعض فيلجأ علي إلى
 شجر أو نحو ذلك فيستتر فيه ويأكل من ثمره ثم يخرج ويذهب إلى أبيه فيأكل من ثمره

تعليمات عن الأولاد

- [illegible]

☐ أهم أخبار الصفحة الرئيسية

- كاتينون في سمر الشيوخ
- والنيكوبير في الأقزام
- بطل الشولون
- يامر يدعو أولع حصار
- عز ويري ياطاني تساهم
- بإعادة الإعمار
- افتتاح محكمة الخريزي
- ويلان يتوقع موسم الضباب
- الأربعة
- ثوى سلاوية بإجالة
- صالحي ثوبت روناب و ام
- في سمر القضاة

QAS-1850



Allegoria di Sant'Antonio
Provinciale

تأليف د. محمد عبد الحليم

أما على بزة فكان شامدا على السجرة، حيث جلس في تكتة المقابل لساحة مجمع الإمام الحسن المستهدف. يقول إنه كان يستمع للأخبار عندما عاد التيار الكهربائي ومع عودته صعد بعض الأهالي الذين كانوا يحتشون بأحد الملاجئ تحت المجمع تجمع بعض حاجيات الأكل وتغليف شققهم والاستحمام.

وأضاف أنه في العصر وفي غارة مفاجئة قصفت الطائرات المجمع السكني فدمرت ما يكامل في طرف فوان معدودة مودية بحياة نحو 60 شخصا عشرة منهم أطفال كانوا يلعبون في ملعب المجمع.

شاهد آخر قال إنه منذ بدء تمهيط المجمع وتحريف الدمار عثر على جثتين فقط إحداهما كانت عبارة عن الشلاء والأخرى كانت كاملة، مشيرا إلى أن بقايا الجثث التي لا تزال تحت الأنقاض تشيع منها روايح كريهة وقد تكون مضرة.

33

تعويض

في مكان غير بعيد عن ساحة السجرة الأخيرة، وتحديدًا في حارة حريك كان هناك مشهد آخر لكنه هذه المرة بيعت على الأمل لجان التعويضات التي أعلن عنها الأمين العام لحزب الله حسن نصر الله في آخر خطاب له شرعت في مباشرة عملها.

أبو محمد شعادة أحد مسؤولي تلك اللجان قال إنه تم تقسيم الضاحية إلى عشرة مراكز لاستقبال المتضررين. تعمل على إحصاء أعدادهم ليتم تعويضهم لاحقًا ماديًا عن كل الخسائر التي لحقت بممتلكاتهم.



مجموعة من سكان حارة حريك يستلمون أسماءهم لتلقي التعويضات (الجزيرة نت)

وأضاف شعادة أن هناك نوعين من الأضرار بالمعاني فهي إما مدمرة جزئيا وإما كلية، وأن التعويض يتم وفقا لذلك بحيث يتم تقديم مبالغ معينة للسكن في مكان بديل أو يتم ترميم المنازل أو الشقة بحسب ما تخلص إليه لجنة الصلاحية.

كما أشار إلى أن نصف المتضررين تقريبا من نحو مئة الآت وحدة سكنية مدمرة قد سجلوا أسماءهم وأنهم في الأيام المقبلة سيستلمون مبالغ التعويضات.

34

صمود المنار

قناة المنار بنفس حارة حريك. صورة أخرى من صور الصمود، فيعد إصرارها على مواصلة بثها خلال فترة العنوان دون توقف، ما هي تعود ثانية للبث من مقرها لكن هذه المرة من تحت ركامها.



المعلمة بقلدة المنار زينب عواضة (يسار) والمعدة أمل شبيب (الجزيرة نت)

يقول المذيع محمد شوي إن فكرة البث من تحت الأنقاض مبنى القناة تولدت بعد بدء توقف الناس لزيارة المقر، عندها قرر القائمون على القناة وضع الطاولات ونصب الكاميرات بنفس الساحة وإجراء الحوارات المباشرة من فوق الدمار.

أما مذيع برنامج هذا الصباح زينب عواضة ومعدة البرنامج أمل شبيب فأكدتا أنه بعد توقف بث برنامجيهما خلال فترة الحرب تحولتا إلى مراسلتين ميدانيتين جالسا مختلف مناطق لبنان.

وأضافتا أن رسالة القناة هي رسالة مقاومة وإقناني لا يهم المطرح، مشيرتين إلى أن إدارة القناة قررت تخصيص ستوديو مؤقت خلال الفترة القادمة مهمته الطوفا بلقاء البلاد لإظهار الدمار وأثار العنوان للعلم كله.

موقف الجزيرة نت

35

APPENDIX K

Source: Al Jazeera Date: 7 August 2006 Author:

URL: <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/B62CE665-873A-4D3D-A30C-E48C92D3B7E8.htm>

Summaries of Speeches by Nasrallah during the Sixth War:

Speech One—12 July 2006:

The Secretary General of Hezbollah Hassan Nasrallah appeared at a press conference to speak about the circumstances of an operation which targeted a border farming settlement on 12 July 2006 and which resulted in the capture of two Israeli soldiers and the killing of eight soldiers and the wounding of 21 others. Nasrallah announced at the conference Hezbollah's conditions for the release of the prisoners. He also responded to journalists' questions about the exigencies of the operation and its timing and Hezbollah's preparations to respond if Israel launched a war to retrieve them. He also vowed to surprise the Israelis militarily. Nasrallah affirmed that the two prisoners were in a safe place, and they would not be turned over to Israel except by one means, that being "the indirect negotiation and the mutual exchange" of prisoners in the occupation prisons.

Speech Two—14 July 2006:

In a voice message that Hezbollah's Al-Manar television broadcast, the Secretary General of Hezbollah Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah announced [Hezbollah's] readiness to enter into an open war with Israel which was attacking Lebanon and bombing it from the land, sea and air. Two days after the [start] of the Israeli attack on Lebanon, Nasrallah indicated the war would "reach beyond Haifa" located in northern Israel, and which Nasrallah threatened to target. In the message, Nasrallah addressed the Lebanese who were devastated by the destruction of their infrastructure by saying that Hezbollah's friends (without naming them) would help them in rebuilding. He affirmed that Hezbollah's military and leadership structure were still intact. He ended his message by calling for carefully considering the truth of the talk about surprises by watching the strike [on] one of the Israeli warships off of Beirut.

Speech Three—21 July 2006:

The Secretary General of Hezbollah Hassan Nasrallah appeared on an interview on the Al-Jazeera channel on the ninth day of the war. The meeting came after Hezbollah had bombarded the city of Haifa, one of the biggest Israeli cities, thereby exceeding the usual targets which Hezbollah was accustomed to targeting since before the April 1996 understanding. Nasrallah said that Hezbollah's leadership structure was undamaged following the Israeli raids which targeted Lebanon, denying what Israeli officials had said about the destruction of 50% of Hezbollah's capabilities. He vowed that Hezbollah would offer more surprises in the coming days.

Speech Four—29 July 2006:

The Secretary General of Hezbollah Hassan Nasrallah strove in a speech broadcast by Al-Manar TV to reassure the [people] of the Lebanese interior, expressing that the victory would be for all of Lebanon and its regions and factions and emphasizing that Hezbollah was confident of victory in the current conflict with Israel. Nasrallah's speech came after the Lebanese resistance was able to drive the Israeli forces from villages they had occupied in the border strip in southern Lebanon. Nasrallah stressed the national unity in Lebanon between its various factions. Nasrallah said that "the current attempts to look for ways out of the crisis are among the blessings of the fabled battlefield staying power of the whole of Lebanon, with all its factions."

Speech Five—3 August 2006

The Secretary General of Hezbollah Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah threatened in a speech televised by Al-Manar TV and simulcast by the Al-Jazeera channel to shell Tel Aviv if the Israeli attack targeted the Lebanese capitol Beirut, reaffirming that the Israeli army had not achieved any real accomplishment in the field and that the resistance, with the courage of its people, was the one which had realized a military miracle in opposing [the Israeli army].

Nasrallah spoke to the Lebanese and the Arab and Islamic and Christian peoples, saying that the American administration would bear the responsibility for the slaughter and destruction occurring now, and that Israel was nothing more than a tool to achieve that. Nasrallah stated that whatever the result of the war, Lebanon would not be American or Israeli or a place in the new Middle East for Washington to propagandize.

Speech Six—9 August 2006

The Secretary General of the Hezbollah said that Hezbollah will not obstruct any decision that the Lebanese government deems appropriate regarding the carrying out of UN Security Council Resolution number 1701. He clarified in a speech carried by Al-Manar TV that the Hezbollah ministers in the government would register their reservations about the resolution. The Hezbollah Secretary General said that "if not for the endurance of the resistance and the people and the political powers and the state with all its institutions, we would today be facing terrible results." Nasrallah cautioned the Lebanese against acting as if the war was over lest the resistance be taken by surprise." He said that the Lebanese were still in need of solidarity during the next phase. If Israel felt that it would not be able to achieve its goals, then it would not give up Lebanon. He said "we must confront coming dangers with national unity."

Speech Seven—14 August 2006

The Secretary General of Hezbollah Hassan Nasrallah said in a televised speech on the A-Manar channel that the resistance had achieved for an historical and strategic victory

for Lebanon and the [Arab] nation over Israel, indicating that the Israeli government had opened investigations into “its defeat” in Lebanon. Nasrallah touched on the future of the weapons of the resistance and directed sharp criticisms at those who would open this issue at the current time, describing their position as unethical. Regarding the Lebanese army, he said that it was unable to protect Lebanon at present, and the same thing applied to the international forces. Nasrallah pointed out that [Hezbollah] would immediately begin the process of rebuilding and would not wait for “the government mechanisms which will take time.”

الجزيرة نت | الأخبار | الصحافة | التغطية | الاقتصاد والأعمال | حرة ومفتوح | موقع آخرى للجزيرة | بيت من

المنصورة | من نحن | إلى الجزيرة | مركز الصحافة | بوابات صحفية | خريطة الموقع

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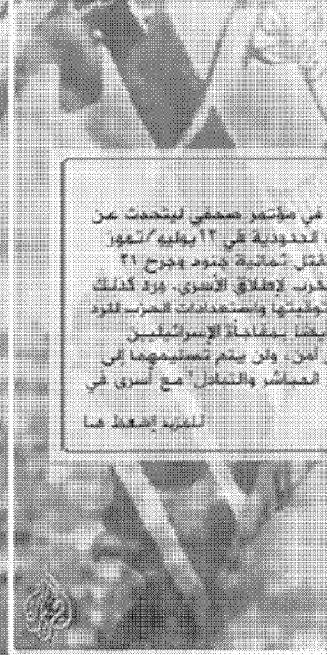
الصفحة الرئيسية

الاثنين 1427/7/13 هـ - الموافق 2006/8/7 م (آخر تحديث) الساعة 15:48 (مكة المكرمة) 12:48 (غرينتش)

الصفحة الرئيسية: تغطيات 2006، خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

٢٠٠٦/٨/١٢
٢٠٠٦/٨/٩
٢٠٠٦/٨/٤
٢٠٠٦/٧/٢٩
٢٠٠٦/٧/٢٣
٢٠٠٦/٧/١٤
٢٠٠٦/٧/١٢



التغطية الأولى: ٢٠٠٦/٧/١٢

ظهر الأمين العام لحزب الله حسن نصر الله في مؤتمر صحفي ليحدث عن عمليات عسكرية استهدفت مستعمرة (زعيت الحدودية في ١٢ يوليو/تموز ٢٠٠٦) وشجع عنها أسر جنودين إسرائيليين وقتل ثمانية جنود وجرح ٢١ آخرين. وأعلن نصر الله في المؤتمر شروط الحرب لإطلاق الأسرى. ورد ذلك على أسئلة الصحفيين عن دواعي العملية ومقاييسها واستعدادات الحرب لفرق لواء شنت إسرائيل حرباً لاستردادها. وتعهد أيضاً بمساعدة الأسرى عسكياً. وأكد نصر الله أن الأسيرين في مكان آمن، ولن يتم تسليمهما إلى إسرائيل إلا بوسيلة واحدة هي التفاوض عبر العياش والتبادل مع أسرى في سجون الاحتلال.

للجزيرة الفضل هنا

الأسبوع 1427/7/13 هـ - الموافق 2006/8/7 م (آخر تحديث) الساعة 15:48 (مكة المكرمة) 12:48 (غرينتش)

المجلس الوطني لحقوق الإنسان

خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

٢٠٠٦/٨/١٤ | ٢٠٠٦/٨/١٩ | ٢٠٠٦/٨/٢٢ | ٢٠٠٦/٨/٢٩ | ٢٠٠٦/٩/٥ | ٢٠٠٦/٩/١٤ | ٢٠٠٦/٩/٢٢

المخطب الثاني ٢٠٠٦/٩/١٤

أعلن المؤمن العالم لحزب الله الشيخ حسن نصر الله في رسالة صوتية بثها تلفزيون المنار التابع للحزب الاستعداد للدخول في حرب مفتوحة مع إسرائيل التي تهاجم لبنان وتقصصه من أبو والبحر والجو، وأثنى نصر الله بعد يومين من العدوان الإسرائيلي على لبنان إلى أن الحرب ستعطل إلى ما بعد حيفا الواقعة في شمال إسرائيل والتي تعدد حزب الله يستهدفها، وفي الرسالة خاضع نصر الله اللبنانيين الذين تكبدوا بدمار بفيتهم الشخصية بالقول إن أصدقاء الحرب دون أن يستفيهم بغيضاهم في إعادة الإعمار، وأكد أن بنية الحزب العسكرية والقيادية عازلت سليمة، وأنهى رسالته بالدعوة للتثبت من حقيقة انصيف عن انفجارات عوز مراقبة ضرب إحدى البوابات الإسرائيلية قبالة بيروت.

الحزب استعد هنا



البحر

الجزيرة نت

الأخبار

التغطية

الاقتصاد والأعمال

جربا ومطو

مواقع أخرى للجزيرة

أبحث عن

العنوية | من نحن | إلى الجزيرة | مركز المساعدة | بيانات الصفحة | خريطة الموقع



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المعرفة

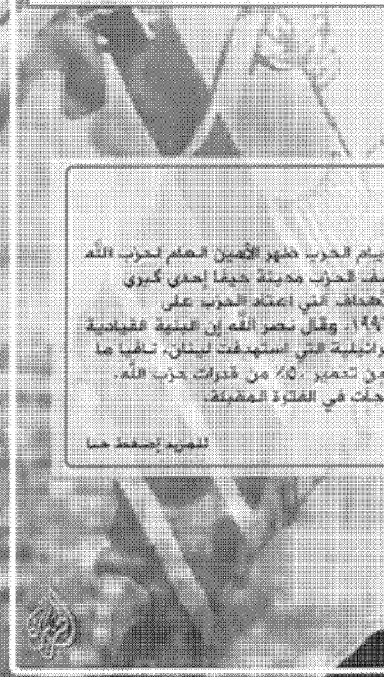
الصفحة الرئيسية

الثنين 1427/7/13 هـ - الموافق 2006/8/7 م (آخر تحديث) الساعة 15:48 (مكة المكرمة) 12:48 (غرينتش)

الصفحة الرئيسية: تغطيات 2006: خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

2006/7/14
2006/7/13
2006/7/12
2006/7/11
2006/7/10
2006/7/9



الخطاب الثالث: 2006/7/9

في مقابلة عبر قناة الجزيرة في تسع أيام الحرب ظهر الأمين العام لحزب الله حسن نصر الله، وجاء اللقاء بعد أن قصفت القوات الجوية الإسرائيلية حيفا إحدى كبرى المدن الإسرائيلية حارقا بذلك مكوك الضحايا التي اعتده الموت على استهدافها منذ ما قبل نفاذهم نيسان 1996. وقال نصر الله إن عملية إسرائيلية للحرب لم تصب بأي جواهر القنارات الإسرائيلية التي استهدفت لبنان. نالها ما جاء على السبيل مسؤولين إسرائيليين عن تهجير 500 من قنارات حزب الله. وتعهد بأن يقدم الحرب مريحا من المعاملات في الفترة المقبلة.

للإشارة إلى صفحة

الجزيرة نت | الأخبار | الصحافة | الجزيرة | الاقتصاد والأعمال | حريات وحقوق | مواقع أخرى للجزيرة | بحث

الجزيرة | من نحن | إلى الجزيرة | مركز المساعدة | بيانات صحفية | خريطة الموقع



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الجمهورية الإسلامية
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

المعرفة

الصفحة الرئيسية

الأثنين 1427/7/13 هـ - الموافق 2006/8/7 م (آخر تحديث) الساعة 15:48 (مكة المكرمة) - 12:48 (غرينتش)

الصفحة الرئيسية: تغطيات 2006: خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

٢٠٠٦/٨/١٤
٢٠٠٦/٨/٩
٢٠٠٦/٨/٢
٢٠٠٦/٧/٢٩
٢٠٠٦/٧/٢٩
٢٠٠٦/٧/١٤
٢٠٠٦/٧/١٢

الخطاب الرابع: ٢٠٠٦/٧/٢٩

حرص الأمين العام لحزب الله حسن نصر الله في كلمة بثها تلفزيون المنار على طمأنة الداخل اللبناني، معتبرا أن الانتماء سيكون لكل لبنان ومناطقه وطوائفه. مع تشديده على أن حزب الله وثق من الانتصار في الجواردة الحالية مع إسرائيل، وبأنه حينئذ نصر الله بعد تفكر لمقاومة اللبنانية من دحر القوات الإسرائيلية عن هوى استكراه في الشريط الحدودي في جنوب لبنان، وشدد نصر الله على الوحدة الوطنية في لبنان بين مختلف طوائفه، واعتبر نصر الله أن محاولات البحث الجارية عن مخرج للأزمة هي من بركات الصمود اللبناني الأسطوري للبنان كله بكل طوائفه.

المصدر: إسعوط هنا



الثنين 1427/7/13 هـ - الموافق 2006/8/7 م (آخر تحديث) الساعة 15:48 (مكة المكرمة)، 12:48 (غرينتش)

الصفحة الرئيسية: لقطات 2006: خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة



المعرفة

الجزيرة نت
الأخبار
التغطية
الاقتصاد والأعمال
حروب وحقوق
مواثيق أخرى للجزيرة
البحث

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المعرفة

الصفحة الرئيسية

الثلاثين 1427/7/13 هـ - الموافق 2006/8/7 م (آخر تحديث) الساعة 15:48 (مكة المكرمة)، 12:48 (غرينتش)

الصفحة الرئيسية: تغطيات 2006: خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

٢٠٠٦/٨/١٢
٢٠٠٦/٨/٩
٢٠٠٦/٨/٢
٢٠٠٦/٧/٢٩
٢٠٠٦/٧/٢٦
٢٠٠٦/٧/٢٤
٢٠٠٦/٧/٢٣

أخطاب السادس ٢٠٠٦/٨/٩

على الأمين العام لحزب الله أن الحرب أن يكون حلفاء أمام أي قرار تراه الحكومة اللبنانية ضامها بالتمسك بالتنفيذ قرار مجلس الأمن الدولي رقم ١٧٠١ وأصبح في كلمة بأنها لتعبر عن القرار أن وزراء حزب الله الحكومة يستطيعون ضماناتهم بشأن القرار واعتبر الأمن العام قرار الله أنه "قولا سمعوا للقوانين والضمم والقوى السياسية والدولة يختلف مؤسساتها لكنها اليوم أمام نتائج صعبة. وحضر نصر الله اللبنانيين من الحسرة وكان الحرب انتهت "الشجاعة المقاومة على حين شدة". وقال أن اللبنانيين ما يكون بحاجة للتضامن خلال المرحلة المقبلة وأن إسرائيل مستعدة أنها لن تتحرك من خندق أهدافها لذلك فهو لن يتخلي عن لبنان معتبرا أنه "يجب أن تواجه معطيات خاصة بالوحدة الوطنية".

للمزيد اضغط هنا



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المعرفة

الصفحة الرئيسية

الأخبار | الصحافة | الاقتصاد والأعمال | حرية وحقوق | مواقع أخرى تجزئة | البحث عن

الخطبة | من نحن | إلى الجزيرة | مركز المساعدة | بيانات متعلقة | خريطة الموقع

الخطبة الرئيسية: خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

اللقين 1427/7/13 هـ - الموافق 2006/8/7 م (آخر تحديث) الساعة 15:48 (مكة المكرمة)، 12:48 (غرينتش)

الصفحة الرئيسية: خطابات 2006 - خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

خطابات نصر الله في الحرب السادسة

2-1/8/13	2-1/8/13	2-1/8/13	2-1/8/13	2-1/8/13	2-1/8/13	2-1/8/13
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الخطاب السابع 2-1/8/13

قال الأمين العام لحزب الله حسين نصر الله في كلمة متلفزة عمر قناة
 انصار المقاومة حشمت لبنان والامة نصرا تاريخيا واستراتيجيا على
 إسرائيل مشيرة إلى أن الحكومة الإسرائيلية فشلت في تحقيق حول
 هربتها في لبنان وتغرق نصر الله يستغل سلاح المقاومة ووجه
 انتقامات حادة أن يفتح هذه الملف في الوقت الحادي وأنها سوف يفهم بأنه
 غير أخلاقي وعمما يتعلق بالعيش البشري قال إنه غير قادر على حماية
 لبنان في هذه المرحلة ونفس الشيء ينطبق على القوات الدولية ولعبت
 نصر الله إلى أن حرية سبيدا على الفور في عملية إعادة التناوب وتنشتر
 "البلاد الحكومة التي تستغرق ولنا"
 للمزيد اضغط هنا

APPENDIX L

Source: Al Manar Date: 15 August 2008 Author: not given

URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=53526>

The July Aggression: The Enemy Loses the Field and the Respect of the Army and the Media

The events of the July 2006 aggression against Lebanon, in all their details, formed phases that inverted the goals of the enemy's leaders and demonstrated the weakness of their field strategy. The Zionist army seemed forlorn and defeated spiritually and exhausted due to the lack of confidence in its leadership, and it faltered before the military and psychological war of the Islamic resistance, whose use of the winning cards created a helpful weight in the internal political arena. After the enemy's use of the operation to capture the two Zionist soldiers as a pretext for its real purpose, which was "to eliminate Hezbollah," and as a result of its practical, strategic and psychological unpreparedness for all-out war, it gave the okay for the bombing and destruction in the south, in the southern [suburb] of Al-Dahiya and in the Bekaa. However, it did not take into account the background, on the basis of which the resistance would operate, and what surprises and weapons and military plans it concealed.

Despite the Beirut-suburb of Al-Dahiya's being subject to the daily raids, particularly the area of Hara Hareek, the "Ra'ad" rockets which reached Haifa on 16 July 2006 were a factor affecting the course of the war. The "Fajr" missiles reached deep into the state, such as the areas of Afula, Hadera and Beit She'an, without anti-missile systems stopping them.

The distinctive factor clearly appeared in the Lebanese field, where the Zionists wanted to realize "some accomplishment" after the "air routine." So the enemy troop and their tanks, led by the Merkava, entered. They were subject to what they described as "Hell's ambushes." The Merkava, called the "Pride of Israeli Industry," was destroyed and lost its fearsome reputation in the battles of Aitaroun, Maroun and Bint Jubail in the south.

The second Qana massacre, which the enemy perpetrated in 2006, didn't make any points in its favor in the psychological and media war, which the resistance's media had shown a mastery of during the attack. Indeed, it reflected negatively on the Zionist government through the international condemnations of the massacre.

In light of that, there came a new and different response to the occupation's daily massacres. The Israeli Navy paid a price from its structure, after an advanced missile in the resistance's arsenal targeted a "Sa'ar-5" warship and destroyed part of it and killed four of its sailors. The General Secretary of Hezbollah Hassan Nasrallah announced this surprise in his famous live telephone message over the Al-Manar channel.

While the war continued strongly, and with it the bombing and the destruction by the enemy aircraft and warships, it was met with Lebanese resistance and opposition. The speeches of Mr Nasrallah during the aggression, in which he addressed the Lebanese and Zionist populace, stand out. The majority of the Zionist base said they believed the words of Mr Nasrallah more than the President of their government, Ehud Olmert.

The equation which the General Secretary of Hezbollah laid out proved its usefulness (specifically: Beirut for Tel Aviv) when he announced "if you bomb our capitol, we will bomb the capitol of your usurper state." This caused alarm amongst the media of the [Zionist] entity in how to deal with this threat, and made the Zionist military leaders retreat from their plans to bomb the Lebanese capitol.

As for the eight speeches of Mr Nasrallah, they had their intended affect amongst the military and political circles of [Israel], due to their connection to the people of the resistance and its media in Lebanon and the Arab world and beyond. The settlers also considered them balanced regarding the extent of their soldiers' success in the mission with which they had been entrusted.

For its part, the Al-Manar channel continued to shock the enemy's media by continuing its live broadcast, even after the rockets of the enemy aircraft destroyed its main building, and too through its showing of Mr Nasrallah's speeches, and its ability to [present] the "definitive picture" which carried the realities of the resistance's superiority in the land war against the invading soldiers.

The final aspect of the conflict corresponding to the military victory is the political factor. Despite the position of the Siniora Government at that time which was irresponsible and unsupportive of the resistance and its role in the decision and the execution, the mutual understanding between Hezbollah and the Free National Current contributed greatly in protecting the resistance's back and defeating the usurper entity's gamble on dissension and fracturing between the Lebanese.

The enemy was worn out in the field and its media had failed to show the destruction which its military machine had trailed behind it in Lebanon, as a victory, while the Lebanese resisted and offered up the thousands of martyrs and wounded, as opposed to the Zionists whose morale was weakened with the fall of [every Israeli soldier]. Following that, the UN Security Council Resolution 1701 issued on 14 August 2006 stopped the "military actions" and helped the Zionist entity which had been compelled to attack by the American administration.

Shortly after it had been issued, the resolution revealed the losses in soldiers and vehicles that the enemy had sustained in southern Lebanon and in the Zionist homeland as well. The Lebanese who had fled returned to the villages and cities in the first hours, the first moments after the announcement of the resolution, while the enemy acknowledged through the media the tactical and strategic superiority of Hezbollah

during the war, and its ability to achieve success in the public political prestige in its country, and the aforementioned resolution, achieving divine victory.



سياسة | أمن | اقتصاد | علوم | الأمن العام | عبد الله النصار | انتخابات

عدوان تموز: العدو يحبس الميدان وهيبة الجيش والإعلام

موقع قناة المنار / عدد القراء : 2129 منذ

صا

هل برا
تعبيرا
بم
كل
لا
مجموع



15/08/2008

شكلت مجزبات عدوان تموز/أبوت 2006 على لبنان بكل تفاصيلها مراحل فلتت أهداف قادة العدو وأظهرت ضعفه استراتيجيهم الميدانية، فبدأ الجيش الصهيوني نالها وحاسوا في الجانب المعنوي وبهرقاً بسبب عدم الثقة بقيادةه، وفشله أمام الحرب العسكرية. التفتتة للمقاومة الإسلامية التي أخرج توطيها لأوراقها الرابعة وفقاً مساعداً في الموقف السياسي الداخلي، وبعد استخدام العدو العملية أسير الجنديين الصهيونيين ذرية لغايته الحقيقية وهي "القضاء على حزب الله" وتسيعة لعدم جاهريته العملية والاستخباراتية والتفتتة للحرب المفتوحة، اعتماد القصف والتدمير في الجنوب والصاحبة الجنوبية والبقاع، لكنه لم يحتسب الخطة التي ستعمل المقاومة بمواجهتها، وما حياته من مفاجات وأسلحة وحفظ عسكري.

وبرغم تعرض الصاحبة الجنوبية لسرور المفارقات اليومية، وخاصة منطقة حارة حريك، فإن صواريخ "عدو" التي وصلت حيفا في 16 تموز 2006 كانت عاملاً مؤثراً في مسار الحرب، وطالت صواريخ "فجر" عمق الكيان كماطلق العقولة والجحيرة وبيسان من دون أن توقفها أجهزة الردع المعنوية.

وظهر العائق جلياً في الميدان اللبناني، التي أراد منه الصهيونية تحقيق "إنجاز ما" بعد "الروتين الجوي"، فدخل جنود العدو وبناياتهم تفتدسها "المركبات"، وتعرضوا لما وصفوه بـ"كفاحي التحدي"، فظهرت "المركبات" المسماة "فجر الصناعات الإسرائيلية" وخمسرب، شينها في معارك غيرت ومأربوب، وست حيل الجنوبية.

ولم تخط مجزرة قانا الثانية في 2006 التي ارتكبها العدو نقطة لفتتة في الحرب النفسية - الإعلامية التي ألفتها إعلام المقاومة خلال العدوان. وقد أثبتت سلباً على الحكومة الصهيونية من خلال الإذاعات الدولية للمجزة.

وفي ضوء ذلك، أتى الرد على مجازر الاحتلال اليومية جديداً ونوعياً، إذ قامت البحرية الإسرائيلية القمن من شينها بعدما استهدف صاروخ منطور حزين ترسيما المقاومة البارحة "ساعر - 5"، فدمر قسم منها وقتل 4 من بحارتها، في مفاجأة أعلن عنها الأمين العام لحزب الله السيد حسن نصر الله في رسالته الهاتفية الشهيرة والمباشرة عبر قناة التلار.

وقدما تواصلت الحرب ومنها القصف والتدمير بونية عالية من قبل الطائرات والصواريخ المعادية، بقايتها التهدي والصمود اللبنانيين، برزت كلمات السيد نصر الله خلال العدوان محاطاً فيها العائلي اللبناني والصهيوني الذي صرحت عالية فاعده بأهم بصندوق كلام السيد نصر الله أكثر من رئيس حكومتهم ليهود أو عرب.

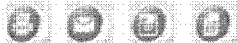
وأثبت المعادلة التي أرساها الأمين العام لحزب الله جدواها بتجديده سرور مقابل كل أليب، عندما أعلن أنه "إذا قمقم غاضقنا فستغضب غاضمة كيانكم القاضية"، ما أثار جثراً لدى إعلام الكيان في تداوله لهذا التهديد، وجعل القادة العسكريين الصهيونية يعزبون من حساباتهم قصف الغاضمة اللبنانية.

أما خطابات السيد نصر الله وصددها لبنان، فعملت فلتها في أوساط الكيان السياسية والعسكرية، لأرباطها بجمهور المقاومة وإعلامها في لبنان والعالم العربي والدولي، وكذلك لاعتبارها ميراثاً من قبل المستوطنين حولها مدى نجاح مجزمتهم بالمهمة الموكلة لهم.

من جانبها، جابت قبة "المنار" على مجازر إعلام التموز بالتميز بها الجوي، حتى بعد أن دمرت صواريخ الطائرات المعادية عيناها الرئيس، وكذلك عبر عرضها لخطابات السيد نصر الله أيضاً، وتمكنها من "الصورة الخامسة" التي ظلت وقائع تفوق المقاومة في الحرب البرية ضد الجنود الكفرة.

<http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=53526&language=ur>

3/1/2009

13/2009	إنتخابات	والنواحي الأخرى للضواحي المرافقة للانتصار العسكري هو التعامل السياسي. فبرغم موقف حكومة الجمهورية أذونات المنفصلة من المسؤولية وعبر الداعم لحق المقاومة ودورها في القرار والتفكير. ساهم انتقامهم بين حزب الله والنياب الوطنية الحر إلى حد بعيد في حماية طهر المقاومة. وأيضاً ربهان الكليات القاصب على قننة وشرع بين اللبنانيين. وأنها العدو في الميدان وأخفق إعلانه في تصوير الدمار الذي حققته الله الحربية في لبنان على أنه نصر. في حين صعد اللبنانيون وقدموا آلاف الشهداء والجرحى بخلاف الصهاينة الذين أصعب مصيبتهم سقوط ضحايا بينهم. وأثر ذلك. أوقف القرار 1701 الصادر عن مجلس الأمن الدولي في 14 آب/أغسطس 2006 "الأعمال الحربية". وأيضاً الكليات الصهيونية الجرم على عدوانه من قبل الإدارة الأميركية.
13/2009	الرئيس	وكشف القرار عقب صدور فترة قصيرة عن الجيش التي تكسدها العدو في صفوف جنوده وأبنائه جنوب لبنان. وفي الشاغل الصهيوني أيضاً. وعاد الناجون اللبنانيون إلى قراهم ومدنهم منذ الساعة الأولى. لا بل التحطات الأولى لإعلان القرار. بينما اعترف العدو بمر إعلانه بتفوق حزب الله تكسبها واستراتيجيتها خلال الحرب. وقدرته على التوافق بين النواحي السياسية العام في بلده. والقرار المذكور محققاً الانتصار الإلهي.
13/2009	سورية يؤكد عد	

تعليقات الرواق

12/2009	استرجح الصياط	01:00:00 16/08/2008 م	YOUR WORDS LIGHTING OUR LIFE
13/2009	إطلاق		IMAD HASAN HUSSEINYON
12/2009	المضامير اللبنانية		ALSLAM ALIKUMM TODAY WHEN I WAS LISTEN TO SAYYID HASAN NASRALLAH OUR LEADER WAS BACK IN ASHOURA KNITES SAID TO MY SELF HOW BIG MY HOPE THAT OUR LEADER CONTINUE HIS WAY TO 2003 SPEAK TO US DURING MOHARM ASHOURA IMAM HUSSEIN PEACE UPON HIM AND RAMDAN HERE AM ASKING YOU OUR LEADER YOUR WORDS LIGHTING OUR LIFE AND OUR WAY TO HAVE REAL TRUE TRUST IN OUR LORD OUR GOD AND HIS MESSENGER PEACE UPON HIM THE TIME OF ALLAH VICTROY HIS COME AND THIS NATION OF MUHAMMED PEACE UPON HIM WILL NEVER FAIL EVEN IF ALL THIS WORLD GATHER AGAINST US ALLAH BE WITH YOU OUR LEADER ALLAH SAVE YOU WE SEE THE GREAT VICTROY NEAR AND SOON IT LL BE

01:02:00 16/08/2008 م

yones bilal | algere

أعازكم الله على اليهود لعنة الله عليهم

01:25:00 16/08/2008 م

السلام عليكم

أبو حسين ساري | لبنان

إذا كانت الميركاتا تعد فخر صناعتهم فنحن الإنسان هو فخر صناعتنا وبذا تفوقنا عليهم لأن الآله سهل عطيا أما إرادة الإنسان فلا يمكن هزمها فكيف أنه كان هذا الإنسان أحد رجال الله.

02:11:00 16/08/2008 م

Nasrallah batal

Hussein | Germany

اليوم عندما كنت استمع إلى السيد حسن نصرالله كان قائدا العودة في عام 2003 ashoura knites قال ليلاذي الذاتية كيف كبيرة ويحتوي الأمل في أن رغبنا continue وهو في طريقه إلى الولايات المتحدة خلال الحدث إلى moharm ashoura الامام الحسين عليه السلام ramdan هنا سؤال صاحا أنت قائدنا كلمانكم حياتنا وأجانبه طريقنا إلى نة حقيقه حقيقه لنا في ربنا الله ورسوله عليه السلام في الوقت victroy الله له ونائب هذه الأمة من محمد عليه السلام أن نفشل حتى لو كان كل هذا العالم جمع من دولارات الولايات المتحدة against الله أن أكون معكم زعيمنا بخلصك الله العظيم ونحن نرى victroy القريب وسرعان ما تكون ليرة لبنانية

02:18:00 16/08/2008 م

حرب تموز كسبتم هضامة الجندى الصهيوني.

أبو مالك الحروب | الأردن

لقد عرفت حرب تموز الادعاء الصهيوني بأن الجندى الصهيوني لا يقهر. فعلى أيد زهرة من رجال الله الذين امنوا بربهم وكان

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APPENDIX M

Source: Al Manar Date: 27 December 2008 Author: Ahmed Omar
URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=68395>

Was An Arab and International “Green Light” Given to Cover the Gaza Attack??

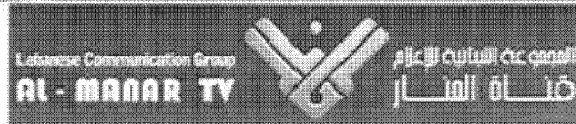
Were the “bloody bombings” which the Israeli fighter planes carried out and the striking of the Gaza strip supposed to pass with Arab and international cover? This pressing question was preceded by a number of incidents which Zionist officials revealed days ago.

It’s certain that Israel would not have launched its attack on Gaza with this boldness and savagery if protection and a “green light” had not been provided, or at least international and Arab disregard.

Israel began to pave the way for the operation with a wide diplomatic campaign that included the enemy’s Foreign Minister sending messages to the U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon and the rotating President of the Security Council, as well as diplomatic delegations carrying similar messages to world leaders, especially the heads of the five permanent members of the Security Council. However, the Israeli effort was directed towards ensuring Arab compliance and realizing guaranteed support for the operation.

The Israel newspaper Maariv talked a few days ago about a request that some Arab officials sent to the Jewish state to cut off the heads of the Hamas leadership if the movement didn’t agree to continue the truce, while the Vice Premier of the Zionist government Haim Ramon spoke about the attempt to bring down the Hamas authority in cooperation with Arab states who consider this matter as a common goal for them with Israel.

The Zionist Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni who visited Egypt recently revealed that she previously had informed Arab states of the military operation in the Gaza strip, while the enemy’s Prime Minister Ehud Olmert and the President of the enemy state Shimon Peres took up lots of space on TV screens and the pages of Arab newspapers, speaking through those about placing the responsibility on Hamas for what might happen, and alleging Israel’s desire to achieve peace with the Arab states.



قل من صوء اخضر عربي ودولي لقطبة عدوان عره !!!

عدد الخبراء : 7499



وتعددت صحيفة «المعارف» الفلسطينية قبل أن تأتي في فلسطين نوجبة في بعض المقتطفات التي نشرت في النشرة العربية بقطاع رؤوس القادة حركة حماس إذا لم تأخذ في الاعتبار على استحضار النشأة، فيما نشرت في النشرة الصهيونية حاخام رايمون عن بعض المقتطفات السابقة. والحق بالمتأخرين مع ذلك عربية فصحى هذا الأمر، فلهذا لم تنشرها في النشرة العربية.

ولاشك في حرية الصحافة الصهيونية ببعض النشريات التي نشرت في بعض جرائدها، لا يجب أن تكون عربية بشكل متعمق بالصحيفة العسكرية في قطاع غزة. كما أنحت رئيسي وزارة القدس اليهود أولمرت ورئيس كيان القدس ينفذون مبرم مساحات أمنية على شواطئ لغزة وسفحات صحف عربية نخلت كثيرا عن تحميل حماس مسؤولية ما قد حصل، ولعلها ركبة إسرائيل لتخليق السلام مع الدول العربية.

Abstract

mo-hamad | United Kingdom

فِي رُبِّهِمْ وَنِصَابُهَا لِكُلِّ مِثْقَالِ ذَرَّةٍ وَهِيَ

APPENDIX N

Source: Al Manar Date: 27 December 2008 Author: not given
URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=68371>

The Zionist Enemy's Slaughter: 210 Martyrs and Hundreds Injured

A Palestinian medical source said that two Palestinian resistance fighters were martyred Saturday evening in a new Israeli air raid on Zeitoun in east Gaza City. Regarding that, Moa'wiya *Hasaneen*, general director of emergency department of the *Ministry of Health*, said that the number of Palestinians who were killed in the series of Israeli air raids in the Gaza Strip reached 210, in addition to hundreds of injured.

A terribly monstrous Zionist slaughter, this is the least that is said of the Zionist aggression which the occupation army launched on the Gaza strip, felling hundreds of Palestinians dead and injured, among them many children and women. The air raids which the Israeli warplanes launched targeted all of the headquarters of the revoked government in the Gaza strip.

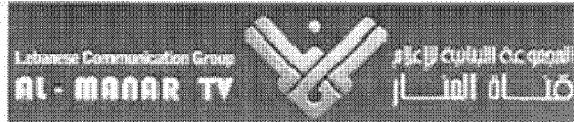
Regarding the latest count of the number of martyrs, an official in the emergency department of the Palestinian Ministry of Health announced that at least 205 Palestinians were killed and hundreds injured in the on-going series of air raids which the Israeli Air Force launched Saturday.

Moa'wiya Hasaneen had said that "the number of martyrs rose to 205 and over 330 injured, among them 120 in critical condition." Hasaneen explained that "the increase in the number killed is a result of the continuing Israel air raids and extracting a number of martyrs from beneath the rubble of buildings which were shelled this morning."

Hasaneen said that 80 martyrs arrived at the hospitals in pieces, and there are dozens of victims still beneath the debris of the headquarters which were shelled. He pointed to the severe shortage of medicines and first aid supplies and all the treatments necessary for rapid surgeries, imploring the Arab states and medical organizations to send medicines quickly to the besieged strip.

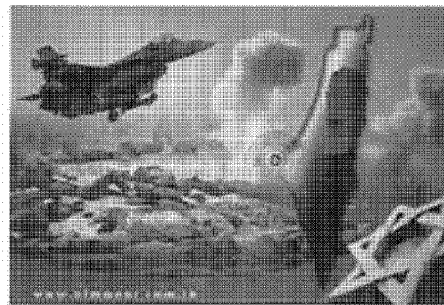
He said that most of the injured are in serious condition and can't be moved to any Arab country until their condition is stabilized; fearing for their lives, he pleaded for helicopters to be sent.

The bodies of the martyred were left in hospitals' hallways due to the small size of the morgue freezers and their inability to hold this many martyrs.



محترقة العدو الصهيوني في غزة: 210 شهداء، ومئات الجرحى

عدد القراء : 16215



مختارة جمهورية مروجعة ونسبته على أنى ما بقا في العداوت
الجمهورية الذي يمتد حتى الاحتلال على قطاع غزة مؤلفاً
الحدود من القسطنطينية بين تسوية وشرقين بغير التمدد على
الطابق والبنية واستمررت الهبات التي منحتها الطائرات
البحرية الأمريكية كافة القوات الأمريكية الموجودة في

هذا وقد أثبت جازمين الشهود بتعددات المتخصصين نظراً لعدد حجم التلويحات الموقوفة وعدم قدرتها على استيعاب هذا الكم من التلويحات.

كما نال المصابون في مجزرات المشافي والمساكن المختلفة وتم إخلاء كافة الجرحى ممن وصفت إصاباتهم بالطفيرة والمتوسطة لانتاج المكان لمن هم بحاجة حرجة.

12/2009

مواقف

ومن بين الشهداء اللواء توفيق جبر قائد شرطة الحكومة المقالة، ومخاطب الوسطى أبو احمد عاشور، والعقيد أسمايل الجسري قائد جهاز الأمن والحماية في الشرطة المقالة.

12/2009

عوب يد

الفساد

وحسب المعلومات فإن القصف استهدف بداية المقر الرئيس لجهاز الشرطة المقالة "الجوارات" حيث كان يقام احتفال بتخريج دورة من الضباط.

12/2009

السيد

دفاع ح

وبعد ذلك بجواري عشرين ثانية توالت الانفجارات في أنحاء متفرقة من مدينة غزة والمخيمات الوسطى والجنوبية، وشمال القطاع، حيث تم استهداف مقر الجيش والسودانية ومواقع تدريب لكتائب الفصام ومقر جمعية وأعد للانسري التابعة لخدمات.

12/2009

14 أدار

وأطلقت المروحيات الإسرائيلية في ذات الوقت صاروخا سقط في ملعب الجامعة الإسلامية وسط مدينة غزة، فيما يعد رسالة أنه بالامكان استهداف مقر الجامعة التي يدرس بها قرابة 18 ألف طالب وطالبة.

12/2009

المنار

كما استهدف مقر للشرطة المقالة في محافظة رفح وكافة المقار الأمنية ما أدى إلى إصابات داخل الأتفاق برفح عثرها العاملون بشكل عاجل. وعرف من بين الشهداء اللواء بالشرطة المقالة عماد الحمصي وعدد كبير من الضباط.

12/2009

الرد ع

وأدى القصف الذي وقع في فترة متزامنة إلى انتشار حث عناصر الأمن الماهين للحكومة المقالة في محيط المقبرات التي دمرها القصف، فيما شرعت عشرات سيارات الإسعاف والسيارات المدنية بنقل الجرحى إلى المستشفيات في القطاع، وشت المساجد عبر مكبرات الصوت القرآن الكريم على أرواح الشهداء.

وقالت مصادر في حركة حماس إن معظم المواقع الأمنية في القطاع تعرضت لتدمير كامل خلال القصف الإسرائيلي.

وأعلنت القوة المتفرع صلاح الدين أنه أكثر من 10 شهداء هم من عناصرها، من بينهم قائد "وحدة المتفجرة" في الشيخ رضوان محمد الإدشم، وقائد اللوبة الميداني في رفح أحمد الخطيب، والقيادي الميداني أديب حرب من غزة.

01/2009



ودعت وزارة الصحة الفلسطينية على لبنان وزيرها د. فتحي أبو مغلي، موظفيها خاصة الأطباء والممرضين وكافة مقدمي الخدمات الصحية للتوجه فوراً إلى المستشفيات الحكومية والخاصة في قطاع غزة.

01/2009



واستدكرت الوزارة الهجوم "الوحشية" التي شنتها إسرائيل على قطاع غزة، منهوه أنها ومنذ أيام كانت قد أرسلت عدة شاحنات أدوية لمراكها في قطاع غزة، وكانت بانتظار التفتيش لإدخالها شاحنات أخرى لا يزال ينتظر السماح لها بالدخول للقطاع.

01/2009



ودعت كافة الهيئات والجهات الدولية والإنسانية إلى ضرورة التدخل والإسراع لوقف العدوان من جهة، ولإدخال العديد من اللوازم الطبية التي باتت الحاجة لها بشكل عاجل.

ودعت الخدمات الطبية العسكرية الأطباء والممرضين المصريين العودة لمهامهم هناك.

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APPENDIX O

Source: Al Manar Date: 31 December 2008 Author: not given

URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=68718>

Hamas will fight to the last breath against any land attack

Hamas announced Thursday that it will fight to the last breath against any land operation against the Gaza strip, confirming that any operation like this will be truly foolhardy for the enemy.

Mushir al-Masri, the Hamas representative in the legislative council, said "We are ready for all the choices and we will fight to the last breath and the enemy will not be able to invade the Gaza strip and occupy it or eliminate Hamas." Al-Masri asserted that any invasion would constitute a truly foolish endeavor by the army of the occupation and that getting into the Gaza strip is not like getting out of it.

On another aspect, the Russian Foreign Ministry announced in a statement on Wednesday that Hamas is ready to stop its attacks on the Israeli enemy entity, on the condition that the occupation authorities end their blockade of the Gaza strip.

The Ministry stated that the head of Hamas' political office "Khalid Mish'al announced in response to a question to the Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov that he is prepared to stop the armed confrontation, but it's conditional on the lifting of the blockade on the Gaza strip." The Russian Foreign Ministry statement quoted the contents of a phone conversation between Lavrov and Mish'al on Wednesday.

Hamas

With regards to that, Hamas said Wednesday that it hadn't received any proposal regarding a truce in the Gaza strip but it welcomed any initiative stopping the Israeli attacks on the Gaza strip and guaranteeing the lifting of the blockade.

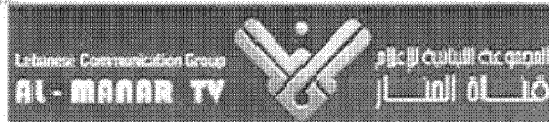
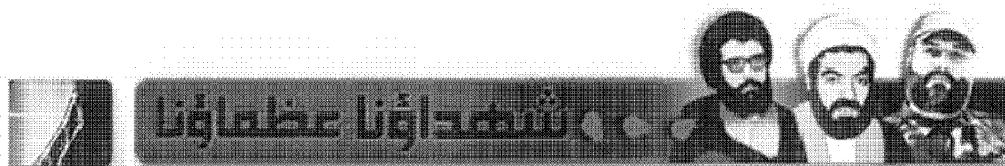
Ayman Taha, the spokesman for Hamas, said to Agence France-Presse "If any initiative regarding the truce is offered to us, we will study it," stressing "we are for any initiative that stops the aggression and completely lifts the blockade." However he denied that his movement had received any initiative in this regard and said "No initiative has been offered to us yet."

Hamas spokesman Fawzi Barhoum had already confirmed today that talk of a truce meant "equal rights between the victim and the executioner," asserting that "any Arab or foreign intervention must be based on stopping the attack, lifting the blockade and opening all the crossings." Barhoum said that "this talk now of attempts to stop the fighting and to enter into a truce in these circumstances is like equal rights between the victim and the executioner," clarifying that "what is required now is that all of the Arab and international efforts be closely coordinated to stop the attack, lift the blockade, open the crossing and rebuild Gaza."

Barhoum said that "any international or Arab intervention must be built on the basis of the attack ceasing, lifting the blockade and opening all of the crossings,"

indicating that “the leadership of Hamas abroad, represented by the head of its political office Khalid Mish’al and his brothers are in contact with the leaders of the Arab and Islamic world, foremost among them the Amir of Qatar, Libya and Yemen.”

Barhoum considered that “the one who started the battle is the Zionist enemy after it had planned well for that,” adding that “this war has been imposed on us, we didn’t choose it ourselves, and we have the right to defend the sons of our people, who were satisfied that the truce had no benefit with the continuation of the blockade and the aggression.” He noted that “no one, regionally or internationally, including the Egyptian mediator, could force the merits of the truce on the Zionist enemy.”



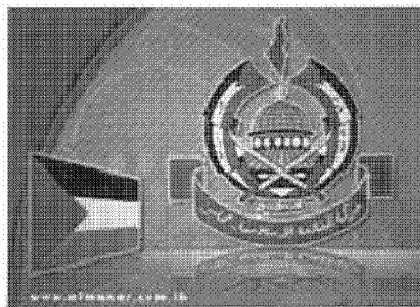
الرئيسية	الأخبار	البرامج	التيك التوايز	الرياضة	لغات	الشرطة الاخبارية	مناطق
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حماس ستقاتل حتى آخر رمق ضد أي عدوان بري

شوا
أبلة

عدد القراء : 2498

موقع قناة المنار /



شلي
نصر
نه
كه
لا
مجموع

21/12/2008

أعلنت حركة حماس الأربعاء أنها ستقاتل حتى آخر رمق ضد أي عملية برية على قطاع غزة مؤكدة أن مثل هذه العملية ستكون مجازفة خطيرة.
وقال منسق المصيرى النائب عن حماس في المجلس التشريعي "نحن جاهزون لكافة الخيارات وستقاتل حتى آخر رمق ولن يمكن العدو من غزو قطاع غزة واحتلاله أو القضاء على حماس".
وأكد المنصيرى أن أي احتياج سينشكّل فيجاذفة حقيقية تخشى الاحتلال وأن دخول قطاع غزة ليس كالمخرج منه.

من جهة ثانية أعلنت وزارة الخارجية الروسية في بيان لها اليوم الأربعاء أن حركة حماس مستعدة لتوقف هجماتها على كيب العنبر الاسرائيلي بشرط أن تتبنى سلطات الاحتلال حصارها لقطاع غزة.

وأفادت الوزارة أن رئيس المكتب السياسي لحركة حماس "خالد مشعل" أعلن رداً على بيان وزير الخارجية الروسي سيرجي لافروف أنه مستعد لتوقف المقاومة المسلحة ولكن بشرط رفع الحصار عن قطاع غزة.
ونقل بيان الخارجية الروسية عن مشعل عبارة "نحن لا نرفض الاحتلال".

آخر مند

حماس
الى ذلك قالت حركة حماس اليوم الأربعاء أنها لم تعلق حتى الآن أي افراج بشأن تهديده في قطاع غزة لكنها رحبت بأي مبادرة توقف الهجمات الاسرائيلية على قطاع غزة ونظم رفع الحصار عنه.
وقال أمين طه القيادي في الحركة لوكالة الصحافة الفرنسية "إذا عرضت علينا أي مبادرة بخصوص التهدئة سندرسها".
مشهداً "نحن مع أي مبادرة توقف العدوان ورفع الحصار بشكل كامل"، إلا أنه نفى أن تكون حركة ثلقت أي مبادرة بهذا الخصوص، وقال "لم تعرض علينا أي مبادرة حتى الآن".
المتحدث باسم حماس

12/2-009

وكان المتحدث باسم حركة حماس فوزي برهوم قد أكد اليوم أن التهديدات عن تهدئة بعدي "مساواة بين الضحية والجلاد".
مؤكداً أن "أي تدخل عربي أو اجنبي يجلب في نفس على وقف العدوان ورفع الحصار وفتح كل المعابر".

المنار ن

وقال برهوم أن "ما يدور الآن من حديث عن محاولات لوقف القتال وللدخول في تهدئة في هذه الظروف هو من قبل المساواة بين الضحية والجلاد".
موضحاً أن "المطلوب فعله هو أن تحاصر كل البؤرة العربية والدولية لوقف العدوان ورفع الحصار وفتح المعابر وأعمار غزة".

14 آذار

وأكد برهوم أن "أي تدخل عربي أو دولي يجب أن يكون مبنياً على أساس وقف العدوان ورفع الحصار وفتح كل المعابر".
مشيراً أن "قيادة حماس في الخارج ممثلة برئيس مكتبها السياسي خالد مشعل وأخوانه بنواصير مع قادة العالم العربي والإسلامي وعلى رأسهم أمير قطر وبنينا وألماني".

12/2-009

والعبر برهوم أن "الذي بنا الحركة هو العدو الصهيوني بعد أن حطمت لذلك جداراً، عصبياً أنه "هذه الحرب قررتها علينا وأن بخيارها بالتمسك، وعليه فمن حقنا الدفاع عن أبناء شعبنا الذي وصل إلى قناعة بعدم جدوى التهدئة مع استمرار الحصار والتهديدات".
مذكراً أنه "لم يستطع أحد أن القنبية ولا دولياً بما في ذلك الوسط المشرق الزامر العدو الصهيوني باستحقاقات

التهمة

12/2009

وقد
العدوة

12/2009

مواضع

تعليمات الرواير

12/2009

عون بد
المسياد

12:20:00 31/12/2008 م

FASTING TOMORROW

JORDAN | محمد حيت

يرفض عبادة غزة الى حصار مهما كان التمن. رغم الخمسة المادية والتشيرة الا ان النصر قائم. ويدعو الامة الاسلامية الى
تحيته

12/2009

14 آذار

31/12/2008
12:22:00 م

لا نهدنة من اجل تحصيل صورة بني صهيون المهرورة في العالم فلتعنى المقاومة
والقوة لامريكا واسرائيل

ولاء | البحرين

12/2009

المنار

12/2009

البرق

سلاحي لرحال المقاومة في فلسطين وحماس بنكرنا بالها الفاده والساده لقد علمتمونا ان لنحقق جنودا لله درهم لا
يخافون لومة لائم انهم يتكلمون عن نهدنة فوالله اننا من اجل اخراس الشعب الفلسطيني لمتواهم وانا سكنت سيمون
علينا حيلة رجل واحد فبح الله الصهانية ومن سار معهم من العرب الذين همهم المال والطرب وحياتهم في الصحون قاتل
الله بني صهيون كما دبحوا نساننا واطفاننا واطفاننا شموع زهرة نساننا لا نهدنة والله فالتف منها ما قالت لانت انكبت
المعاده والموازين واصبحوا خائفين ومن الانقام مرتضين فمسند الله ضربا كبر حتى زوال اسرائيل لقد تلاوم بعضهم بعضا
وكل واحدا يريد ان يرمى التهمة على غيره فاسرائيل فضحتهم ولو كانت صديقتهم لما اسفطت بوحدهم بين الجماهير
الشعبية في بلادهم ولكن هل ينظرون يقولون لا يلدغ مؤمن من حجر مرتين وشاهو كبروتها وهم العاسرين هذا مصر من
سبع ابناء وطنه ودينه وعقيدته نحن علمنا الخمسين ان لا نركع

12:35:00 31/12/2008 م

حماس

الحسيني | العراق

والله لو صمدوا حماس بوجه الغرات المحتلين سوف يتصرفون نصرا من الله كما نصر اخواننا في الجنوب اللبناني اصمدوا
وصابروا ان الله معنا لا تخافوا اكملوا ان النصر معكم الى ان الله يهتات من الذلة يابى الله ورسوله لما ذلك قالوا سيط
الرسول صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم الامام الحسين وهذه ايام حسنة توبه فلكم التوبة ولهم الذلة

01/2009



01/2009



01/2009



12:57:00 31/12/2008 م

انصروا... فالنصر ان... ان ياذن الله...

عبدالرحيم | المغرب

لا يفركم اجتماع وزراء الخارجية العرب... ولا اجتماع الرؤساء العرب... فانهم شاء كفناء العنيسل... نعم لا نهدنة الا
بوقف العدوان ورفع الحصار عن اهل غزة... الشعوب العربية لا تنتظر من هؤلاء الخصوبة الذين والعرق
والاوطان اي شيء... مصر مشاركة في العدوان... لن نصدق كلمة من مسؤوليها الا اذا فتحت مصر رفح على
مصر اعية... نفضل المعونة والتواء... والتيسير للمقاومة الفلسطينية العراقية... السعودية مشاركة
فطية... والله الذي لا اله الا هو... لو كان فلسطين حرد مع السعودية... لفلت ما فكتة مصر... اصبروا يا اهل
غزة... فانتم بيمين في حالة اما نصر واما استشهاد... وكلاهما فيه خير لكم... في بداية اجتماع وزراء الخارجية العرب في
مصر تكلم بعض المعنوفين... وحاولوا قلب الحقائق... وبادوا بالوحدة الفلسطينية قبل كل شيء... هذا هراء...

01:10:00 31/12/2008 م

رفع الحصار العربي عن غزة اولاً...

عبدالرحيم | المغرب

لا كلام... لا حديث... لا حيل... الا بوقف العدوان ورفع الحصار العربي عن غزة... مع بداية اجتماع وزراء الخارجية
العرب... وبعد المندمات الباهتة المستنكرة للعدوان الاسرائيلي على غزة... انج كل من وزير الخارجية السعودي والامين
العالم للحامية العربية الى توجيه الانشاء نحو نقطة اعتبارها اساسية... الصالحية الفلسطينية الفلسطينية... كلام حق براد
به باطل... يريدون ان يعيدوا الكرة التي داخل فلسطين... هراء... على المقاومة الفلسطينية ان تبقى ثابتة على
موقفها... وقف العدوان ورفع الحصار العربي على الخصوص... بعد ذلك... نتحدث عن المصالحات الفلسطينية
الفلسطينية... لو كانت مصر صادقة... لتساهمت من جهتها بفتح مصر رفح... ولكن وللأسف الشديد... كل الوزراء الجالسون

APPENDIX P

Source: Al Manar Date: 2 January 2009 Author: Special Report to Al-Manar
URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=68914>

The Resistance Continues Firing Missiles For the Seventh Day in a Row

The Palestinian resistance continued to devastate the Zionist settlements with missiles for the seventh consecutive day.

The enemy's media confirmed that over 15 missiles landed on Ashkelon and the rest of the settlements which are 40 kilometers south of the Gaza strip.

Four missiles were fired today on the occupied city of Ashkelon, and the Zionist police noted that the missile attack resulted in two people injured and damaged several residential buildings. The resistance also targeted the settlement of Sha'ar HaNegev with two Qassam missiles, and the settlement of Sderot with three missiles, and the settlement of Netivot with two missiles, while two missiles made a direct hit on a home in the settlement of Ashkol.

Panic also spread among the settlers of Beersheba when the Zionist officials carried out a long test of the alert sirens in the city, even though [the residents] had been warned in advance.

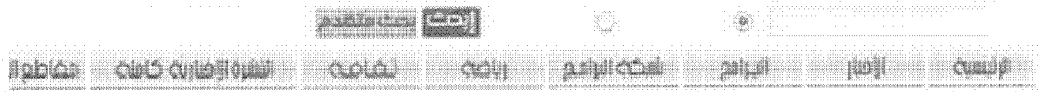
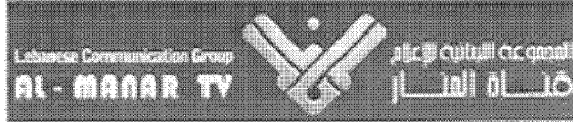
[paragraph omitted- restates first three paragraphs]

The resistance's response is present and continuous despite the Israeli land, sea and air blockade and despite the Israeli military aircraft dropping leaflets on the eastern area of the [Gaza] strip in which they urge the Palestinians to call a secret phone number or send messages by email to report the location of those firing the Palestinian missiles, because [the missiles] are reaching locations further into the interior of Israel than before; about an eighth of the population of the enemy entity, about seven million people, are in range of the locally-developed Qassam and Garad missiles.

The alarm sirens in the Israeli cities and settlements still sound to urge the populace to head for the shelters when military radars pick up the in-bound missiles which can pass by the enemy's reconnaissance helicopters and aircraft that are striving to uncover the missiles' launch points.

The Palestinian resistance yesterday (Thursday) showered the enemy's settlements, especially the city of Beersheba and the settlement of Ashdod with over 50 missiles. The resistance fighters also shelled Hatzerim Airbase which is considered the largest Israeli Air Force base.

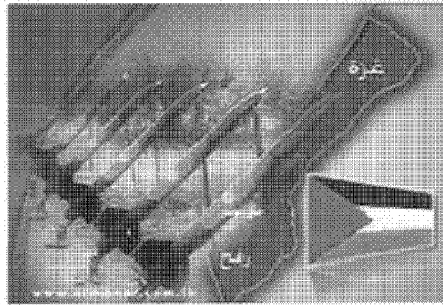
All of that comes despite the enemy's use of the warplanes and warships in its bombing of Gaza, whose skies are not quit of the Israeli reconnaissance aircraft, as well as the Zionist entity's massing of thousands of its forces along the Israeli-Gaza border in preparation for a likely land attack.



المقاومة تواصل إطلاق الصواريخ لليوم السابع على التوالي

تقرير خاص قناة المنار - قاطعة الموسوي

عدد الغارات : 4799



02/01/2009 استمرت المقاومة الفلسطينية في ذلك المستوطنات الصهيونية بالصواريخ لليوم السابع على التوالي. وأكد إعلام العدو أن أكثر من خمسة عشر صاروخاً سقطت على عسقلان وشبه المستوطنات التي تبعد أربعين كيلومتراً شرق قطاع غزة. واقتلت اليوم أربعة صواريخ على مدينة عسقلان المحتلة. وذكرت المراقبة الصهيونية أن الهجوم الصاروخي أدى إلى إصابة شخصين والحاق أضرار بعدة مبان سكنية. كما استهدفت المقاومة مستوطنة شاعر شيفيف بهاروخي فسامر ومستوطنة سحريرت بثلاثة صواريخ، ومستوطنة شيفوت بهاروخي، فيما أصيب منزل بشكل مباشر نتيجة سقوط صاروخي على مستوطنة اشكول.

أدى ذلك ذب الذعر في مستوطني نهر السبع، عندما أجري للمسؤولون المهاجرة تجربة طويلة لصغارات الانذار في المدينة. بالرغم من تحذيراتهم مسبقاً. فالمقاومة الفلسطينية تستمر في إطلاق صواريخها على المستوطنات الإسرائيلية لليوم السابع حيث سقط واحد من هذه الصواريخ على مستوطنة شاعر شيفيف وسحريرت واشكول ومدينة عسقلان التي أصيب فيها عسقلانين وعزلاً بشكل مباشر.

رد المقاومة حاصر ومتواصل رغم الحصار الإسرائيلي البري والجوي وزعم رومي الطائرات الحربية الإسرائيلية لمتنشرات على المنطقة الشرقية من القطاع. تحت فيها الفلسطينية على الاتصال برقم هاتف يبرق أو إرسال رسائل بالبريد الإلكتروني للإبلاغ عن مواقع مطلق الصواريخ الفلسطينية. لأنها اطلال مواقع أبعد في عمق إسرائيل من ذي قبل بحيث أصبح يحول لمن سكنا كيان العدو الباق عددهم سبعة ملايين على مرمى صواريخ فسامر وفردا المتطور محلياً، ولا يزال صغارات الانذار في المدن والمستوطنات الإسرائيلية تدوي تحت السكنا على التوجه إلى الملاحين عندما تلتفت الرادارات الصليكية الصواريخ القادمة التي استطاعت أن تنحط صواريخ وطائرات العدو الإسرائيلية التي تبقي لكشف أماكن إطلاق الصواريخ.

وكانت المقاومة الفلسطينية قد أعطرت أمس الخميس مستوطنات العدو لإسمها مدينة نهر السبع ومستوطنة اشكول بأكثر من خمسين صاروخاً، كما قصص المقاومة طائفة (جنتساريم) الجوية التي قصص أكثر قواعد سلاح الجو الإسرائيلي.

وبأي ذلك كله على الرغم من استهداف العدو لطائرات والسفن الحربية في الضفة لغزة التي لا تغارق طائرات الاستطلاع الإسرائيلية سماءها، إضافة إلى حشد الكيانات الصهيونية للآلاف من قواته على امتداد الحدود بينه وبين قطاع غزة استعداداً لهجوم بري محتمل.

APPENDIX Q

Source: Al Manar Date: 18 January 2009 Author: Ahmad Shaeetu
URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=70705>

The View of the Strip after the Cease-Fire

The scene in the Gaza strip a day after the announcement by the Zionist enemy of a unilateral cease-fire following 22 days of the failed hostile and brutal war during which the people resisted despite the massacres and the siege and the resistance fought back... A wary calm violated by a raid Sunday morning on the northern Gaza strip, resulting in five wounded... Some shots fired at citizens... Israeli tanks retreat and reposition themselves... Inhabitants return to their homes to find ruin and wide-scale destruction in Gaza City and its neighborhoods such as Tel al-Hawa and Zeitoun and in the northern strip and the rest of the areas after the shelling and the vengeful raids which did not find a way to the resistance so took revenge on the homes and the civilians... Voices echo from the minarets in Gaza City and the environs, announcing the victory of the resistance and the people and congratulating the people... A voice from one of the mosques above which waved the banners of Hamas says "The movement [Hamas] congratulates our people for their bold victory."

The resistance fired several rockets in the morning until noon towards the [Israeli] settlements. An eight-year old girl was martyred by an Israeli bullet in Bayt Hanuoun and in the southern part of the strip the Zionist army killed a young Palestinian man near Khan Yunis.

According to eye witnesses, the Israeli military vehicles in a number of areas, including the northern strip and the areas north, south and east of Gaza [city], have retreated to their positions within the [Israeli] border far from the homes of the citizens. The witnesses said that dozens of the tanks which were on the Coastal Road have retreated and deployed on the Nezarim axis where the inhabitants have begun to move from Gaza to the middle and back. The region witnessed an active movement of cars.

The Palestinian rescue apparatus took advantage of the cessation of the shelling and entered the zones of destruction in the morning and pulled out about 100 bodies that previously were inaccessible due to the battles and the enemy preventing ambulance and rescue crews from reaching many of the areas. The number of martyrs there had reached over 1,300. Local people also rushed to pull bodies from beneath the rubble and inspect the damage. Many businesses opened their doors in the undamaged areas and life began to return to normal.

In Gaza City, the people came out into the streets to appraise the heavy damage. One of the citizens said "There's not a single home here. My house was here" in front of the rubble of his home in Zeitoun. "Everything has been destroyed," he added, while children were searching among the rubble for their things and their school bags and their shredded books.



منشيد القطاع ما بعد وقف النار

تقریر احمد بیگم

عدد الأوراق : 4281



18/01/2009 المتشهد في قطاع غزة هناك أهالي العدو الصهيوني وقتل النار من جانب واحد بعد 22 يوما من الحرب الفلسطينية والعربية الفلسطينية التي سبقت خلالها الحربين وكم العنابر والحصار والقتل المأفوف... هناك جرح جرحه غارة صباح الأحد تلتى شتات قطاع غزة استمرت في قصفه حتى... إطلاق بعض الرصاصات تجاه مواطنين... دبابات أميركية تتحرك باتجاه الحدود... سكان يهربون إلى منازلهم ليقسموا الغراب والحداد النازع في مدينة غزة واجتياها متى رأت الطوي وحسن الزيتون وفي شتات القطاع وبكى المصابين جرح المصيف والقطرات المذمومة التي لم يجد سبيلا للحفاوة والتعجب في المصابين والمعتقلين... وأهول تصعب في المصابين جرح المصيف والقطرات محلة انتفا الفلسطينية واليهود يهجمون الأهالي... يهجمون على من

[illegible]

12/20/09

العلماء

12/2005

1998

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Journal of Internal Medicine 258: 105–114

الفصل الثاني

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<http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewsSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=70705&searchText=البحر&language=ar>

2/16/2009

APPENDIX R

Source: Al Jazeera Date: 27 December 2008 Author: *al-Jazeera/agencies*
URL: <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/A4668525-4667-4C03-A82D-64E0E28A2864.htm>

Arab condemnation and calls for an emergency summit after the attack on Gaza

Qatar, Sudan, Libya, Yemen, Syria and Saudi Arabia called for convening an emergency summit of the Arab League to discuss the developments in Gaza after the Israeli attack which led to the martyrdom and injuring of hundreds of people Saturday.

The Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir criticized the Israeli slaughter and described it as an atrocious crime and an attempt to eliminate the Palestinian people and break the thorn of the resistance. In his statements to Al-Jazeera, al-Bashir called for an emergency Arab summit going beyond [just] a speech of condemnation and outrage, with the necessity of stopping any attempt of normalization or the trend for negotiation with Israel.

That comes at time when the official and popular Arab condemnations of the raids which the Israeli occupation forces launched; the Arab League condemned those attacks and described what the Palestinian people in the strip were being subjected to as a "massacre" which left behind about 210 martyred and over 700 injured according to Palestinian medical sources.

The League demanded that the International Security Council take immediate measures to stop this Israeli "recklessness" and "rashness" and protect the Palestinian people from these Israeli "crimes." The League's Deputy Secretary General for Palestinian Affairs Ambassador Mohammed Subaih said that "Israel is completely responsible for this crime, and in its history filled with crimes, there is recorded a new massacre without the slightest reason; it has violated all the understandings and commitments and treaties throughout its history."

Egyptian Criticism

Egypt in turn criticized the Israeli military assaults, laying the responsibility on Israel as the occupying power for the deaths and injuries that resulted. The Egyptian Middle East News Agency quoted a statement issued by the Presidency of the Egyptian Republic that Egypt warned against the Israeli escalation and its impact on the humanitarian conditions in the [Gaza] strip and stability of the Middle East. The agency indicated that the Egyptian President Husny Mubarak had issued instructions to welcome all injured victims of the Israeli attack via the Rafah crossing and to provide the necessary medical care to them in Egyptian hospitals.

Moustafa Al-Faqi, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Egyptian National Assembly, told Al-Jazeera that Egypt as a government and people "reject and condemn this unprecedented slaughter."

A Popular Stance

The Al-Jazeera correspondent in Cairo stated that the Egyptian opposition movements called for organizing a protest stoppage this evening in front of the Journalists' Union to criticize the Israeli assaults.

The Grand Master of the Muslim Brotherhood group in Egypt Mohammed Mahdi Akef criticized these Israeli raids. Akef told Al-Jazeera that "the Zionists can not perpetrate this crime without colluding with the Arab leaders and international organizations." He added "even though the situation is extremely dangerous, we didn't hear anyone from the Islamic and Arab leaderships stopping this attack."

Arab International

In Beirut, Hezbollah's Director of Foreign Relations Nawaf al-Musawi considered the Israeli assaults on Gaza "an Arab International war" on the Palestinian people to force them to surrender. Al-Musawi told al-Jazeera that the first line of defense for the Palestinian people is the resistance, and [no one] is wagering anything on the official position.

On a related matter, the Al-Jazeera correspondent in Beirut Boushra Abdel Samad said that the Lebanese government issued a statement in which it condemned the Israeli massacres, considering the "solution to lie in the movement of the Arab League and the United Nations."

On the popular level, she indicated that calls had gone out to demonstrate and organize mass marches in the Ayn al-Hilwa refugee camp and all of the Palestinian camps to criticize the Israeli attacks, adding that there are reports of marches after the afternoon prayers.

Arab Communiqués

Media reports noted mentioned that the Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi and the Emir of Qatar Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani talked by phone about the situation in Gaza. The reports added that Sheikh Hamad had other phone discussions on the same subject with Saudi King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz.

In the Jordanian capitol, the Secretary General of the [Arab] League Amr Moussa announced that Jordan requested an urgent meeting of the Foreign ministers tomorrow [Sunday] to discuss the "Israeli attacks on the Gaza Strip."

On the popular level, spontaneous demonstrations appeared in several Palestinian camps. In Amman, a mass sit-in strike was organized in front of the Vocational Unions complex; those taking part raised signs demanding the lifting of the blockade, opening of the crossings and stopping the Israeli occupation's assault.

During this strike, the Controller General of the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan Sayid Hammam called in a speech on academics and young people of the Islamic and Arab nation to demonstrate to criticize the Israeli aggressions and hold accountable those whom he called "the traitors and agents who closed the [border] crossings."

Election calculations

The General Secretary of the Association of Muslim Scholars in Iraq Harith al-Dari told al-Jazeera that the Israeli raids come in the scope of the election battle between the Israeli parties, pointing out that the victim in that is the Palestinian people.

Likewise, Bouthaina Shaaban, media advisor to the Syrian President, stated to al-Jazeera that the Arab states are responsible for this attack because they stayed “mute and silent” and didn’t interfere with these attacks to protect the Palestinian people.

The spokesman for the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) said that the Israeli raids led to the destruction of most of the police stations belonging to the deposed Palestinian government.



المملكة العربية السعودية

مکتبہ

Case

فصلنامه علمی پژوهشی



211 شهدوا جرائم الاعتداءات الإسرائيلية العنيفة (الغربية)

والنقد الرئيس السوداني عمر البشير المجزرة الاسرائيلية ووصفها بالجريمة التكريخ
بأنها مجازاة للثمناء على الشعب الفلسطيني وكسر شوكة المقاومة

يأتي ذلك في وقت تواصلت الإذاعات العربية الرسمية والشعبية للعارف التي شنتها قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي، حيث أدانت جامعة الدول العربية تلك الاعتداءات ووصفت ما يترتب عن كراهة الشعب الفلسطيني في القطاع "المدحجة" التي خلفت حوالي 210 شهيداً وأكثر من 700 جريحاً حسب مصادر طبية فلسطينية.

وظائف الجامعة مجلس الأمن الدولي بتفقد اجراءات امنية كتيبة يوفف هذا
"شهور" و "الاندفاع" (إسرائيليين وحماية الشعب الفلسطيني من هذه "الخراب"
الإسرائيلي.

وقال الأمين العام المساعد لشؤون فلسطين في الجامعة العربية السفير محمد مسيوح إن إسرائيل مسؤولة بشكل كامل عن هذه الجريمة، ويسجل في تاريخها المظلم بالاجرام

[illegible]

٥ أهم أخبار الصناعة الوطنية

• التفرغ والالتزام
والمساواة لتجهيز التلاميذ
إعلان

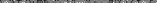
اسماء بنت عبدالمطلب
عليها السلام

* شهيدان بقتل أسير الجلي
بغزة واحتلال 37 بالقصة
الحكومة الفلسطينية
تواصل لانتقال يمين والدي
سوات

Scholar 7000N
FL680
فاموس الكتروني
يترجم
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العالم في يديك
The World in Your Hands

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.



مذبحة جديدة بدون أدنى سبب، وهي خرقت كل اتفاقيات والأقرارات والمواثيق على مدى تاريخها".

تشديد مصري

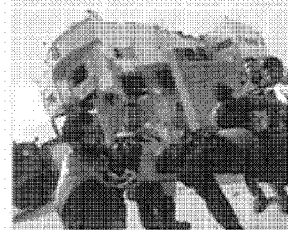
ويبدو أن مصر بالاعتداءات العسكرية الإسرائيلية، حملة إسرائيل باعتبارها قوة احتلال مسؤولة عما أسفرت عنه من الشهداء والجرحى.

ونقلت وكالة الأنباء الشرق الأوسط المصرية عن بيان أصدرته رئاسة الجمهورية المصرية أن مصر حذرت من التصعيد الإسرائيلي ولذا عيّنته على الأوضاع الإنسانية بالقطاع وعلى استقرار الشرق الأوسط.

وأشارت الوكالة إلى أن الرئيس المصري حسني مبارك أصدر تعليماته باستقبال كافة ضحايا العدوان الإسرائيلي من المصابين عبر معبر رفح وتقديم الرعاية الطبية اللازمة لهم بالمستشفيات المصرية.

ويؤيد أكد رئيس لجنة العلاقات الخارجية بمجلس الشعب المصري مصطفى الفقي للجزيرة أن مصر حكومة وشعبا "ترفض وتدين هذه المجزرة غير المسبوقة".

25



موقف شعبي

وأكد مرسل الجزيرة بالذاهرة أن حركات المعارضة المصرية دعت إلى تنظيم وقفة احتجاجية مساء اليوم أمام قناتة الصهاينة للتشديد بالاعتداءات الإسرائيلية.

وتدد المرشد العام لجماعة الإخوان المسلمين بمصر محمد سيدي عاكف بهذه الغارات الإسرائيلية.

الغارات دمّرت مقر الشرطة بلقاء (فرنسي)

وقال عاكف للجزيرة إن "الصهاينة لا

يمكنهم ارتكاب هذه الجرائم إلا بتواطؤ مع الحكام العرب والمنظمات الدولية". مضيفا أنه "لا أحد إن الوضع في متهوى الخطورة فلم نسمع واحدا من القيادات العربية والإسلامية يوقف هذا العدوان".

دولية عربية

وفي بيروت اعتبر مدير العلاقات الخارجية لحزب الله نواف الموسوي أن الاعتداءات الإسرائيلية على غزة "حرب دولية عربية" على الشعب الفلسطيني لإرغامه على الاستسلام.

وقال الموسوي للجزيرة إن خط الدفاع الأول عن الشعب الفلسطيني هو المقاومة باعتبار أن الزحف على الموقف الرسمي أصبح معذوما.

وفي سياق متصل أفادت مراسلة الجزيرة في بيروت بشرى عبد الصمد أن الحكومة اللبنانية أصدرت بيانا استنكرت فيه المجازر الإسرائيلية، معتبرة أن الحل يتمثل في تحريك الجامعة العربية والأمم المتحدة.

وعلى المستوى الشعبي أشارت إلى أن دعوات صدرت للتظاهر وتنظيم مسيرات جاشدة بمخيم عين الحلوة وكافة المخيمات الفلسطينية للتشديد بالاعتداءات الإسرائيلية، مضيفة أن هناك أبناء من خروج مسيرات بعد صلاة العصر.



اتصالات عربية

وفي نفس الإطار ذكرت تقارير إعلامية أن الزعيم الليبي معمر القذافي وأمين قطر الشيخ حمد بن خليفة آل ثاني تباحثا هاتفيا حول الوضع في غزة.

وأضافت أن محادثات هاتفية أخرى أجراها الشيخ حمد حول نفس الموضوع مع ملكة السعودية عبد الله بن عبد العزيز.

وفي العاصمة الأردنية أعلن الأمين العام
للمنظمة عمرو موسى أن الأردن طلب عقد
اجتماع عاجل لوزراء الخارجية غدا الأحد
لبحث "الاعتداءات الإسرائيلية على قطاع غزة".

وعلى المستوى الشعبي خرجت مظاهرات عفوية عمت عدة مقيمات للفلسطينيين.

ونظم أيضا بعض اعتصام حاشد أمام مجمع القنصليات المهنية رفع خلاله المشاركون
لافتات تطالب برفع الحصار وفتح الممرات ووقف عنوان الاحتلال الإسرائيلي.

ودعا المراقب العام للإخوان المسلمين بالأردن سعيد همام في كلمة خلال هذا
الاعتصام العلماء وشباب الأمة العربية والإسلامية للتظاهر للتبديد بالاعتداءات
الإسرائيلية ومحاسبة من أسماهم "الخوفه والعلاء الذين أغتوا المعابر".

حسابات انتخابية

ويؤثره قال الأمين العام لهيئة علماء المسلمين بالعراق حارث العسوي للجزيرة إن
الغارات الإسرائيلية تأتي في إطار المعركة الانتخابية بين الأحزاب الإسرائيلية،
مشيرا إلى أن الضحية في ذلك هو الشعب الفلسطيني.

وسارت على نفس المنوال بليلة شعبان المستشارة الإعلامية للرئيس السوري التي
أكدت للجزيرة أن الأهداف المتوخاة من الاعتداءات الإسرائيلية هو كسب نقاط في
السجل الانتخابي، ودانت الفصحت الدولية اتجاه هذا العدوان.

أما رئيس اتحاد العلماء المسلمين الشيخ يوسف القرضاوي فاعتبر في تصريح
للجزيرة أن الدول العربية مسؤولة عن هذا العدوان لأنها التزمت "الفرس والصمت"
ولا تلب أمام هذه الاعتداءات لحماية الشعب الفلسطيني.

وكان المتحدث باسم حركة المقاومة الإسلامية (حماس) قال إن الغارات الإسرائيلية
أدت إلى تدمير معظم مقال الشرطة التابعة للحكومة الفلسطينية المقالة.

المصدر: الجزيرة + وكالات



تعليقات القراء

morad

التأمر على قضايانا

ومؤتمرات من أجل الاجتماع والتأمر على قضايانا وقضايا اخواننا الفلسطينيين،
التي تدكم يا عباس ودخلان وعمر ووسليمان، حسن وحسين، موسى... إلخ. لا تسلمني
إلا تسلمني. كان عليك تحديد العراق كله قبل المجزرة لا بعد كفتانا نقلا كفتانا، جاز كل
العاز

اشرف من المغرب

agadir maroc

النكت عن الحق شيطان اخرس. ان عز الله ينصرهم لاحول ولا قوة الا بالله.

علي احمد علي

الكويت

كيف تنقصر وتصف العرب شعوبا وحكومات اما خونة او متصفينة

ابو منذر الرفاعي

اليمين

كفى كذب وبنفاق يا حكام الدن ايه الضالكون اتركوا الشعوب العربية تدافع عن نفسها
شيعا من كذاكم ومثلنا قممكم شجب وامتلكنوا والى مذبحه اخرى هذا الصبي ما
تعملونه بعضكم بليم علاقات كامله والاخر يرتعد من امريكا راجية الصهيانية وسيدكم
جميعا والبعض الآخر يضيق الحصار اشد من الصهيانية اذا لسا بحاجة لقممكم الجونا
التي تخشرون بها الشعوب المعتاده على الجبن والرعب من جلاوزكم قبح الله وجوهكم
جميعا دون استثنى يا خونة الامة

لا اسم لي... من يهتم..

ضاح مني الضوا... ..

غزة تدبح على أعقاب الدول العربية المبادرة لفتح المعابر لإجلاء القتلى بعد ما اعتكفها
في وجه الحياة... أحس يا جبال.. ونمر حشد يحمل المسوؤلية لخصاس... اغربوا عن
شعبنا يا متآمرين....

هادي عبدالله المدهون

قطاع غزة

ماذا بقيا يا عرب اذا يكي الرجال واصبحت تقولون مثلاً السماء..... الاسلام مرمية
في الطرقات اين الضمير العربي اين من يقولون بانهم من المسلمين والعرب

ابو ابراهيم المصري

قشور

حسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل اسرائيل لا تجرو على فعل مثل هذه المجازر الا بموافقة من
امريكا والحكام الخونة ليمتدحوا والمذميين للإسلام وورا فهم ليس لهم مصداقية عند
شعوبهم ولا يحترمون انفسهم ولا شعوبهم ولا يد ان يفهموا ان زوال اسرائيل حتمية
قوة انية ولن يكون بايد هم فهذا شرف هم ليس اهلا لهموسيطم الذين ظلموا اي منقلب
يتقلبون

سمير قديرة

مصر

ما يحدث انما هو مباركة الحكومة المصرية التي اعطت للقوات الصهيونية الضوء
الاحمر بعد استضافة الرئيس المصري لتسليحي لبقى فتيكف عن استضافة سفاحين
البيوت و مصافحتهم و لفتح المعابر امام اخواننا لعل يجد ما يشرف ليكتبه في تاريخه

بسمه سمير بركات

المنصورة

يا رؤساء الدول العربية والاسلامية والاميين العالم هرام التفكك والفرزوا غزة

Hichem

يكنى يا عرب هوذا

والله العرب اكثر ضررا للفلسطينيين من اسرائيل مباركة مصرية لضرب غزة لماذا
لم يقل ابو الغيط ساقط اذقور من يمس اهل غزة ولكن اين الرجولة في اوروبا الرجال
ياكلوا القياقرا مت اجل ان يحسوا برجولتهم ولكن الحكام العرب اي دواء يلزمهم
للاحساس بالرجولة

321

عربي | دولي | رياضة | ثقافة | فن | طب وصحة | شوعات | تقارير وحوارات | مجلة الصحافة | كاريكاتير

جميع حقوق النشر محفوظة © 2000-2009 م (تظر اتفاقية استخدام الموقع)

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APPENDIX S

Source: Al Jazeera Date: 28 December 2008 Author: *Prince Hasan bin Talal*
URL: <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/F1D4FC23-DDAD-4BDB-BD97-6254F9DF2753.htm>

(Opinion piece)

The Events of Gaza- A Blow to Humanity

The events of Gaza were no surprise, but it was strong shock when the TV stations showed us what wounded my heart and bloodied the feelings of millions of people around the world.

It's not easy to relate your feelings, to pin down your thoughts while you're standing before these scenes, and the multitude of victims and the piles of the shredded bodies of the besieged civilians killed in Gaza.

I and millions like me call for an immediate cessation to this unwarranted violence and the war machine which is thrown into this bloody scene.

I believe that I speak not as a representative of Arabs or Moslems or Christians, but rather I speak for everyone who has human feelings and a desire for a better future for this world.

The use after a prolonged siege of excessive force and lethal weapons on the inhabitants of the Gaza strip, including civilians, men, women and children, won't lead to a solution nor will it present a frightening deterrent picture.

Instead, it summons extreme reactions that are in no one's interest. I believe that Israel's security is affected with each tremor in the area.

A blow like this to the Gaza strip may be employed for temporary political ends, but its great negative consequences on all levels will not be hidden. It takes the peace process to an unknown point and while the number of dead and injured and orphans multiply, we know that a peace initiative can not be based on an intentional attraction of hatred in the name of religion and nationalism, wherever and whatever it might be.

If we believe in apportioning the damage between both parties of the equation, the Palestinians and the Israelis, then that applies to each faction and each group within each party, and the losses are distributed amongst all and no one is immune to their pain.

[Pulled quote next to the paragraph above; last sentence of the piece]

In looking at our partners in humanity across this planet, questions will rise to the surface of our thoughts regarding the extent of the world's continuing to accept half-facts and double standards, and regarding [the world's] ability to stay neutral towards the civilians and innocents being killed.

The distinguishing between the action and the reaction in this issue is unimportant, particularly when the power equation is unequal. The actions must be put

into the context of how they deal with people, and the reactions must be appropriate to that which they follow.

I want to point out here that the problem is not who rules Gaza; there are civilians who are being targeted by all types of lethal weapons, and that is something that has been condemned in the conventions of humanity and international law for decades. This demands that I not forget my fundamental commitment to the idea of human security, but the cruelty of the events is such that it is monstrous for us speak of human security without taking into account the lives of the hundreds of thousands of people in Gaza who are in imminent danger.

In conclusion, we are between sacred holidays for the Christians and Moslems of the world, and it's an opportunity for us to ponder the inspiration of the echoes of peace in a land which carried the message of peace to the entire world. **When will there be the chance in the land of Palestine and for the people of Palestine to celebrate holidays without blood?** [used as pull quote above]

[Prince bin Talal is the uncle of King Abdullah of Jordan, and the Honorary Head of the World Conference of Religions for Peace]

Be part of our Success

المعرفة

الصفحة الرئيسية

الأحد 1429/12/30 هـ - الموافق 2008/12/28 م (آخر تحديث) الساعة 15:59 (مكة المكرمة)، 12:59 (غرينتش)

الصفحة الرئيسية: وجهات نظر

مستندات



أحداث غزة: صدمة للإنسانية

تفاعلات

خدمات الموقع

- صحف عالمية "التكف" على نشر الصورة نفسها لخبرات غزة
- مجلس الأمن يدعو لوقف العنف بغزة ودعوات لضبط النفس
- وفد أممي إسرائيلي لتقاهرة يبحث العنوان على غزة
- إدارة عربية ودعوات لقمة طارية بعد العنوان على غزة
- حملة التضامن الأوروبية مع غزة ستقام في إسرائيل دولها

من موقع الأخبار

الخرطوم والعزل والمساواة
تجهان لتوقيع إعلان الثقة
إسرائيل تطالب مهلة للرد على
التهديدات وتتمسك بإطلاق
شريط
شهران يقصف إسرائيلي
بغزة واعتقال 37 بالفضة
موسى إلى دمشق في إطار
تحرك لتقية الأجواء العربية
الحكومة الباكستانية تتوصل
لاتفاق بشأن وادي سوات



الأمير الحسين بن طلال

لم تكن أحداث غزة مفاجئة، ولكنها كانت صدمة قوية حين طالعتنا المحطات التلفزيونية بما جرح قنبي، وأمني مشاعر ملايين الناس حول العالم.

ليس سهلاً أن نقرر مشاعرنا، وأن نجد أفكارنا وأنت تلق أمام هذه المشاهد، وكثرة التضحيات، وأكاديس اللقاء القتل من المدنيين المحاصرين في غزة.

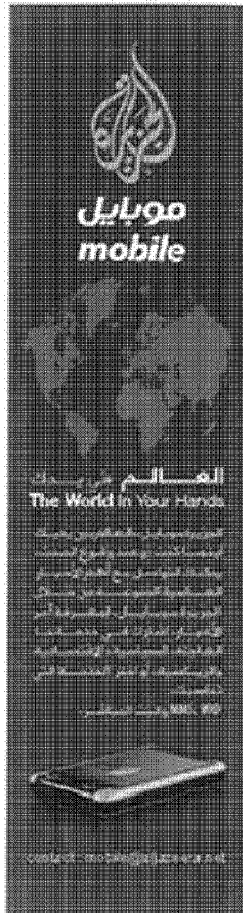
أنا ومثلي الملايين ندعو إلى الوقف الفوري لهذا العنف غير المسبوح، ولالة الحروب التي تخرج في هذا المشهد الدامي.

وأحسب أنني لا أتكلم قذابة عن عرب أو مسلمين أو مسيحيين، وإنما أتكلم بلسان كل من يحمل مشاعر إنسانية، ورغبة في مستقبل أفضل لهذا العالم.

إن استعمال القوة المفرطة والأسلحة الثقيلة بعد حصار طويل لقطاع غزة يسكنه جميعاً، من مدنيين رجال ونساء وأطفال، لن يفضي إلى حل. ونحن نعلم صورة

<http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/F1D4FC23-DDAD-4BDB-BD97-6254F9D72753.htm>

2/16/2009



مخيفة رادعة

وفي مقابل ذلك فإنه سيستدعي ردود فعل مشكوفة ليست في صالح أحد، وأحسب أن أمن إسرائيل يتأثر بكل اهتزازة في المشرق.

[5]

إن ضربة مثل هذه لتطاع غزة قد ترفض لغايات سياسية مؤقتة، ولكنها لا تحل في تعاقبها السلبية الأوسع على المستويات جميعها، وهي تأخذ عملية السلام إلى نقطة مجهولة، كلما تصاعف عدد الضحايا، بين قتلى وجرحى وينتفى وأهالي، علماً بأن مبادرة السلام لا يمكن أن تقوم باستقطاب مشعته لفكر أهية باسم الدين والقومية، أيًا كانت وأينما كانت.

وإذا كنا نؤمن بقسمة الضرر على طرفي المعادلة من فلسطينيين وإسرائيليين، فإن ذلك يستدعي على كذا فريق وكل مجموعة داخل كل طرف، فالحصارات تتركز على الجميع، ولا بنى أحد ينقذه عن الأمان.

وبالنظر إلى شراكمتنا في الإنسانية عبر هذا العالم، فإن أسئلة ستطرح على سطح أفكارنا حول مدى استمرارية العالم في تكتل النصاب الحالي وإدراجية المعايير، وحول قدرته على المحافظة على العباد تجاه المدنيين والأبرياء وهم يقتلون.

وإن التفريق بين الفعل ورد الفعل في هذه القضية ليس ذا أهمية، وبخاصة حين تكون معادلة القوة غير متساوية، فالأفعال ينبغي أن تضع في اعتبارها أنها تعاطى مع البشر، وردود الأفعال ينبغي أن تكون متناسبة لما تقترب عليه.

وأرغب في أن أتبرر هنا إلى أن المشكلة ليست في من يحكم في غزة، فهذا مشيرون يتعرضون للاستهداف بكافة أنواع الأسلحة الفتاكة، وذلك أمر مستهجن في عرف الإنسانية والشرعية الدولية منذ عقود، وهذا يستدعي عندي ألا أنسى التزامي الأساسي بفكرة الأمن الإنساني، ولكن فسوء الأحداث أفزع من أن نتحدث عن الأمن الإنساني، إلا في حدود ما يحسن الخطر المعلق بحياة مئات الآلاف من الناس في غزة.

وخاتماً فلنأخذ بين عديدين لمسححي العالم ومسلميه، وهي فرصة للفكر في استلهم أصداة السلام في أرض حملت رسالة السلام إلى العالم كله، فمتى ستوافر فرصة في أرض فلسطين ولأهل فلسطين ليعيشوا أعياداً بلا نساء؟

[6]

رئيس شرف منظمة المؤتمر العالمي للأديان من أجل السلام

المصدر: الجزيرة



تعليقات القراء

محمد امين من الايران

طهران/ايران

إن الحق سينتصر بآن الله، عتجلا ام أجلا السلام عليكم يا شعب فلسطين في غزة

فادي خالد زهرة

لبنان

الحمد لله الذي جعل في هذه الأمة مسؤولين يشعرزون بمصالي الإنسان

سمن

france

لغزة الصمود والتصر يا رب الله معكم يا شرف الناس ويا اظهر الناس يا من اعدتوا لنا الكرامات العزة ولكن بدمكم الغالي جدا علينا قلوبنا تحترق من اجلكم ويل لمن بخذلكم ولا يستأنكم

مسلم عربي فلسطيني حر

جزاك الله خيرا يا امير
حضرة الامير نقدر لك قول الحق الذي يعجز عنه الكثيرون ومنهم ابن اخيك
الحسين رحمة الله فان دل على شيء انما يدل على اصفائه وقيل برغم
الديبلوماسية المثقلة في مقالته الا اننا نعلم علم اليقين ما يجول في قلبك
وعقلك وهو ما يجول في قلب كل عربي شريف اصيل عبور على دينه واهله

مسلم عربي فلسطيني حر

فلسطين
تمه فان لم يكن على قدر من المسؤولية فليترك المهمة لمن هو اهله لها
لمن ينقي الله في شعبه لمن يغار على امته ومن لا يهاب في الله لومة لائم وان
الخير في الامه الى يوم الدين وهذا النهر الجاري من الشهداء في فلسطين وكل
بلاد المسلمين انما يؤكد ذلك اخيرا لسأل الله ان يستجيب لك لصرة المظلومين
والمقموعين والمقهورين في شتى بلاد العروبة اقولها وانتم فهي كنتم لم يبق
منها سوى الرسم والصوره اخوكم ابن فلسطين الحبيبه مسلم عربي عبور على
امته .. السلام

فلسطيني حر

نايس
تشكر الامير حسن على اذنته لما يجري في غزة .. لأن الكلام خرج من السان
حر لا يقع تحت الضغوط الاخرى لكن نحن نريد فعل فعل .. ولا نريد
كلام .. لأن الكلام لا يكفي..... اين الحكام العرب ... الذين يشاركون في الحرب
على غزة

مريم طهوب

uae

الحمد لله الذي أوجد من الأمراء على الأقل من يشعرنا اني أريد الحق ... شكرا

محمود

مصر

جزاك الله خيرا ايها الامير العاقل...وانك الله من نعمه...ارجو ان تتحدث
قليلا عن حقيقة دور مصر التي التهمت بالخيانه والغدر...وهي ليست من سمات
حكومتها المصرية التي طالما مدت يد العون لاجوانا في فلسطين...يجب ان
نفكر كيف تساعد اخواننا في غزة ليس ان تتهم حكومة مصر بالخيانة أو
الغدر...ان الله لا يحب الظلم...اطل الله عورك ايها الامير

المنسي

الأردن

كلى الاالا ، وكفانا هو ان ، شكر لك ايها الامير العربي على هذا التحليل
والكلام المنق والواعي ، ولكن برأيي نحن لسنا بحاجة الى اي وعي او
موضوعيه ، لسنا بحاجة الى قراءات للواقع ، لسنا كنا نغير والعنا باصرارنا
وبإيدينا ، اننا نريد حركه سريعة منا بعده عن كل ديبلوماسية وتحليل ، نحن
بحاجة الى نهر من شهداء الخلد منا ، بحاجة الى أشخاص لا تخاف الا من
خالقها ، نحن بحاجة الى أناس يعيدون عن الخيانه ويعيدون عن الهوان ، نحن
بحاجة الى كرامة وعزه ، لا نريد لوم احد على مصائبنا ، لا احتكامنا ولا حكام
الدالم

جمال عبد العافية

الأردن - الطفيلة

إن الأمير الحسن (الملكر العربي) قد قد ما يحدث في المنطقة وهو يكره الشاغب
وكلماته المعيرة قد قدما تصورا علما عن هذه الأزمة أطل الله في
عورك يا أميرنا

<< 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

[الموضوعات المنشورة لا تعبر بالضرورة عن رأي الموقع]

تحليلات | التقرير العربي السنوي | كتب | أحداث و مناسبات | وجهات نظر | أزمة وحروب | أحداث العام | تغطيات 2009 | ملفات خاصة 2009

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APPENDIX T

Source: Al Jazeera Date: 31 December 2008 Author: *al-Jazeera*
URL: <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/1859AA6A-E21F-48D9-A87A-FEB0E9DC2CD1B.htm>

Military Expert: Continuation of the Missile Bombardment Means Israel's Failure

A Lebanese military expert anticipated that the next 48 hours will be decisive in determining the course of the on-going Israeli military operation in the Gaza strip, and didn't discount the likelihood that Tel Aviv would lower its goals from rooting out Hamas to [just] weakening it.

Retired Colonel Doctor Amin Hotait said in a call with Al-Jazeera.net that Israel drew up a bank of targets for the Air Force that included 230 targets in six categories. In reviewing the bombing zones and the sites of destruction, it becomes apparent that it exceeded the basic targets; during the last three days, [the Air Force] hit 275 targets and therefore "Israel has done everything it wanted to do in the [Gaza] strip."

Hotait added that "the firing of missiles after Israeli had finished dealing with its bank of targets came as a surprise to [Israel], and the ability of the resistance to fire the missiles represents an unmistakable message about the inability of the air operation to achieve its goals."

Evaluating the Situation

Hotait concludes that the facts of the situation show that the Israeli air campaign wiped out the bombed targets, but it didn't achieve the goals set forth for it "which makes Israel need to extend the time limit." He expressed his belief that Israel will within the next 48 hours reevaluate the situation and extend the air operation for another 24 to 48 hours "so that next Thursday will be a decisive point for the Israeli leadership to determine what it wants."

He also emphasized that the Palestinian resistance's capability to fire the missiles, remain cohesive and tenacious and refuse to surrender, all mean "the failure of the air campaign to achieve its goals." He added that that will force Israel "to retreat from the high bar which it had set, [which was] to root out the resistance, occupy the strip, force the resistance from it and hand it over to a third party."

The retired Colonel believed that Israel will have two options: either a partial invasion so it can say that dealt with the missile bases and destroyed their stores, or a token occupation of pockets of the border area as occurred in Lebanon.

Regarding if the Gaza war will lead Israel to a new investigatory commission resembling the Finegold commission which followed the 2006 Lebanon war, he said that merely firing Garad missiles means the failure of the Israeli plan, and that the military leadership didn't take into account everything on the basis of which it could deal with the

targets in a fashion to destroy and root them out and “this will lead ultimately to a problem as happened in Lebanon, but what will determine how things play out is the next 48 hours.”

As for the possibility of the massing of large ground forces for Gaza, Hotait believed that Israeli can’t repeat what happened to it in Lebanon, explaining that Israel was unable to deal with the sources of fire in south Lebanon before initiating its ground operation, and subsequently its failure in that regard led to its failure in the war and thus it can not launch a ground operation until it is reassured about its results.”

The military expert stressed that the mere fact of firing Gaza’s missiles means the presence of resistors lying in wait and so Israel will hesitate greatly to begin its large-scale attack “because it will encounter a slaughter of its soldiers and the outcome of the war will be the opposite of what the political and military leadership intended.”

Anticipated Scenarios

About scenarios for the Israeli operation, Hotait said “if it proves correct for the Israelis that the operation won’t achieve the desired results, Israel will lower the level of the goals to getting out of a total failure; this is the traditional Israeli style. At that time, it will say that it is working on evaluating Hamas’ conduct in preventing missiles and reaching mutual understandings about its performance and behavior in Gaza, instead of extirpating it and ending its rule.”

He also expects working through regional and international intermediaries or a third party “to find a solution.” However, he said that the door to choosing a third intermediary was closed temporarily after “Egypt’s fall from neutrality and Turkey’s leaving the circle of mediation between Israel and Syria and its withdrawal from playing the role of mediator in issues of the Middle East.”

Regarding the American-European way out, the military expert anticipated that the European Union will try with Washington to search for a way out [of the situation] through the Security Council with a resolution like 1701, while he didn’t discount Tel Aviv attempting to put pressure on the resistance with a partial occupation of Gaza as a bargaining chip. “But both of these are hostage to what the field will do in its dealings with the bombing operation and to the perseverance and tenacity the leadership of the resistance displays in the situation.”

Colonel Hotait concluded that the final ruling regarding the military operation against Gaza needs the next 48 hours, that is, the time by which Israel will announce the beginning of the land operation against Gaza.



أمين حفيظ: إسرائيل أمام خيارين (تدوير)
الجزئي أو الرمزي (تدوير)

ورأي العديد المتقاعد أن إسرائيل ستكون أمام خيارين: فإما الاجتياح الجزئي حتى تقول إنها عالجت قواعد الصواريخ، ودعرت لمخازنها، وإما الاحتلال الرمزي لجنوب في سخط الحدود كما حصل في لبنان.

كما شدد على أن قدرة المقاومة الفلسطينية على إطلاق الصواريخ والتماسك، ورفع الاستسلام يعني فشل العملية الجوية في تحقيق أهدافها. مضيفا أن ذلك سيضطر إسرائيل للترجع عن السقف العالي الذي حددته وهو اجتثاث المقاومة واحتلال القطاع وإخراج المقاومة منه وتسليمه لطرف ثالث.

وحول ما إذا كانت حرب غزة ستقود إسرائيل إلى لجنة تحقيق جديدة تشبه لجنة فينوغراد التي أقيمت حرب لبنان عام 2006، قال إن مجرد إطلاق صواريخ غراد يعني إخفاق الخطة الإسرائيلية، وأن القيادة العسكرية لم تتخذ كافة التدابير التي تستطيع بمقتضاها معالجة الأهداف بشكل تدميري اجنثائي "وهذا سيؤدي حتما إلى مساوئ كما حصل في لبنان، لكن الذي يحدد مسار الأمور هو التسامحات المقلية".



جريح إسرائيلي بعد سقوط صاروخ فلسطيني في منطقة ليليفوت (تدوير)

وشدد الخبير العسكري على أن مجرد إطلاق صواريخ غزة يعني وجود مقاومة يتربصون. وعليه فإن إسرائيل ستتردد كثيرا في إطلاق هجومها الواسع "لأنها ستألفي مجزرة في جنودها، ويكون مال الحرب معاكسا لما يروىه القبانة السياسية والعسكرية".

وعن إمكانية حشد قوات برية كبيرة إلى غزة، رأى حفيظ أن إسرائيل لا تستطيع تكرار ما حصل لها في لبنان موضحا أن إسرائيل لم تستطع معالجة مساهمات الليران جنوب لبنان قبل إطلاق عملياتها البرية، وبالتالي فإن إخفاها في تلك المعالجة أدى إلى إخفاها في الحرب، وبالتالي لا يستطيع أن تتطرق بعملية برية قبل أن تعلمن للتأجيل.

سيناريوهات متوقعة

وعن سيناريوهات العملية الإسرائيلية، قال حفيظ إذا تحقق لتسليح الجيش أن العملية لن تؤدي النتائج المرجوة، فإن إسرائيل ستخفض مستوى الأهداف وهو سخرج من القتل الكا، وهذا مأروف في السلوك الإسرائيلي، وحينئذ ستقول إنها تعمل على تقويم سلوك حماس ومنع الصواريخ والتوصل لتفاهات إزاء أدائها وبنوكها في غزة بدل اجتثاثها وإنهاء حكمها.

كما توقع العمل عبر وسطاء إقليميين ودوليين أو طرف ثالث "لإيجاد حل" لكنه قال إن خيار وسيط ثالث أقل بابه مؤقتا بعد سقوط مصر من العنوان الحيداني وخروج تركيا من دائرة الوساطة بين إسرائيل وسوريا وتراجعها عن لعب دور الوسيط في مسائل الشرق الأوسط.

وحول المخرج الأمريكي الأوروبي، توقع الخبير العسكري أن يحاول الاتحاد الأوروبي مع واشنطن البحث عن مخرج عبر مجلس الأمن بقرار يشبه 1701 دون أن يستبعد محاولة تل أبيب الضغط على المقاومة باحتلال جزئي لغزة كورقة مساومة. لكن كلا الأمرين مرهون بما يقدمه الميدان في تفاعلاته مع عملية القصف، وبما تظهره قيادة المقاومة من ثبات وتماسك في الموقف.

وخلص العديد حفيظ إلى أن الحكم النهائي على اتجاه العملية العسكرية ضد غزة يحتاج إلى الساعات الثماني والأربعين القادمة، أي التوقيت الذي ستعلن فيه إسرائيل

بدء العملية البرية ضد غزة.

المصدر: الجزيرة



تعليقات القراء

عاصم الحصون هيج

جدة

عندما هجمت إسرائيل على سيناء فتحت مصر باب الجهاد للمتطوعين لخرجوا كثير
وهزموا إسرائيل فلو أن الحكام باب الجهاد للمتطوعين لخرجوا كثير وبذلك نستطيع
أن نلزم إسرائيل بآل الله

محمد احمد السوفاني

ليبس

الايح الخبير العسكري فانا كنت ضابط صف في الجيش الاردني وخبيرتي
المتواضعة فأن المعادلة لا تصب هكذا لانه لا يوجد كلية بين حزب الله وحامس الا
ان حماس تدافع عن أرضها في مثل حصار أوي وغيب لا بل يوم عربي (نداء الله
النصر والثبات الامين)

مارن

دمشق

صمود المقاومة الفلسطينية حتى اليوم السادس ذلك واضح على اجاجها وثبات
صوفيا

الحمد لله الذي هدانا

لفلسطين طويكرم

بداية الشكر أمين حبيب الذي طمنا في هذا الموقف المخرج ولكن أطالب التعميد ان
يحلل له حكومة رام الله ماهي الصوريح العنيفة

عبدالله احمد البوريني

الترقاء

ومنذ متى كان هذا العدو ينجح باي عمل يقوم به ، ان سبب وجودكم القردة
والخنازير كما وصفهم الله رب العزة هو حكمنا الي(....) علي مدار السنين الا
ما رحم ربى وكانوا مغتوبين علي امرهم ولكن لا تخافوا يا امة الاسلام والسلمين
فالفرح ات والنصر ات فلان للليل ان ينجلي ولا بد للحق ان يفنصر - وبثورة حتى
النصر والله اكبر لثبوت رب يحبه

memo

إن الحكم إلا لله

حسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل فإن الحكام العرب من الظلم الفاحش والطغاة إلى آخر
الاجتماعات دية قهوة وشاي ومياة غازية فين القرارات الصائبة والحاسمة ماثقوش
التي قبلهم سيدنا محمد عليه أفضل الصلاة والسلام في غزوة بدر فين قطر وهزيمة
للتنار وصلاح الدين وهزيمة للمغول فين أيام الفلوحات الإسلامية فين وفيين وفيين
(....) الحكام العرب المختارين أقسم بالله لو فتحوا لنا الطريق وحاربنا هدمر أعداء
الله

الطويل

تحليل جيد ولكن !

لوجه كلماتي إلى قادة حماس ، عنصر المفاجئة نصف المعركة هكذا تعلمنا ،
والثيب من الأشرار يفهم ، مع احتراماتي للجميع ،

إبراهيم

الوطن العربي

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APPENDIX U

Source: Al Jazeera Date: 3 January 2009 Author: unnamed Palestinian writer
URL: <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/89E45D9F-E3EB-4B36-B28F-D138741CA419.htm>

The Causes of the Attack on Gaza

Israel needs no reasons to attack Gaza or any other place because it is a nation that from the beginning has attacked and killed and destroyed and left others homeless. The Zionists came to the land of Ash-Sham [Syria, Jordan, Lebanon] and in their heads was the aspiration to establish a national homeland for the Jews on land they called the land of [their] fathers and forefathers. This extends, according to the promise of Abraham, from the Euphrates to the Nile, or from Tripoli in the middle of the [Lebanese] coast to Al-Arish in the Sinai, according to the promise of Moses.

Zionism began with a quiet aggression, with encouragement and support from Britain, and gradually progressed in its aggression after the establishment of the nation until it reached the stage of the bloody strike to the north and the south. Israel has created a cataract of blood since it came into being and in my estimation, the cataract will continue until nothing is left.

Israel thinks up the reasons and the excuses with each new aggression that it launches against the Palestinians and other Arabs, and all of its attacks in the end serve the overarching goal which it works to achieve. Today, it's Gaza's turn for shelling and destruction and the spilling of blood, and Israel is massing its military capabilities, land, sea and air, to carry out its attack. Why has Gaza's turn come, and what are the direct causes which have called Israel to this bloody excursion? I summarize the causes as follows:

[A pulled quote next to the preceding paragraph: "The war now is the alternative choice to the siege. They are attempting with the war to achieve what they were unable to achieve with the siege."]

1) This is a war to finish the siege imposed on the Palestinian people since Hamas won in the legislative elections, and harshly imposed on Gaza since Hamas took control of the Gaza Strip.

The siege aimed at toppling Hamas and removing it from the government and from the Palestinian Authority in general; that was by means of ruining the movement both spiritually and morally, and through inciting the people against it in the hope they would form a mass movement to sacrifice Hamas for the sake of a mouthful of bread.

The thinking was that Hamas would fall from power in Gaza within one to three months, but the months passed and Hamas stayed firm and was able to handle things well in administering Gaza and achieving more support on the Palestinian, Arab and Islamic levels.

The war now is the alternate choice to the siege. They are attempting with the war to achieve what they were unable to achieve with the siege. Who are “they”? “They” are the ones blockading Gaza, and “they” are Israel and the Palestinian Authority and Arab regimes and the rest of the nations of the world. The partners in the siege are the partners in the war, and all of them are intent on ending Hamas’ power in Gaza.

2) The concern of the partners in the siege of Gaza with toppling Hamas’ authority arose principally from their vision of the special solution to the Palestinian issue.

There is an endeavor based on a solution that is called the “two nation” solution which ends with, according to the substance of the agreements available to us such as the Oslo Accord and the Taba Accords, a Palestinian entity that functions as a security proxy of Israel and which the Palestinians who are going along with [this] solution call a Palestinian state.

With its control of the [Gaza] strip, Hamas foiled the Americans’ and Israelis’ endeavor, which is also connected to the American-Israeli vision of what the Islamic Arab region called the Middle East ought to be. [Previous sentence was used as a pulled quote next to this paragraph] For this [reason], it was necessary to topple Hamas and return the Gaza strip to its submissive posture [lit. Bayt Al-Ta’ah, the husband’s house to which a woman who unlawfully deserts must return] to be part of the solution based on the Road Map which recruits the Palestinians against the Palestinians.

3) Hamas is an Islamic resistance movement which regards the acknowledgement of Israel to be forbidden legally [under Islamic law]. Despite the fact that [Hamas] is ready for a long-term truce with Israel, it is not prepared to give up the idea of a sacred Islamic land, and the legitimate duty to liberate the holy places of Islam. For Israel, Hamas constitutes a danger to it now, and perhaps a more serious danger in the future due to the possibility of the massing of Islamic capabilities in many countries to contribute to the Jihad effort. [Hamas] is truly a religious resistance movement that has received eager ears from millions of devout people in the Islamic Arab region.

4) Hamas is considered to be [part of] what President Bush termed “the Axis of Evil” which includes Iran. Israel is very suspicious of Iran, and so is the United States and a number of Arab regimes, and all of them are working to push [Iran] back and to swoop down upon it if possible because it represents a new element in the region from the aspect of its having aspirations of being an independent leader, and from the aspect of technological and scientific development and self-reliance.

Whether or not Iran intends to change the situation in the Arab world, its achievements in and of themselves create a factor that stirs the Arab peoples against their leaders, who have become soft to the point of weakness and backwardness. This alone works against the Israeli and American interests which won't be realized without backward, hungry and defeated peoples.

Israel, and with it America and Arab regimes, has worked to bulwark itself behind ideology, and has begun to hint that the Shiites are a source of danger to the Sunnis. The Arab regimes and America and Israel rode the Sunni and Shiite wave, and they strove to rouse their rage against Hamas which has betrayed the Sunni in their eyes. The attempts at sowing dissension failed and Hamas remained in its position, searching for those supporting the Islamic resistance.

5) Hamas's control of Gaza represents a continual embarrassment to the Palestinian Authority in Ramallah and to the Arab regimes because of the blockade imposed on the [Gaza] strip.

The blockade led to the deterioration of the health and living conditions in the Gaza strip, and the lack of medicines and medical equipment led to the death of many sick children and adults. The people immediately began to search for a morsel to eat or for some firewood to fuel the fire, or for a way to travel in order to complete school, or to look for treatment or work.

The dire circumstances in Gaza focused the attention of the Arab and non-Arab news media on the tragedy, and television screens were filled with sad and painful images of the situation. Commentators and analysts pointed their fingers and directed their appeals and accusations at the Arab regimes, considering the responsibility to be first an Arab responsibility and that the Arab regimes must do something. The harsh criticisms began to pour down primarily on the Egyptian government because of the closing of the Rafah crossing.

Things worsened for the Arab regimes when foreign charity groups, media organizations and influential VIPs set out to break the siege of Gaza. Campaigns to break the siege gained wide attention from the media; they were covered like a kind of festival on the TV screens and embarrassed more of the Arab leaders to the degree that the President of the Palestinian Authority expressed a kind of spite when he described the ships breaking the siege as "foolish."

Preserving the contorted Arab regimes which the West calls moderate is an inseparable part of the American-Israeli strategy now; this is because they are tools that facilitate making the Arabs their instruments and keeping them simple-minded. It was essential to lessen this increasing embarrassment which might lead to undesirable popular movements.

[The first sentence in the above paragraph was used as a pull quote next to item 5]

6) It became clear to Israel, as stated by Israeli political officials and the Israeli news media, that Hamas had succeeded in smuggling weapons and money into Gaza.

The sums that [Hamas] had been able to bring in via the tunnels was unknown, but they showed its ability to spend and pay the wages of the thousands of its employees, and deliver assistance to many labor and [small] industry sectors.

As for the weapons, things remained very obscure to Israel, but it tried to determine the capability of Hamas and the Palestinian resistance groups to smuggle or manufacture new combat gear.

Hamas and the other groups took advantage of the period of quiet to organize and train and arm. The time was useful for these groups, and Israel felt as if the [Gaza] strip was turning into military HQs ready for combat. According to Israeli military theory, the anticipatory strike was the right decision.

The timing of the Attack

The issue of the timing of the war or the attack is important in the calculations of nations and armies, because war requires suitable environments both internally and externally, which have a direct relationship to the massing of capabilities and the support of the people and the nations. Israel is not unique in this regard, and it had to work to assess the timing- the positives and the negatives. What follows are the reasons for choosing to attack Gaza at this time from the internal and external aspects.

The Internal Reasons

1) In accordance with Israeli security doctrine, I believe that the Israeli attack came late; this is for two reasons:

A) Israeli security doctrine says that Israel must destroy the enemy force before it possesses a military capability that alarms Israel or threatens its security. This is the philosophy of the preemptive or preventative war. The Palestinian resistance groups have labored on military readiness and preparation over a long period of time, and Israel hasn't done anything except some fringe skirmishes.

B) The second reason works against the first one; it's that **Israel has remained hesitant to attack Gaza because it does not completely know what the capabilities the Palestinian resistance has, either tactical or in terms of armament.** [The bolded portion was used a pull quote in the middle of the page] The Palestinian groups were the like an open hand to the Israeli security apparatus, but the last several years saw transformations in the Palestinian security aspirations. This is an indicator of a problem that afflicted the traditional Israeli capability to collect information on the Arabs.

2) Israel was very reluctant to strike Gaza before the last truce with the Palestinian resistance groups. Observers had noted the large number of Israeli threats of a sweeping attack without there being any action. The threats ended with the verbal agreement on the truce.

However it appears that Israel had seen that the truce provided time for the Palestinian groups, and Hamas specifically, to smuggle more weaponry and to strengthen their organizational and tactical capabilities. It then decided to go to war. It was clear that Israel had made the decision to go to war when it overstepped the conditions of the truce by carrying out numerous air raids on military targets in the [Gaza] strip. Israel killed about thirty Palestinians and announced to the world that it was abiding by the truce and that the Palestinian side should abide by the truce as well.

3) The Israeli evaluation of the stumbling progress of the course of the negotiations [between Israel and the Palestinians] was no different than the evaluation of the other parties: Hamas' control of the Gaza strip was a principal reason.

The External Reasons

The following are the foremost external reasons:

1) Some of the Arab regimes and the Palestinian Authority had had enough of Hamas. The negotiations were proceeding slowly but well, and hopes were high of ending the Palestinian issue for good.

Hamas was a big obstacle, in as much as it was not a partner in the negotiations, and the Arabs were very embarrassed as a result of the blockade and the many arrests of [Arabs] in the West Bank.

The aforementioned [Arabs] made it clear that the partners in the blockade wanted a new situation in which Hamas and the resistance groups disappeared. It was clear that the American Secretary of State's threat to Hamas from Cairo gave a strong sign of this Arab direction.

2) The results of the American elections may have played a role, as far as the removal of the American concept of Globalization led by Bush and the opening the way to a less racist and extremist American vision. Israel may have thought the new American President wouldn't want to begin his term with a war on Gaza, and it preferred to make its war before the Father of Wars left the White House.

3) Israel believes that Hamas is the weak link in the alliance of independent powers in the region which are called the opposition forces. [Even] if it was feeble against Hezbollah, there was nothing to stop it from trying out its muscles on the Palestinian resistance groups.

The Israeli Elections

I don't think that the Israeli elections factor greatly into the Israeli security criteria. It's true that the personality of the Israeli Prime Minister plays a role, and the Israeli government ultimately is the one that issues the decision to go to war and the decision for peace, but the Army and the security apparatus, they have the biggest hand in making the decision.

Israel's army is not a partisan army, nor is it a tool in the hand of the individual or group political institutions. Rather, the elections play a role in massing the Israeli parties for the war. The parties gave their support to the Israeli government and applauded the war, and every party had to out do the others in inflaming emotions and banging the drums.

Conclusion

The Israeli military campaign was expected, and it aimed at altering the existing status in Gaza. The expectation was the expansion of the war to be a land war, and to reach the political leaderships.

But the fundamental Israeli problem is the intransigence of Hamas and the Palestinian groups. The pressure on Israel intensifies from its Arab allies and the human rights organizations and the media if the war is prolonged. The Arab regimes are the weak link for which Israel must make allowances in shortening the duration of the war, and they may be the link which will drive Israel to end the war without achieving its goals.

المعرفة

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المعرفة

الصفحة الرئيسية

المساحة الرئيسية: تحليلات

المساحة الرئيسية: تحليلات

المساحة الرئيسية: تحليلات

مستندات

- السياسة المصرية في ملفي العدوان على غزة
- القوي يذهب عن إسرائيل غزة
- عزمي بشارة يكتب عن الاعتداء الإسرائيلي من العدوان
- أحداث غزة: صدمة للإنسانية

من مواقع الأخبار

- الخرطوم والتعدل والمسؤول
- تنجها لنواقع إعلان الثقة
- إسرائيل تطالب مهلة للرد على التهديدات وتتمسك بإطلاق شاليط
- شهران يقصف إسرائيل غزة واقتل 37 بالصفحة
- موسى إلى دمشق في إطار تحرك لتنقية الأجواء العربية
- الحكومة اليابانية تتوصل لاتفاق بشأن وادي سوات



عبد الستار قاسم

أسباب العدوان على غزة

تقارير

خدمات الموقع

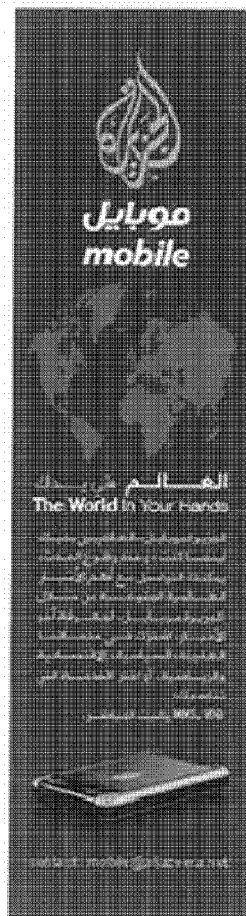
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Translates

توقيت العدوان
الأسباب الداخلية
الأسباب الخارجية
الانتخابات الإسرائيلية
الخلاصة

إسرائيل ليست بحاجة إلى أسباب لكي تعتدي على غزة أو غير غزة لأنها دولة قامت بداية على العدوان والقتل والتدمير والتشريد. التي الصهاينة إلى أرض الشام وفي رؤوسهم صنوع بإقامة وطن قومي لليهود على أرض يسمونها أرض الآباء والأجداد، التي تمتد وفق وعد سيدنا إبراهيم من القرأت إلى النيل، أو من مفراتس في أواسط الساحل الشامي إلى العربي في سيناء وفق وعد سيدنا موسى.

ابتدأت الصهيونية بدوان هادي بتلجج ودعم من بريطانيا، وكرجت بدوانها بعد قيام الدولة إلى أن وصلت مرحلة الضرب الدموي ذات اليمين وذات الشمال، إسرائيل صنعت سلاخا من الدم منذ أن قامت، وتقديري أن القتال سيستمر ما بقيت.



تخلق إسرائيل الأسباب والأعداء مع كل عدوان جديد تنه على الفلسطينيين وغيرهم من العرب، وكل اعتداءاتها في النهاية تخدم الهدف الأعظم والأشمل الذي تعمل على تحقيقه. اليوم هو دور غزة في القصف والتدمير وسفك الدماء، وهي تحتشد قدرات عسكرية ضخمة بحرا وبراً وجوا في تنفيذ عدوانها. لماذا أتى دور غزة، وما هي الأسباب المباشرة التي دعت إسرائيل إلى هذه الجولة الدموية؟ الخسب الأسباب فيما يلي:

أولاً: هذه حرب متكاملة للحصار المضروب على الشعب الفلسطيني منذ أن فازت حماس في الانتخابات التشريعية، والمضروب بصورة شديدة على غزة منذ سيطرة حماس على القطاع.

كان الحصار يهدف إلى إسقاط حركة حماس، وإخراجها من الحكومة ومن السلطة الفلسطينية عموماً وذلك من خلال إتهام الحركة مغتوية وأخلاقياً، ومن خلال تأليب الناس عليها حتى أن يقوموا بتحريك جماهيري يضمن بخراسان من أجل تامة الخبز.

وكان الظن أن حماس ستسقط خلال مدة تتراوح بين شهر وثلاثة أشهر من سيطرتها على غزة، لكن الأشهر مرت وحماس بقيت صامدة، واستطاعت أن تدير أمور ما جيداً في إدارة القطاع وتحقق مزيداً من التأييد على المستويات الفلسطينية والعربية والإسلامية.

الحرب الآن هي الخيار البديل للحصار. إليهم يحاولون بالحرب تحقيق ما عجزوا عن تحقيقه بالحصار. من هم هؤلاء؟ هم المحاصرون لغزة وهم إسرائيل والسلطة الفلسطينية والنظمة عربية وبقية دول العالم. شركاء الحصار هم شركاء الحرب، وجميعهم معززون بإنهاء سلطة حماس في غزة.

ثانياً: اهتمام شركاء الحصار على غزة بإسقاط سلطة حماس ذائع أساساً من رؤيتهم للحل الخاص بالفلسطينية.

هذا مشروع يقوم على حل يسمى بحل الدولتين الذي يقضي، وفق مادة الاتفاقية المتوفرة لدينا مثل اتفاقية أوسلو ومطاباً إلى كيان فلسطيني يعمل وكيلاً أصلياً لإسرائيل يسمى الفلسطينيون المتساوون مع الحل دولة فلسطينية.

يسيطر عليها على القطاع أفسدت حماس على الأميركيين والإسرائيليين مشروعه، الذي هو مرتبط أيضاً بالرواية الأميركية الإسرائيلية لما يجب أن تكون عليه المنطقة العربية الإسلامية المسمدة بالشرق الأوسط. ولهذا كان لا بد من إسقاط حماس وإعادة قطاع غزة إلى بيت الطاعة ليكون مشمولاً بالحل القائم على خريطة الطريق الذي يحدد الفلسطينيين ضد الفلسطينيين.

ثالثاً: حماس حركة مقاومة إسلامية تحترق الاعتراف بإسرائيل حراماً شرعاً، وعلى الرغم من أنها مستعدة لهذبة طويلة الأمد مع إسرائيل، فإنها غير مستعدة للتخلي عن فكرة الأرض الإسلامية المقدسة والواجب الشرعي الخاص بتحرير المقدسات الإسلامية. بالنسبة لإسرائيل تشكل حماس خطراً مثلاً أمامها الآن، وربما خطراً أشد مستقبلاً بسبب إمكانية حشد طاقات إسلامية في دول عديدة للمساهمة في الجهود الجهادي. إنها حركة مقاومة دينية تلقى أذناً صاغية من ملايين المتدينين في

المنطقة العربية الإسلامية

جماسي بالنسبة لإسرائيل لا تتوقف عن تحسين أدائها الجهادي بالتدريب والتنظيم والسرية وتحسين وسائلها القتالية وأسلابها، وهي تنظم منبثك في الإعداد والاستعداد، ويومياً يراكم المزيد من القوة التي تشكل خطراً على أمن إسرائيل.

وأبعاد: جماسي منصوبة على ما أسماه الرئيس بوش "محور الشر" الذي يضم إيران، إسرائيل مراقبة جدا من إيران، وكذلك الولايات المتحدة والعديد من الأنظمة العربية، وجميعهم يعملون على تحجيمها، والانتفاض على أنها يمكن أن تكون تمثل عنصراً جديداً في المنطقة من ناحية الطموح الاستقلالي القيادي، ومن ناحية التطوير العلمي والتكني والاعتماد على الذات.

سواء توت إيران أو لم تنو تغيير الأوضاع في الوطن العربي، فإنجازاتها في حد ذاتها تشكل عامل تهديد للشعوب العربية على حكوماتها الذين استرحوا للتصنيف والتخلف. وهذا في حد ذاته يعمل ضد المصالح الإسرائيلية والأمريكية التي لا تتحقق إلا بشعوب مختلفة جامعة مهزومة.

صنعت إسرائيل ومعها أميركا وأنظمة عربية على التمسك على خلف فكرة المذهبية وأخذت تعمل على الشيعة بوصفهم مصدر خطر على السنة وركب موجة السنة والشيعية كل من والتي الأنظمة العربية وأميركا وإسرائيل، وصنوا جرائم عصبية على جماسي التي تكون أهل السنة في نظرهم فشلت محاولات الفتنة واستمرت جماسي في موقفها الباحث عن داعمين للمقاومة الفلسطينية.

خامساً: تشكل سلطة جماسي في غزة إخراجاً متواصلاً للسلطة الفلسطينية في رام الله وللأنظمة العربية بسبب الحصار المضروب على القطاع.

أدى الحصار إلى تدهور الأوضاع المعيشية والصحية في قطاع غزة، وأدت قلة الأدوية والأجهزة الطبية إلى وفاة العديد من المرضى والأطفال، وطق الناس يبحثون عن لقمة الخبز، أو عن بعض الحطب ليوقدوا النار، أو عن وسيلة للسفر من أجل إكمال الدراسة، أو البحث عن علاج أو صليب.

وتسبب ضيق الأحوال بغزة في تركيز وسائل الإعلام العربية وغير العربية على المساءة، واستأثرت الفضائيات بالصورة المعززة والمؤلمة حول الأوضاع، ووجه المعلقون والمحللون أصابعهم ومنشأتهم وإتهاماتهم نحو الأنظمة العربية معتبرين أن المسؤولية هي مسؤولية عربية أولاً، وأن على الأنظمة العربية أن تصنع شيئاً. وبدأت الانتقادات الشديدة تنهال على النظام المصري بسبب إغلاق معبر رفح بصورة أساسية.

ازدادت الأمور سوءاً بالنسبة للأنظمة العربية عندما هبت جمعيات أحفادية حربية ومؤسسات إعلامية وتخصيات مؤثرة لكسر الحصار على غزة. حازت حملات كسر الحصار على اهتمام واسع من قبل وسائل الإعلام. وتمت تغطيتها بنوع من المهرجانية على شائعات التفار، وأخرجت المزيد من القادة العرب إلى درجة أن رئيس السلطة الفلسطينية عبر عن نوع من الغل عندما وصف سنن كسر الحصار بأنها "سخيفة".

المحافظة على الأنظمة العربية المعروجة، التي يسميها الغرب بالمعتدلة، جزء لا يتجزأ من الإستراتيجية الإسرائيلية الأمريكية الآن، وذلك لأنها هي الأدوات التي تسهل امتطاء العرب والإبقاء عليهم قتلها. كان لا بد من القيام بعمل يرفع هذا الإحراج المتزايد للأنظمة الذي من المحتمل أن يقود إلى حركات شعبية غير مرغوب فيها.

سادساً بات واضحاً أمام إسرائيل كما ورد على لسان مسؤولين إسرائيليين سياسيين وفي وسائل الإعلام الإسرائيلية أن حماس نجحت في تهريب أسلحة وأموال إلى القطاع.

لم تكن معروفة المبالغ التي استطاعت إدخالها عبر الإنفاق، ولكنها أظهرت قدرتها على الإنفاق وصرف رواتب آلاف الموظفين لديها، وصرف مبيعات للعديد من القطاعات العمالية والحرفية.

أما بالنسبة للأسلحة فبقيت الأمور غامضة جداً بالنسبة لإسرائيل، لكنها تحسنت قدرة حماس والفصائل الفلسطينية المقاومة على تهريب أو صناعة أدوات قتالية جديدة.

استغلت حماس والفصائل الأخرى فترة التهينة للتدريب والتسليح، ولم يضع الوقت مدى بالنسبة لهذه الفصائل، وشعرت إسرائيل بأن القطاع يتحول إلى دور عسكري مستعد للقتال. وحسب النظرية الأمنية الإسرائيلية، فالضرورة الاستباقية هي القرار الصحيح.

توقيت العدوان

مسألة توقيت الحرب أو العدوان مهمة في حسابات الدول والجيش، وذلك لأن الحرب تتطلب الأجواء المناسبة داخلياً وخارجياً، التي لها علاقة مباشرة بحدوث الطاقات ودعم الناس والوقوف. إسرائيل لا تعتمد عن هذه القاعدة، ولا بد أنها عملت على تقييم التوقيت بحدود ومروءة. وفيما يلي أسباب اختيار الهجوم على غزة في هذا الوقت بشقيها الداخلي والخارجي:

الأسباب الداخلية

أولاً: وفق النظرية الأمنية الإسرائيلية، أرى أن الهجوم الإسرائيلي جاء متأخراً وذلك لسببين هما:

أ. تقول النظرية الأمنية الإسرائيلية إن على إسرائيل أن تدمر القوة المعادية قبل أن تمتلك قدرة عسكرية توازن إسرائيل أو تؤثر على أمنها. هذه هي فلسفة الحرب الوقائية أو الاستباقية. فصائل المقاومة الفلسطينية عملت على الإعداد والاستعداد العسكري على مدى فترة من الزمن، ولم تكلم إسرائيل إلا ببعض الإغراءات الهامشية.

ب. السبب الثاني يعمل ضد السبب الأول وهو أن إسرائيل بقيت مترددة في الهجوم على غزة لأنها لا تعرف تماماً ما عند المقاومة الفلسطينية من قدرات سواء كانت تسليحية أو تكتيكية. كانت الفصائل الفلسطينية عبارة عن كف مفتوح أمام أجهزة الأمن الإسرائيلية، لكن السنوات الأخيرة شهدت لحولات في الحرس الأمني الفلسطيني. هذا مؤشر على خلل قد أصاب قدرة إسرائيل التقليدية على جمع المعلومات عن العرب.

ثانياً: ترددت إسرائيل كثيراً قبل التهينة الأخيرة مع الفصائل الفلسطينية المقاومة في ضرب غزة، وقد لاحظ المراقبون كثرة التهديدات الإسرائيلية بالهجوم الكاسح دون أن يكون هناك فعل. وقد انتهت التهديدات بالمواقفة الشفوية على التهينة.

لكن يبدو أن إسرائيل قد رأت أن التهينة وفرت الوقت للفصائل الفلسطينية وبالتحديد حماس لتهريب المزيد من الأسلحة وتعزيز قدراتها التنظيمية والتكتيكية، فقررت الذهاب إلى الحرب. كان واضحاً أن إسرائيل قد اتخذت قرار الحرب عندما قامت بتجاوز شروط التهينة بتنفيذ هجمات جوية عدة على أهداف عسكرية في القطاع. قللت إسرائيل حوالي ثلاثين فلسطينياً وهي تكمن أمام العالم أنها ملزمة بالتهينة وعلى الجانب الفلسطيني أن يبقى ملتزماً.

ثالثاً: لم يختلف التقييم الإسرائيلي بشأن تعثر المسيرة التفاوضية عن تقييم الأطراف الأخرى في أن سيطرة حماس على القطاع كانت سبباً رئيسياً.

الأسباب الخارجية

تبرز خارجياً الأسباب التالية:

أولاً: ضاقت بعض الأنظمة العربية والسلطة الفلسطينية ذرعاً بحماس. كانت المسيرة القلاوضية تسير ببطء ولكن بسلاسة، وكانت الأمل كبيرة في الانتهاء من القضية الفلسطينية إلى الأبد.

شكلت حماس عقبة كبيرة من حيث أنها ليست شريكاً في المفاوضات، ومن حيث وقوع العرب في حرج كبير نتيجة الحصار ونتيجة الاعتقالات الكبيرة في صفوف أنصارها في الضفة الغربية.

وقد أوضحت أعلاه أن شركاء الحصار أرادوا وضعاً جديداً تختلف فيه حماس وفصائل المقاومة. وواضح أن تهديد وزيرة خارجية إسرائيل لحماس من القاهرة يعطي مؤشراً قوياً على هذا التوجه العربي.

ثانياً: ربما لعبت نتائج الانتخابات الأمريكية دوراً من حيث الحصار فكرة العولمة الأمريكية التي يقودها بوش، وفتح الطريق أمام رؤية أميركية أقل عنصرية وأخف تطرفاً. ربما ظننت إسرائيل أن الرئيس الأمريكي الجديد لا يريد أن يبدأ عهده بحرب على غزة، وفعلت أن تقوم بعربياً قبل أن يغادر أبو الحروب البيت الأبيض.

ثالثاً: ترى إسرائيل أن حماس هي الحلقة الأضعف في تحالف قوى الاستقلال في المنطقة التي تسمى قوى الممانعة، وإذا كانت قد عجزت أمام حزب الله، فلا مانع من أن تحارب عضلاتها بفصائل المقاومة الفلسطينية.

الانتخابات الإسرائيلية

لا أرى أن الانتخابات الإسرائيلية تدخل بقوة في المعايير الأمنية الإسرائيلية. صحيح أن شخصية رئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي تلعب دوراً، والحكومة الإسرائيلية في النهاية هي التي تصدر قرار الحرب وقرار السلام، لكن الجيش والأجهزة الأمنية هما صاحبا اليد الطولى في اتخاذ القرار.

جيش إسرائيل ليس جيشاً حزبياً، ولا هو أداة بيد المصالح السياسية الفردية أو القنوية، وإنما تلعب الانتخابات الآن دوراً في حشد الأحزاب الإسرائيلية لمصالح الحزب. قدمت الأحزاب دعماً للحكومة الإسرائيلية، وصقلت للحزب، ولا مجال لحزب لكي يزايد على الآخر في تأجيج المشاعر ودق الطبول.

الخلاصة

كانت الحملة العسكرية الإسرائيلية متوقعة، وهي تهدف إلى تغيير الوضع القائم في غزة. المتوقع هو توسيع الحرب لتكون برية، وتتصل قيادات سياسية.

لكن مشكلة إسرائيل الأساسية هي في صمود حماس والفصائل الفلسطينية الضعيفة على إسرائيل سيزداد من قبل حلفائها العرب. ومن قبل منظمات حقوق الإنسان ووسائل الإعلام إن هدأت الحرب الأنظمة العربية هي الحلقة الأضعف التي على إسرائيل أن تراعيها في تقصير أمد الحرب، وربما هي الحلقة التي ستقود إسرائيل إلى وقف الحرب دون تحقيق أهداف.

✉

كاتب فلسطيني

المصدر: الجزيرة



تعليقات القراء

waleed kamal

kuwait

يا ترى أمشي خلفاء إسرائيل العرب هيتكوا الله في أنفسهم وفي شعبيهم ؟ لا أقل
غير لا اله الا الله ولا حول ولا قوة الا بالله وحسبي الله ونعم الوكيل والله أكبر
على كل ظالم وكائن

محمد عطية العلول

الإمارات

إسرائيل تحاول القضاء على حماس لكنها لن تستطيع بقوة إيمان حماس. وكن
هذا العصاة الذي في غزة هو بسبب مصر...

حسن فادي فؤاد

مصر

حسبي الله ونعم الوكيل في إسرائيل ومن شارك معهم وتبني الفلسطينيين بالقول
العظيم بالجنة والشهادة والفردين الأعلى وأحبا معاكم بقلوبنا وبدعوتنا

فادي المصري

مصر

يا يهود يا يهود جيش محمد سوف يعود

صلاح فايز ورداني

الكويت

أقول لأهل غزة هنيئاً بل الشهادة يا أهل غزة أصبروا وصابروا وجاهدوا والله
النصر قريب

محمد امير

القرطوم

المقال ممتاز ولاتنسا اقتراب الانتخابات الاسرائيلية وهذا سبب رئيس في
توقيت هذه الحرب. اللهم انصر أهل غزة

عبد الله أحمد الخبيص

مصر

أقول لأهل غزة يا أيها الذين آمنوا أصبروا وصابروا ورابطوا والتوا الله لعلمكم
تلقحون وإلى ديان الدين نمضي * وعند الله تجتمع الخصوم ولكن في سؤال هل
لو جعل الأنجليز في الشامي غزة دولة مستقلة عن فلسطين أكنا نرجعهم إلى
فلسطين أم ماذا...؟

warda

maroc

لا حول و قوة الا بالله الله و ملائكته مع أهل غزة والتلى بأن تتوقف عن الفرجة
والبكاء و نهم بمساعدة أخو الشا لو بما يعادل دولار واحد لكل مسلم

sana Imaghribiya

maroc agadir

اللهم انصر اخواننا في غزة قلوبنا معكم

فلسطينيه مهجرة من العراق

اللهم انصر غزة وحماس وكل مجاهد ورابط على الرض فلسطين وكل بلاد
المسلمين لكن يا حماس لا تأمني لاحفاد ابن الملقني قلند و الله اذاقوا اهلكم
الفلسطينيين في العراق الامريين منذ تعاون ايران مع أمريكا في العراق
تلبهوا... تلبهوا... لا قسوا فانكم ليس الا ورقة يستعملها هؤلاء لأغراض اطم
وانا نعرفها!!! واقا لا نؤيد هذا المقال في ان العرب هو من اشعل الفتنة بل ان
هؤلاء القوم استعملهم الاستعمار منذ فجر الاسلام للقضاء على الاسلام
وتشويه قلبه صفاء موحدة لله افضل 1000 مرة من كثرة فيها البدع والشرك

<< 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

APPENDIX V

Source: Al Jazeera Date: 2 February 2009 Author: *Diya' al-Kahlout*
URL: <http://www.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/8534EF6E-903A-41C5-8733-7E24E156AB31.htm>

Testimonials of the Occupation's Execution of Palestinians During the Gaza War

During the Israeli war on Gaza, the occupation troops left the young man Youssef Omer Labid, a fighter in the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, the military wing of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) bleeding for five hours in the place where he had fallen in the intelligence-operations area west of the Jabaliya refugee camp in the northern Gaza strip.

The Israeli soldiers prevented the International Red Cross and Palestinian ambulance crews from getting near the injured Labid and dozens of others during the recent war, and the al-Qasam fighter died after five hours during which he bled out without a single hand being lifted to save his life.

Ibrahim, brother of the Palestinian opposition fighter, told alJazeera.net that the occupation forces intentionally left his brother bleeding to death after he had been shot in the foot by a sniper. He stated that they didn't listen to the cries to evacuate the injured from the military operations zone.

He Bled To Death

Ibrahim added, "My brother and another resistance fighter were shot at 2 AM and the occupation soldiers left him bleeding until 7AM," clarifying that it was possible to treat his brother and for him to survive, but the occupation executed him and dozens of citizens like him.

Hasan, another brother of the martyred Labid, told alJazeera.net that people contacted crews from Palestinian emergency services and the Red Cross after his brother and another fighter were injured, but they told [the people] that the occupation refused to allow them to transport the injured and warned them against approaching the area, claiming that the entire area was a closed military operations zone.

The Execution of Families

In the same context, the freed prisoner and expert in Prisoners Affairs Abd al-Nasser Farawana related that the occupation forces executed entire families during the war on Gaza after bringing the houses down on the heads of their inhabitants, despite their screams and their cries and the appearance of what was certainly people inside them.

Farawana said that the martyr Shadi Hamad from the town of Bayt Hanoun in the northern strip was arrested by forces of the occupation with a group of citizens and led them away to the border area and took them towards east of Jabaliya, then released them and asked them to return to the strip; [the people] went west on al-Qadam Street towards

Jabaliya, and when they neared the Al-Sadiq mosque, they were fired upon by heavy fire accompanied by a tank shell, which resulted in the martyrdom of Shadi and the miraculous survival of the others.

[Farwana] explained that the emergency crews were unable to extract Shadi Hamad and he remained for three days discarded in the middle of the road before the citizens were able to pull him away.

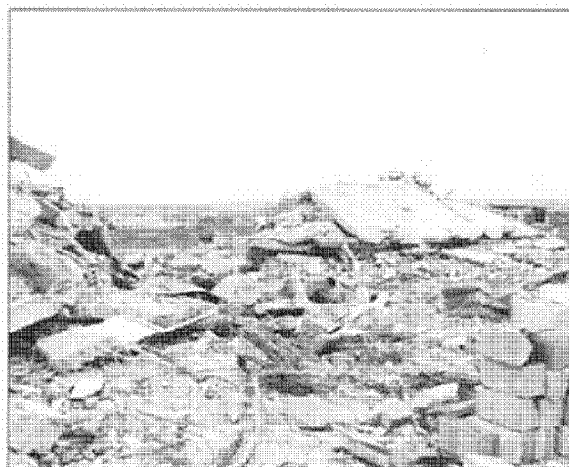
Farwana demanded that an independent international commission be formed to investigate the circumstances of the occupation forces' direct execution of a number of the unarmed detainees after their arrest during the war on Gaza, and the murder of a number of innocent citizens in various ways and locations, as he considers these war crimes. [He also demanded] the investigation of the circumstances of the death of dozens of unarmed citizens whose bodies were found discarded on the roads or in their homes and apartments after the withdrawal of the occupation from them.

He said that "What makes us worry and calls us to continually demand the need to investigate is that we frequently hear every day many testimonials and tales and painful stories that chill the blood of incidents of premeditated murder and the insistence of the occupation authorities on not cooperating with the Red Cross organization or complying with the demands of the Palestinian Authority regarding those they are detaining."

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تفاريق وحوارات

مكتبة المؤلف



لا تَحْلِلْ كَعَمَلِ اسْتِغْفَارِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَتَكْفِيرِ ذُنُوبِهِمْ رَأَى مِثْلَ لَعْنِ الْحَمَامَةِ عَمَلُ عِلْمٍ

- الاجتماعية الدولية للظفر في ايطاليا
- مقاطعة إسرائيل
- توبيان مريوان؛ ما حدث بخرق
- ياو في الوصيف
- شهادات فلسطينية تكذيب
- الاستاذ ابراهيم ابراهيمي يفتتح
- تسليم يرو في لسانه من اجرة
- الجمعية يفتح في طرة
- الاجتماعي في لسانه من اجرة
- في طرة
- مستشفى في طرة
- الاجتماعي في طرة
- الاجتماعي في طرة

• خدمات التأمينية لرجال الشرطة
التأمينية من رتبة القيس - قيس
تأمين - حرة

• جزاء عدم دفع ان التواتر الاسمي المالية
التي سلكان الجزاء المستحقين
حرة عينة - حرة 100100

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau*, *U.S. Census of Population*, 1990, 1980, 1970, 1960, 1950, 1940, 1930, 1920, 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870, 1860, 1850, 1840, 1830, 1820, 1810, 1800, 1790, 1780, 1770, 1760, 1750, 1740, 1730, 1720, 1710, 1700, 1690, 1680, 1670, 1660, 1650, 1640, 1630, 1620, 1610, 1600, 1590, 1580, 1570, 1560, 1550, 1540, 1530, 1520, 1510, 1500, 1490, 1480, 1470, 1460, 1450, 1440, 1430, 1420, 1410, 1400, 1390, 1380, 1370, 1360, 1350, 1340, 1330, 1320, 1310, 1300, 1290, 1280, 1270, 1260, 1250, 1240, 1230, 1220, 1210, 1200, 1190, 1180, 1170, 1160, 1150, 1140, 1130, 1120, 1110, 1100, 1090, 1080, 1070, 1060, 1050, 1040, 1030, 1020, 1010, 1000, 990, 980, 970, 960, 950, 940, 930, 920, 910, 900, 890, 880, 870, 860, 850, 840, 830, 820, 810, 800, 790, 780, 770, 760, 750, 740, 730, 720, 710, 700, 690, 680, 670, 660, 650, 640, 630, 620, 610, 600, 590, 580, 570, 560, 550, 540, 530, 520, 510, 500, 490, 480, 470, 460, 450, 440, 430, 420, 410, 400, 390, 380, 370, 360, 350, 340, 330, 320, 310, 300, 290, 280, 270, 260, 250, 240, 230, 220, 210, 200, 190, 180, 170, 160, 150, 140, 130, 120, 110, 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 0.

اسرائيل تطلب مهلة للرد
على تهديدات واتهامات
باطلاقها

* شهیدان پنهانہ اسلام آباد
عزیزہ امینہ علیہ الرحمہ

* تو ائیں عیادت کے دن اور غور
پانچویں دن کے لئے ملائے ہیں
الاسری

الحكومة الفلسطينية
تتوصل لتفاهي بشأن رواتبي
مواطنيها

ضوء الكحل

ترك جنود الاحتلال أثناء الحرب الإسرائيلية على غزة الشاب يوسف عمر ليد المقاتل في كتائب الشهيد عز الدين القسام الجناح العسكري لحركة المقاومة الإسلامية (حماس) يتربص بخصم سادات في مكان إصابته بمنطقة المخازبات غرب مخيم جنابا لجنين شمال قطاع غزة.

ومنع الجنود الإسريين طواقم الإمداد الفلسطينية والصليب الأحمر الدولي عن
التدخل مع المصابين، وبعد عشرات الساعات هرب من الماء الحرب الأخيرة، واستشهد العقيل
الشماسي بعد الساعات الخمس التي أرف فيها دماً دون أن يصاب إليه يد إنقاذ طبيّة.

وقال إبراهيم شقيق المفكر الفلسطيني للجزيرة نت إن قوات الاحتلال بعد إصابة شقيقه برصاص النابالم في قلعة نعمت في كه يرف حتى الموت، مؤكدا أنها لم تسلم للسلطات باحلاء المرحوم من مكان العمليات العسكرية.

توقف حتى الموت
وأضاف إبراهيم: "السبب أمني وموقوم آخر في الباقية بعد منتصف الليل وتركة جثوه الاحتلال حتى الساعة السابعة صباحا برفق"، موضعا أنه كان بالإمكان معالحة شقيقة ونجمته، لكن الاحتلال أعدهم وعشرات الموالطين مثله.

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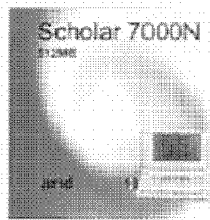
موبايل
mobile

العالم في يديكم
The World In Your Hands

1. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—History.
 2. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Economic aspects.
 3. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Government relations.
 4. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Social aspects.
 5. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Environmental aspects.
 6. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Labor relations.
 7. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Research and development.
 8. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Marketing.
 9. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Regulation.
 10. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Ethics.
 11. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Innovation.
 12. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Globalization.
 13. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Patents.
 14. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Quality control.
 15. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Safety.
 16. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Public health.
 17. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Health care.
 18. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Medicine.
 19. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Biology.
 20. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Chemistry.
 21. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Technology.
 22. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Business.
 23. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Finance.
 24. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Law.
 25. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Politics.
 26. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Culture.
 27. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Society.
 28. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Environment.
 29. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Energy.
 30. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Transportation.
 31. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Communication.
 32. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Education.
 33. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Agriculture.
 34. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Manufacturing.
 35. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Construction.
 36. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Infrastructure.
 37. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Defense.
 38. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Space.
 39. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Aerospace.
 40. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Automotive.
 41. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—Aerospace.
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على طواقم الإسعاف والصليب الأحمر عقب إصابة شقيقة والمقاتل الآخر، لكنهم أبلغواهم بأن الاحتلال يرفض السماح لهم بنقل المصابين وحظرهم من الاقتراب من المنطقة بدعوى أنها بمجملها منطقة عمليات عسكرية مغلقة.

إعدام عائلات

وفي السياق ذاته روى الأسير المحرر والخير في شؤون الأسرى عبد الناصر فروانة أن قوات الاحتلال أعدمته خلال الحرب على غزة عائلات بأكثر من مئة أسير فوق رؤوس سائقيها، رغم علو صرخاتهم ونداءاتهم وشهروا ما يؤكد وجود الناس بداخلها.

وقال فروانة إن الشهيد شادي حمد من بلدة بيت حانون شمال القطاع اعتقلته قوات الاحتلال مع مجموعة من المواطنين واقتادتهم إلى أطراف الحدود وساروا بهم باتجاه شرق جباليا ثم اطلقوا سراحهم وظنوا بنهم العودة إلى القطاع فساروا غرباً في شارع القرم باتجاه جباليا، وعند اقترابهم من مسجد الصديق أطلقت عليهم النيران بكثافة مترافقة مع قذيفة دبابه، ما أدى إلى استشهاد شادي ونجاة الآخرين بأعجوبة.

وأوضح أن طواقم الإسعاف لم تتمكن من انتشال الشهيد شادي حمد وفي ثلاثة أيام تلقى على قارعة الطريق قبل أن يتمكن المواطنون من سحبه.

وطالب فروانة بتشكيل لجنة دولية مستقلة للتحقيق في ظروف إعدام الاحتلال بشكل مباشر عددا من المعتقلين العزل بعد اعتقالهم خلال الحرب على غزة، وقتل عدد من المواطنين الأبرياء بأشكال عدة وفي أماكن مختلفة باعتبارها جرحاً من حرب، والتحقيق أيضاً في ظروف استشهاد عشرات من المواطنين العزل وجدت جثثهم ملقاة على الصرقات أو داخل بيوتهم وشققهم السكنية بعد انسحاب الاحتلال منها.

وقال إن "ما ينبغي للقلق ويدعونا للمصالحة المستمرة بضرورة التحقيق هو ما يتردد على مسامعنا يومياً من شهادات وروايات عديدة وفصص مؤلمة تقسم لها الأبدان لحوادث القتل الممنه وأصرار سلطات الاحتلال على عدم التعاون مع منظمة الصليب الأحمر أو الاستجابة لطلبات السلطة الفلسطينية فيما يتعلق بالمحتجزين لديها".

المصدر: الجزيرة

تعليقات القراء

هبة محمد

حي الشجاعية

أقول ولا أمك سوى القول والدعاء ولاتحسين الذين قتلوا في سبيل الله أموات بلأحياء عند ربهم يرزقون فمبشرك لك الشهادة والخزي والعار لنا نحن والله لاقول غير الله بخلصنا الشهادة مع أبناء بلدي في فلسطين

سالم

رفح

الاحتلال الصهيوني لا يبني البشر فقط إنما يبني البشر والحجر والشجر ويبني معهم كل شئ يشهد عليهم ولا يترك وراءه أي أثر على جرائمه بحيث يمسح المنطقة ويجرفها بحيث لو شاهد ما أحد لا يصدق أنها كانت معمورة والباقي على الحلاء

doaa fozi smony

فلسطين

نشكر قناة الجزيرة على تغطية كل ما حدث وبالتفصيل في حرب غزة

Next Condor

المغرب

أفمن أن هذا العقل يحتوي الطّب ما يمكن أن يقوم به جزاء و الاحتلال بالشعب

الأخبار - تقارير وحوارات - شهادات على إعدام الاحتلال فلسطينيين أثناء حرب غزة

الفلسطيني: أقول أنا من هنا لكن قائد عربي إثنى من الشعب و أعرف الشعب كلنا
مستعدون أن نفعل بدمائنا ما نعتقد أن تقوموا به أنتم بكمية أكبر نطلب منكم فقط
عدم ملوحة الشباب الذي يبحث عن الطريق إلى الجهاد.

حمزة

haifa

إن شاء الله سيأتي يومنا نفعل بالعرب ما يفعل بنا وهم ينظرون

عربي | دولي | رياضة | ثقافة وفن | طب وصحة | مشروعات | تقارير وحوارات | جولة الصحافة | كاريكاتير

جميع حقوق النشر محفوظة © 2009-2000 م (انظر اتفاقية استخدام الموقع)

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APPENDIX W

Source: Al Manar Date: 16 February 2009 Author: Mohammed Abdullah—exclusive for the Al-Manar channel website

URL: <http://www.almanar.com.lb/NewSite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=74169>

Mr Nasrallah Neither Confirms Nor Denies That the Resistance Has Obtained Air Defence

The General Secretary of Hezbollah Mr Hassan Nasrallah presented a political and military approach to the Israeli-Arab conflict. His Eminence did not deny or confirm that the resistance in Lebanon possessed air defense weapons, but he asserted that the resistance has the right to possess these weapons and it has the right to use them, indicating that the resistance has the will and the courage to use these weapons in defense of its land and people.

The General Secretary of Hezbollah stressed at the Celebration of the Loyalty to the Martyrs at the Sayyed al-Shouhaddaa complex in the Beirut suburb of Al-Dahiya that this matter will lead to changing the balance of the war. He responded to the enemy's threats regarding the possibility of the resistance possessing a weapon like this by saying: "We don't rush into battle on the basis of heroic stories and exaggerations, but on the basis of surprises. What I want to assert is that we have the right to possess any weapon, including air defense weaponry, and we also have every right to use this weaponry if we wish. The time has passed where we act as if we are weak."

[illegible]

23089 : هدد الغراء

المجلس الوطني لحقوق الإنسان - المجلس الوطني لحقوق الإنسان

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Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup.

03/2009	استخبارات	يقول أن هذه الاستخبارات مهمة جداً، وتقول الناس أن يوموا هذه ذات هتافاتهم هتافاتهم في الأمن نظامه الجوية إلى النكاح في وجود اسمائهم على أجنحة الخطوط إلى الملك والنصر من جيرانهم النكاحية".
03/2009	استخبارات	ويذكر نصرالله على تحقيق الهلاك من يومه دوق النكاح إلى الاستعداد، مؤكداً وتقول أجنحة الاستخبارات أن لبنان هذا "لبنان سويسرا لكي تقيم له استخباراتية دفاعية سويسرية، ولا هو سويسرا عندما تكون في موضوع الأمان والحكم".
03/2009	استخبارات	وأكد السيد نصرالله أنه في لبنان نحن بحكومة، بالتوافق والمشاركة مع كافة المؤسسات العسكرية أو الأمنية أو المخابراتية، ولا مشكلة إذا اختلفوا في مجلس الوزراء الفصل من أن يذهبوا ويقاتلوا في الخارج".
03/2009	الترتيب	خيار التجنيد سابقاً
03/2009	سورية	الأمن العام تحزن أنه إذا كان خيار التجنيد مع العدو الإسرائيلي حيث فشله على مدار السنين الماضية، موضحاً أنه كلما قدم العرب مزيداً من التنازلات لإسرائيل برما في في التمسك والفعل والاستعدادات وفي نفس الحروب.
03/2009	بوكره	ويذكر الأمين العام تحزن أنه أنه وإنشواهد كلما كنا كثر فيهم تارلات كان الأسير اللبناني بزدان قللاً واعتدلاً وتسللاً في التنازلات سابقة، ولطبعها تاريخاً وشياً هذا.
03/2009	بوكره	الاستخبارات الإسرائيلية
03/2009	بوكره	وتؤكد السيد نصرالله أنه المواجه الخطيرة للاستخبارات الإسرائيلية الأخيرة محلياً أن التاريخ المعاصر يؤكد الاستنتاج بأن كل الاستخبارات الإسرائيلية استمر من بعضها البعض، فمضراً أنه كلما وفي اليوم إلى الأمن والتشديد على النكاح الإسرائيلي والتنازع والاستعدادات معقود الحرب، وموضحاً بالتفصيل لكن المواجهة العنيفة مع قديم أن إسرائيل تسمع أوضاعها والتجربة القوية أن هؤلاء الاستخبارات الإسرائيلية تحت تصرفهم، وكلهم هموا في لبنان فلا يتوخأ أحد منهم".
03/2009	استخبارات	تجربة مرة والتعب منها
03/2009	الاستخبارات	السيد نصرالله شدد على أن تجربة مرة من المصون، البطولي، والسياسي، والتفاوضية في غزة المحل إضافة نوعية لأمننا، يقول: موضحاً أن الاستخبارات أيضاً بنفس الطريقة وتعتمد على سلاح اليد لم يتمكن من حسم المعركة.
03/2009	الاستخبارات	وأكد السيد نصرالله أن من فهم تغير في حرب غزة أن القوات البحرية الإسرائيلية هي مصدر من أن تسيطر معركة، وأن تدخل في معركة حقيقية، وتوجه السيد نصرالله للتحقق بالقول "هم يوقعونها ونحن يوقعهم بها أعداء لهم كما، في بعض الأحيان وإرادة الرقيب، هم لأي حكومة إسرائيلية، لو فكرت أن يوم أن ترسل طرفها والرفقة وحسينها إلى أرضها وقرناً لتدخل فلسطين، بل تلامذتها تتحدث معية وتبني المسؤولية بارتكاب حرب".
03/2009	الاستخبارات	بني كلمة الأمين العام تحزن أنه

02/2009	بعد نشر	في النهاية أرحب بكم جميعاً في حفل تكريمنا للقادة الفلسطينيين، ذكرتهم السيرة، من شيخ الشهداء الشيخ رائد، تحزن إلى سيد الشهداء السيد عباس الموسوي، إلى القائد الشهيد عماد شبيب، وباني المقاومة هذا العام لطيفة راحة مباركة في جناتها، ولقائهم وترافقها مع ذكرى أربعين سيد الشهداء، حفيد رسول الله أبي عبد الله الحسين (ع)، هذه الذكرى العظيمة وهذا اليوم العظيم الذي يحدد في معنى الأبراهيم رحلة النيات بعد الشهداء في يوم القادس من مغرب رحلة السبايا من النساء والأطفال الأمان فؤادهم رئيساً (ع) ومعهما زين العابدين في رحلة الألام القليلة، ولكن في رحلة النيات القليلة، في رحلة النصر والتمسك، والفرح والأزادة وقرب الحق، عند سلطان طائرهما كتمت الأضفار وبهما كانت التهديد وبهما كان الذي يسيطر المستعظمين والمتمسكين، في رحلة الأبراهيم في رحلة التصويب الممنون بالحق الذي يحياها بعد كل في حين رحلة القديس البانطية بالحق التي يبعثها بعد كل بد بزدان، رحلة الأبراهيم في رحلة تيمم وتأكد الفضة وتبين العقلية والاستعدادات في الأمانة، وكشف الرقيب والمخاطبات المبالاة والشاغبة شمس كل تلك السماء الزكية التي سيطرت في المعركة، ولذلك ترك لنا التاريخ من ذكرى الأبراهيم كإثبات عظيمة في الفكر والعقيدة والمقاومة والقيادة والنيات والمجاهدة والتمسك والأصرار على الموقف مهما كانت الظروف، ترك لنا كنهان وطولاً ومواقف استعصر فيها تحركاً بالتمسك، لا تدخل إلى موضوع خدشاً الأمور عن الشهداء القادة عن المقاومة والتمسك، وعن لبنان، استعصر موقفهم عندما أوجب السبايا إلى وإلى الكوفة التي بدأت أراد أن يبعثها كما يحاول كل عهد أن يبعثها، فكانت معجزة شهيد بطلان لها "أمامه صرخ أنه يا فتى"، تلك العزة التي قدمت إخوانها وأمامها، ولتبعها وأمامها وأمام إخوانها وأمام معصيتها في يوم واحد وفي ساعات قليلة وتجمعت كل الأبراهيم والتمسك، وأمام صرخ منها العالم أن معجزة تعف بسم الله، ما رأيت ولا سمعت، هذه هي ثقافة الشهداء، هؤلاء الشهداء لم يموتوا، هؤلاء الشهداء عجزوا بالمجاهدة إلى الجهاد الأبدية المائدة إلى العيش والرفعة والمرة والسامع والأمن، ما رأيت ولا سمعت، أولئك قوم كتب الله عليهم القتل فمروا إلى مصافحهم، وأما أنت فستدعنا وننتاحهم يوم القيامة عندما نحشر في مواجها هؤلاء.
02/2009		هؤلاء إذا برروا باختيارهم، برادهم إلى المصالح التي شاء الله لهم أن يمارس في خلالها تباراً وشرفاً وكرامة، وأن تكون رعايتهم الزكية طريق حياة الرسل والأمة إلى يوم القيامة، وأحرهم زين العابدين والفيل لأنه قال ما قال في ذلك المجلس، فكان الموقف الذي لطالما سمعناه في السنوات الماضية، ولكنني أؤكد اليوم، أردت من سيد السيد عباس والحاج عماد
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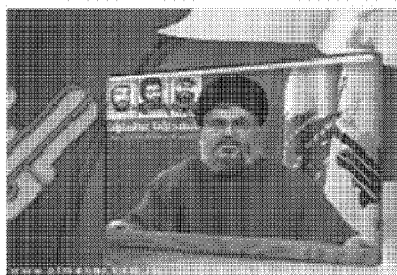
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'Resistance Has Right to Possess and Use Anti-Aircraft Weapons'

Hussein Asad

Readers Number : 2150

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16/02/2009 Hezbollah Secretary General Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah declared on Monday that the Islamic Resistance has the full right to possess all kinds of weaponry, including anti-aircraft weapons, emphasizing that the Resistance has the courage to use such weapons. His eminence renewed his pledge to retaliate the assassination of Islamic Resistance top commander Imad Moghniyyeh (Hajj Redwan), noting that the Resistance's great martyr has scared the Israelis following his assassination more than ever.

Sayyed Nasrallah was speaking through a large screen during a ceremony organized by Hezbollah in the Sayyed al-Shuhadaa complex at the southern suburb of Beirut to

mark the day of "loyalty to martyrs" and remember the sacrifices made by the Resistance martyrs and heroes, mainly the Islamic Resistance "martyrs" Sheikh Raghib Harb, the "martyrs" Sayyed Abbas Moussaoui and Imad Moghniyyeh (Hajj Redwan).

Sayyed Nasrallah started his speech by recognizing and honoring the sacrifices paid by the Resistance's martyrs and heroes for the interest of Lebanon, the whole Lebanon. "The blood of the Martyrs has returned the citizens of Marjayoun, Hasbaya, Shebaa and Bint Jbeil to their lands and homes without differentiating between those who follow the loyalty or the opposition, and with all the pride and dignity," his eminence recalled, noting that "it's therefore our duty to appreciate those martyrs and highly value their sacrifices."

SAYYED NASRALLAH: SETTLEMENT OPTION IS FIASCO

Sayyed Nasrallah then tackled the relation with the Zionist enemy, noting that Lebanon was split over major political choices. "There are three options in this regard. The first one isn't actually a choice since it stimulates approving the enemy's existence and thus, cooperating with the enemy," his eminence said, noting at the same time that this option couldn't be a "popular" one in Lebanon and the Arab world. "However, there are spies," his eminence said, adding that there are Israeli agents among Arabs, Lebanese and Palestinians.

"The second option was to conclude a settlement with the enemy," the Resistance leader pointed out. "It means that you offer the enemy some concessions in order to get some of the extorted legal rights," his eminence explained. "However, this choice proved its failure and fiasco."

While pointing that "the more concessions the Arabs give, the more arrogant Israel becomes," Sayyed Nasrallah noted that the third option rejects settlement with the enemy. "It is the resistance option," his eminence emphasized. "Why do you want to sacrifice the Resistance for free?" Sayyed Nasrallah asked those who reject this option. "As long as the Arabs grant Israel more concessions, then the enemy will become even fiercer and will not honor its past commitments," Sayyed Nasrallah noted.

<http://www.almanar.com.lb/newssite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=74274&searchText=Air defense&language=en>

3/1/2009

SAYYED NASRALLAH: ALL ISRAELI LEADERS WERE DEFEATED IN LEBANON

"The Kuwait summit clearly indicates that the Arab peace initiative will not survive any longer," Hezbollah Secretary General said. "Yet, before this summit, the Israeli answer to the Arab sticking to the Arab initiative was more extremist. The answer also came out during the Israeli elections." Sayyed Nasrallah concluded that compromise with the enemy means conceding territories, the Quds, our security, and water in return for some of our seized lands, some prisoners and a small number of refugees.

The Resistance leader said that the right-wing victory in the Israeli elections correctly reflects its image. However, his eminence emphasized that there was no difference between Labor, Likud, and Kadima regarding their attitudes towards Palestinians and Arabs, stressing that all Zionist parties were the same.

However, Sayyed Nasrallah called on everyone not to worry a lot due to the results of the Israeli elections. "All the Israeli leaders who threaten us were defeated in Lebanon," his eminence recalled, noting that there was no difference between the Israeli parties. "However, Israel is not as mighty as it used to be and the resistance is not as weak as it used to be," the Resistance leader emphasized. Sayyed Nasrallah also pointed out that, among the Israeli leaders who took part in the recent elections, Yisrael Beiteinu Chairman Avigdor Lieberman is "the only one who has yet to lose in Lebanon."

Recalling the Israeli 22-day offensive against the Palestinian people in the Gaza strip, Sayyed Nasrallah noted that the main lesson learned from the Gaza war was that the Israeli army is not capable of winning a battle. The Israelis did not try to storm residential areas in the Gaza strip because they were "scared of facing the resistance," his eminence emphasized.

Sayyed Nasrallah addressed the Israeli upcoming government warning against any attempt to "invade" Lebanon once again. "The students of Hajj Redwan, Sayyed Abbas Moussawi and Sheikh Raghb Harb will destroy the Israeli Army tanks in case it tried to invade any part of Lebanon," his eminence vowed.

SAYYED NASRALLAH: WE HAVE RIGHT TO POSSESS ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS AND USE THEM

Meanwhile, Hezbollah Secretary General refused to admit or deny what is said about the Resistance's acquiring of arms. "Of course, I do not admit nor deny what is said about the Resistance's acquiring of defense air weapons," the Resistance leader said.

"Every few days there is an Israeli media report that the resistance has obtained advanced Air-defense weapons, of course I don't deny or confirm this," Sayyed Nasrallah said. "What I want to confirm today is that we have every right to obtain any weapon, including Air-defense weapons, and we have every right to use this weapon," he said.

"We have the right to acquire any kind of weaponry, including the anti-Aircraft weapons, and we have the right to use it," Sayyed Nasrallah declared. "It is our right to possess any weapons, including Air defense, to defend our land," his eminence explained.

Sayyed Nasrallah noted that obtaining such a system would tip the balance in any conflict with Israel because the Zionist entity relies heavily on Air supremacy in its military planning.

SAYYED NASRALLAH: ISRAELIS SCARED OF HAJJ REDWAN MORE THAN EVER

Meanwhile, Hezbollah Secretary General renewed his pledge to retaliate the assassination of Islamic Resistance top commander Imad Mughniyyeh (Hajj Redwan). However, Sayyed Nasrallah noted that the Resistance's great martyr has scared the Israelis following his assassination more than ever.

"Imad Mughniyyeh will continue to hunt the Israelis wherever they go, day and night," Sayyed Nasrallah vowed. His eminence stressed that he was not concerned with clarifying things concerning the revenge. "Some of those who wrote during this month about the issue were ambiguous. They ask about the reasons of the delay in Hezbollah's retaliation and at the same time warn that any act could plunge the country into a rejected war," Sayyed Nasrallah noted. "Anyway, I don't have to repeat the pledge but we promised and we will fulfill our promise of course," Sayyed Nasrallah vowed.

SAYYED NASRALLAH CALLS ON NATION TO SUPPORT RESISTANCE

Before turning to the local affairs, the Resistance leader didn't forget to urge the whole nation to support the resistance option in confronting the Zionist enemy. His eminence called on Arab and Islamic governments, including those who might have negotiated with the enemy, to embrace the Resistance. "It's wrong to set the Resistance factions accountable because the Resistance is no doubt strength for the nation," Sayyed Nasrallah emphasized.

His eminence, meanwhile, renewed his support to all forms of dialogue and to the Palestinian-Palestinians

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reconciliation. Sayyed Nasrallah also welcomed any inter-Arab reconciliation, especially between Saudi Arabia and Syria. "We support any kind of Palestinian reconciliation, and we express our support of any kind of Arab rapprochement, especially between Saudi Arabia and Syria," his eminence said.

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SAYYED NASRALLAH CALLS FOR CALM, DENOUNCES VIOLENCE

Sayyed Nasrallah devoted a large part at the end of his speech for the Lebanese internal affairs. His eminence commented on Saturday's commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the assassination of former Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri by the March 14 forces. His eminence expressed hope that one day, the blood of martyrs, especially the great ones, would bind the Lebanese together.

While stressing on the serious need to respect all martyrs, Sayyed Nasrallah called for calm and condemned violence that resulted in the death of a civilian after taking part in the March 14 festival. "The escalation of rhetoric resulted in violence, however, violence is denounced," Hezbollah Secretary General affirmed, while asking the youth to fear God, and not to express rage in a way that destroys the country and throws it into hell.

"Lutfi Abbas Zeineddine's martyrdom is painful for us," Sayyed Nasrallah emphasized, calling to tackle the underlying causes of the incident in order to prevent the repetition of such incidents in the future. His eminence relayed condolences to the Progressive Socialist Party and its leader MP Walid Jumblatt as well as Zeineddine's family.

SAYYED NASRALLAH CALLS FOR MASS PARTICIPATION IN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

The forthcoming parliamentary elections were also tackled by Hezbollah Secretary General who called on the Lebanese to take part massively in the elections in order to express themselves. His eminence called on all political factions to set the stage for the elections without provocation.

Sayyed Nasrallah stressed that Lebanon can only ruled by consensus, irrespective of whoever wins the majority in the elections. His eminence declared that if the opposition wins the election it will offer the other party the blocking minority. "However, if they refused, we will offer a new model far from revenge and maliciousness," Sayyed Nasrallah emphasized, adding that the opposition would then rule without consensus, but with a national perspective.

"Ignoring the parties representing Christians is the reason behind the quartet alliance failure," Sayyed Nasrallah said. His eminence declared, afterwards, the end of the age of bilateralism, reiterating once again that "only consensus will protect Lebanon."

"If the monopoly persists, there will be no country left to govern," Sayyed Nasrallah explained.

Sayyed Nasrallah also urged MPs to adopt a law allowing those who are 18 years old to vote in the forthcoming elections. "You have to fulfill your promises and offer the young generation the ability to take part in the decision-making process, if not this year then the next one," his eminence addressed the MPs.

YASSER ABBAS MOUSSAOUI VOWS TO CONTINUE MARTYRS' PATH

The Loyalty to Martyrs' ceremony has started with the martyrs' families' word that was delivered by Yasser Moussaoui, the son of martyr Sayyed Abbas Moussaoui, on behalf of his family, the family of Hajj Redwan and the family of Sheikh Ragheb Harb.

Moussaoui vowed to continue the martyrs' path until achieving complete victory or joining the procession of martyrs. He stressed that the Resistance was firm and solid, noting that this firmness would continue until achieving complete victory "no matter how many sacrifices should be paid to reach this goal." He stressed that the 27 years of the life of the Islamic Resistance have proved that the force which is based on the belief in God is the best means to liberate the land from the occupation. He concluded by calling on Muslims and Arabs to stop betting on a fake "peace."



Visitors Comments

Alfahu Akber

17/02/2009 00:05:00

Jawaid Khan | Pakistan

APPENDIX X—POLITICAL CARTOON 1

المجموعة اللبنانية للإعلام - قناة المنار - كاريكاتور - لبنان - غزة

Page 2 of 4

2/2/2009

وقت حد
الحدود

2/2/2009

موقع

2/2/2009

عنوان

العنوان

2/2/2009

14 آذار

2/2/2009

المنار

2/2/2009

الرد على

11/2/2009

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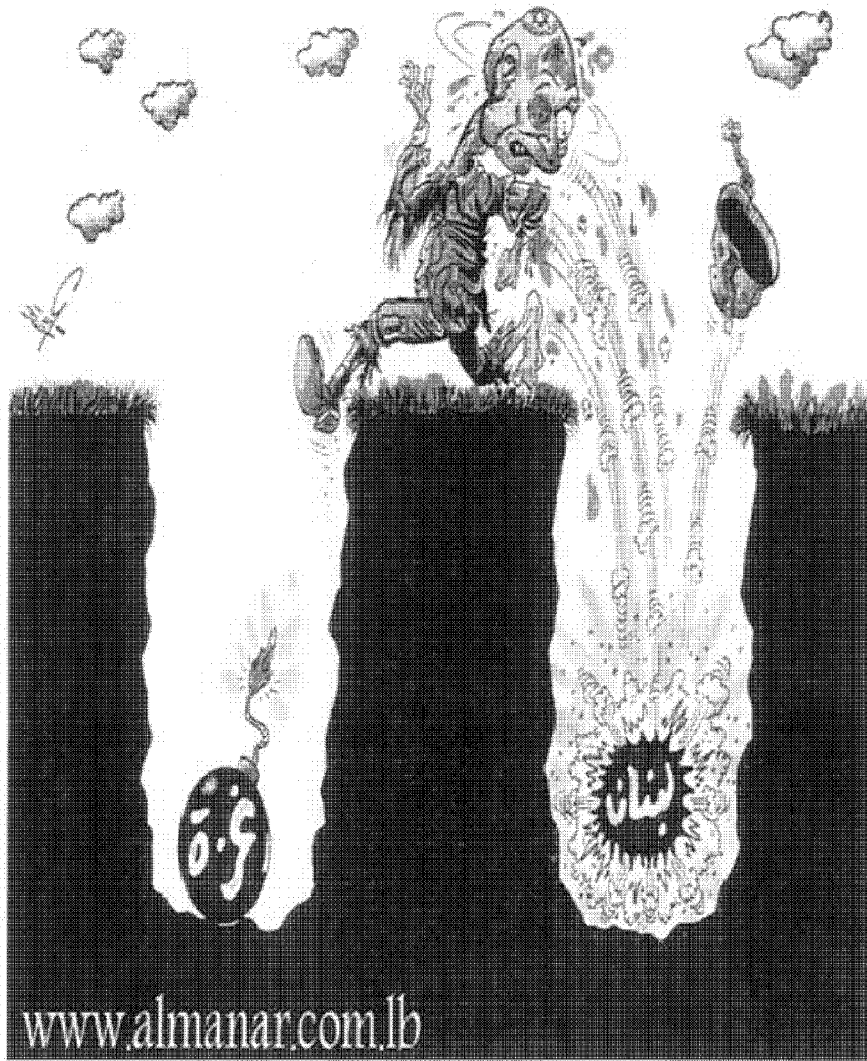
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تعليقات الروار

12/01/2009 07:40:00 م

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عمر 3 ماديا

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APPENDIX Y—POLITICAL CARTOON 2

المجموعة الثانية من الامتحان - هذا المصنف: 15/1/2009

Page 2 of 4

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15/1/2009

15/1/2009

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15/1/2009

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تعليقات الزوار

بمذكر يا حرب الله

حوسبي سلامة | فلسطيني الاصل اعمل جوار سمير اردني

ان التولي بلغ حول رؤس الصهاينة من حيث لا يدرون ان كان من طرف حزب الله ام من طرف حماس ولا يدرون من اين يتلقون المعلومات فانه على رؤسك الانبياء والمنسوبة فقد فتح الصهاينة على أنفسهم باب اللعنات المصيبة فهو يفكر ان كونه وحمروته

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APPENDIX Z—POLITICAL CARTOON 3

المجموعة السياسية للإسلام - قناة المنار - كاريكاتور - غزة

Page 2 of 4

2/2009

وقت
العدو

2/2009

مواضع

2/2009

عقود
المنار

2/2009

14 آذار

2/2009

المنار

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المنار

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31/2009



31/2009



تعليقات الزوار

العصر الجديد

شهدت 11 سوريه

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