Muslims find sanctuary in Christian areas

'It is a pity that only misfortune unites us'

Beirut (AFP) "We came here because it is a Christian area that the Israelis will not bomb," said Faten Fneish, one of thousands of Shiites who sought refuge from Israel's military offensive on Lebanon refugee centres in Christian neighbourhoods. Fneish fled her home in

the southern village of Maarabun when she heard Hezbollah chief Hassan Nasrallah warning that difficult days lay ahead, as Israel's wrath rained down after the militant group's capture of two Israeli sol-The veiled mother of five

was sitting in the courtyard of a public school turned in a centre for destitute displaced people in Karm Al Zaytun, a Christian quarter of Beirut where cracifixes and madonnas stood on every corner. Outside the school was a

bamer showing an old

portrait of late presidenteket Bashir Gemayel, once the leader of the Christian Leganese Forces militia, shiking hands with his lieutenant Samir Geagea back when he was still wearing a fearful black beard and military fatigues. The two men may be venerated by some Christiais, but for the Shiite dis-

plæed families they are the ugy face of a militia respensible for a number of massacres during the 1975 to 990 civil war which still scar the social fabric in Lesanon. 'It is the first time we dare to come to this Christ-

iai neighbourhood," said amther veiled woman, Læbibeb Khorshid, running hœ eyes across balconies overhead where neighbours gazed at the displiced families hanging their clothes to dry on the decorated windows of the classrooms. 'At first, we felt very unwelcome. People frowned

atus or made comments on our veils. But now, we feel overwhelmed. They are giving us clothes, food, medicine and all," she said. Her 10-year-old son

Heartfelt stories

Timer is very happy. His

eges sparkle when he recalls the heartfelt stories teld to the displaced children by two volunteer "I wish we could return

women — both Christian. this favour," she said, telling how residents of the neighbourhood have been taking

ir displaced children to give them warm showers at home on a daily basis. "It is a pity that only mis-

fortune unites us. This

shows that when we the

people are left to each other, we can live together in peace and harmony. It is only politics and leaders that create these rifts," she said. And the persons bringing

together Christians and Muslims at the school, are hardly believers themselves. They are members of a leftist, secular movement. One of the volunteers is a young man called Guevara whose twin brother is named Fidel. "A shop near the school

which at first refused to receive the displaced people was now offering sugarcoated ice-cream cones for free to their children," Guevara said. In the school playground, a man is writing elegant

"At first, we felt very unwelcome. People frowned at us or made comments on our veils. But now, we feel overwhelmed. They are giving us clothes, food, medicine and all."

A refugee

Arabic calligraphy on the wall. He is an artist who wants to leave a lasting mark to thank residents of the neighbourhood their warm welcome to the southern villagers. Israel unleashed vicious

attacks mainly on Shiite regions, strongholds Hezbollah in the rural south and the capital's southern slums. Beirut, which is predominantly Sunni and Christian, has opened its schools and public gardens for the displaced who are virtually all Shiites. Even in southern Christian towns and villages

which are perceived as less likely to be hit, homes, convents and schools have offered room for displaced people, mostly Shiites. An elderly man explains the situation with an old Arab proverb: "Me and my brother against our cousin,

and me and my cousin against the enemy." The sight is a stark difference from events of last year. After Lebanon's pro-Syri-

an camp was blamed for the 2005 murder of popular Sunni prime minister Rafik Hariri — who maintained close alliances with the Christians — the Shiite community, whose leaders are Damascus allics, felt

cornered.