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to continue as president. The new government issued a communiqué in the commission's name in which the doctors said they had decided that "his state of health no longer permits him to carry out the functions of his office."

In Washington, the State Department said, "We look forward to maintaining the traditional ties

between Tunisia under its new government. We hope that calm will prevail during this period."

Tunisia's neighbors, Algeria and Libya, welcomed the takeover, as did France and Egypt, news agencies reported.

Mr. Ben Ali strongly indicated a desire to see political life broad-

Bourguiba, who was named president for life in 1975, grew increasingly intolerant of opposition.

Mr. Ben Ali declared that "the era we live in can no longer stand for a president for life, nor an automatic succession to the head of the state from which the people finds itself excluded."

The bomb went off at 10:00 A.M. just as a parade of military personnel, bands and civilians was assembling in the County Fermanagh town, 10 miles from the border with the Irish Republic.

The ceremony was to honor Britons and members of the Commonwealth who died in World War I and World War II and in the last 19 years of sectarian violence in Northern Ireland.

Similar Remembrance Day services were held throughout Britain.

The head of the Church of Ireland, the Right Reverend Robert Eames, went to the Enniskillen hospital. "If anyone ever had any doubts at all what terrorism can do," he said in a BBC radio interview, "I just wish those who planted this bomb could see what I'm seeing at this moment."

Hussein Warns Arabs on Disunity

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein opened a meeting of 16 Arab heads of state Sunday night, warning that a disunited and weakened Arab world could not stop the Gulf War from spreading and could not solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Hussein, who spoke for an hour to a closed session of delegations representing 21 Arab League countries, called on Arab leaders to stop using "profit and loss" motives to determine national interests.

He also called for Egypt's re-entry into the league, saying that its absence "further contributes to weakening the underpinnings of the Arab order."

The Jordanian foreign minister, Taher al-Masri, briefed reporters

on the king's remarks. The closed session adjourned after Hussein's speech and was to resume Monday.

Syria and Iraq were expected to submit proposals Monday, with Iraq seeking a strong condemnation of Tehran and an endorsement of an international arms embargo against Iran. It is believed that Syria will seek a call for the withdrawal of foreign fleets from the Gulf, a position that Iran and the Soviet Union also advocate.

Although King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and King Hassan II of Morocco did not attend the summit meeting, Jordanian officials expressed satisfaction at the turnout. The Saudi delegation was headed by Crown Prince Abdallah; Hassan's 24-year-old son headed Morocco's delegation.

Jordanian officials did not know

until Sunday whether Libya would send a delegation. Colonel Moammar Gadhafi had announced that he would not attend. When the conference opened, Libya's seat was filled by Major Abdel Salam Jalloud, Colonel Gadhafi's deputy, who arrived via Damascus.

Jordanian officials said the presence of the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq would enable the participants to deal with the most urgent Gulf War issues.

Syria continues to support the war effort of non-Arab Iran. Much of the summit meeting will be devoted to trying to reach an Arab consensus on support for the enforcement of a UN cease-fire resolution, which calls for an arms em-



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