



A dead man was found July 4 behind a metal gate in the Sous Dalles neighborhood of Port-Au-Prince.

# Police raid in Haiti

## Activists roughed up in attack by military regime

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Police raided an opposition coalition's offices and roughed up activists Tuesday while the United States belittled diplomatic efforts by military rulers to end their international isolation.

Firing into the air, police and gunmen in civilian clothes raided the downtown headquarters of K-16, roughed up several people and arrested at least one, said Sen. Turneb Delpe, a coalition spokesman.

The coalition, formed in June, supports exiled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and has called for the resignation of army chief Lt. Gen. Raoul Cedras. One of its leaders is Port-au-Prince Mayor Evans Paul, who has kept a low profile since the army toppled Aristide's government in September 1991.

Asked about the raid, police officials said they

were unaware of it and sent three officers to investigate. They arrived more than an hour later, when the opposition headquarters building was deserted.

Delpe called the raid "a serious violation of the right of assembly." He wasn't present during the raid, but witnesses confirmed his account.

Diplomats fear human rights abuses will increase after Haiti last week expelled rights observers from the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

Police also used belts and switches to control a crowd of about 1,000 people who stormed a Roman Catholic food distribution center that was distributing rice.

Already the Western Hemisphere's poorest nation, Haiti is suffering acute shortages of basic foods in part because of an international embargo designed to pressure the military to step down and allow Aristide to return.

The United States has threatened an invasion to restore democracy. U.S. warships carrying more than 2,000 Marines are standing by off Haiti.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager said Haiti's military was "trying to buy time" by raising the possibility of a negotiated solution to the crisis.

"The days of negotiation are over," Schrager said.

# Rwanda falls to rebels as refugees flee nation

KIGALI, Rwanda (AP) — Victorious Tutsi-led rebels installed a new government Tuesday, then immediately promised peace and urged a halt to the desperate flight of millions of terrorized refugees.

Nearly half of Rwanda's population has either fled abroad or is on the move toward the border with Zaire.

The new government has an ethnic Hutu as president and the rebel military commander as his vice president and defense minister.

The rebels, who blazed from exile to victory in the 14-week civil war, routed the Hutu government. Its army and many of its leaders have fled in disarray into Zaire along with other refugees.

Fearing the rebels will retaliate, 1.7 million Hutus have poured across the border into Zaire in the past week, and refugee officials say 1.5 million more are on their way in an exodus of epic proportions.

Relief officials predict widespread famine unless massive aid arrives.

Little evidence has emerged of reprisals by Tutsi rebels against Hutu civilians.

"Today is a day of joy and sorrow," said rebel leader Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, 37, as he was sworn in as vice president and defense minister.

"The (rebel) army has removed a system of oppression and dictatorship but only at the cost of many lives."

Faustin Twagiramungu was sworn in as prime minister, and Pasteur Bizimungu was inaugurated as president. Both are moderate Hutus.

The makeup of the new government generally follows a power-sharing plan worked out

in a peace agreement that was signed last August to end a three-year civil war.

The agreement was never implemented and the war restarted after the Hutu president was killed in an unexplained plane crash. His allies began a systematic slaughter of Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

The two new deputy prime ministers are officials of the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front. Twenty other Cabinet members also were sworn in, five of them rebel leaders.

But in the far southwest corner of the tiny central African country, the refugee flight continued. If all those moving through the southwest cross into Zaire, it would bring the number of Rwandans living in refugee camps in neighboring countries to about 3.5 million. Rwanda's prewar population was about 8 million.

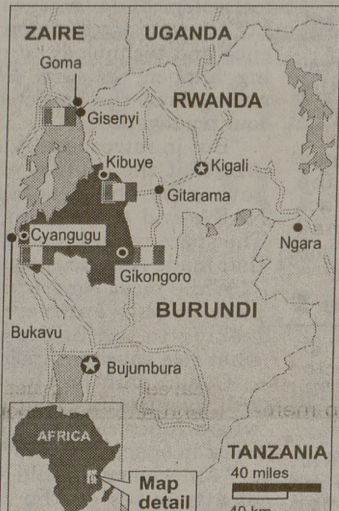
Aid groups already are stretched to the limit in struggling to stave off starvation and disease.

Rebel leader Alexis Kanyarengwe asked the refugees to come home.

"There is peace," he said. "No Rwandan should ever be a refugee again. There has been a lot of suffering in this country and now the RPF has decided to work democratically to end Rwanda's pain."

Since Sunday, an estimated 400,000 refugees have crossed into Kamanyola, Zaire, from the southwest border. About 300,000 more crossed the border farther north. Nearly 1 million Hutu civilians and soldiers fled into Goma, Zaire, from northwest Rwanda last week.

Another 1.5 million Hutus were streaming toward the southwestern Rwandan border town of Cyangugu and believed to be headed for Bukavu, Zaire.



AP/Wm. J. Castello, Eileen Glanton

### Currently in Rwanda

As hundreds of thousands of Hutu refugees continued to stream out of Rwanda, Tutsi rebels claimed total control of the ravaged nation and said a cease-fire is in place. The rebels plan to install a moderate Hutu in a five-year presidential term. Meanwhile, death and disease are taking a toll in refugee camps in Goma and Bukavu.

AP/Wm. J. Castello, Eileen Glanton

# Argentine bomb kills 26, hurts 127

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — Rescue crews saved a man trapped for 31 hours in wreckage Tuesday, a day after the deadly explosion that destroyed the offices of Argentina's two main Jewish groups.

Jacobo Echemanuel, 56, opened his eyes and smiled as he was carried out on a stretcher, drawing cheers from doctors and rescue workers.

The same rescuers told Noticias Argentinas news agency, however, that they saw six or seven more bodies under the rubble. The government had reported 26 people dead and 127 injured in the Monday blast that leveled the seven-story building.

Israel blamed Muslim fundamentalists backed by Iran for the attack. Iran denied it. An Iraqi and a Moroccan were being held for questioning by Argentine authorities.

Echemanuel's legs had been pinned under a steel beam and masonry and federal police rescuers said they first thought a leg would have to be amputated to free him. That did not prove necessary.

Rescue physician Alberto Crescenti said Echemanuel was given intravenous fluids, painkillers and oxygen while rescuers applied liquid vaseline to slip his legs loose.

Three other people were rescued from the rubble overnight, bringing to at least nine the number of survivors removed since the building crumbled Monday morning. It was headquarters for the Delegation of

Argentine Israeli Associations, an umbrella group for Jewish organizations, and the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association, a social aid group.

Delegation president Ruben Beraja told reporters up to 70 people were missing.

The explosion transformed the building into a heap of mangled steel and masonry, destroyed nearby cars and heavily damaged businesses as far as a block away. Hospitals said several of the injured were in critical condition.

As many as 200 people were believed to have been in the building at the time.

Police refused to go into specifics, but some officials said they presumed the explosion was caused by a bomb. Both President Carlos Menem and Beraja said it might have been planned by foreigners who were helped by people in Argentina.

Menem said an Iraqi man carrying an expired Brazilian passport was detained Monday night while trying to cross the border to Brazil in Paso de los Libres, about 620 miles north of Buenos Aires. He was identified in news reports as Mohammed Yousif, 31.

Menem also said a Moroccan man, identified as Kabir Palkan, 33, was detained in the neighborhood of the explosion.

A German woman and Iranian man who wanted to travel Monday from Ezeiza International Airport outside Buenos Aires to Caracas were questioned but later released, a federal judge said Tuesday.

# Muslim extremists blamed for bombing

A car bomb destroyed a building housing two Jewish organizations in downtown Buenos Aires on Monday. Israel blames the Muslim extremist group Hezbollah.

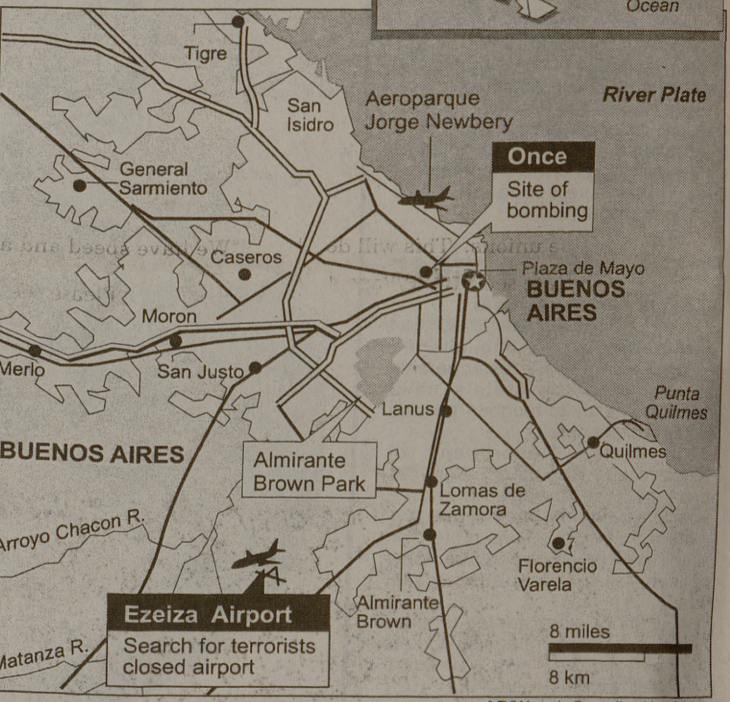
### Hezbollah (Party of God)

Formed in Lebanon in 1982, the group spearheads the late Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution. Made up of about 3,500 core fighters and supported by thousands more trained by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard, it has become one of the Mideast's most feared guerrilla groups.

It carried out suicide bombings against U.S., French and Israeli forces in Lebanon in the mid-1980s, killing hundreds.

Underground factions such as Islamic Jihad (Holy War) are believed responsible for terrorist attacks all over the Middle East, western Europe and Asia.

The military wing, the Islamic Resistance, is waging a guerrilla war with other Muslim and leftist factions in south Lebanon against Israel's self-designated "security zone."



AP/Wm. J. Castello, Alex Sibiry

# Bosnian Serbs give conditional response to peace plan

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina (AP) — Bosnian Serbs hedged on fully accepting an international peace plan Tuesday, defying the United States and other mediators who had demanded clear-cut approval.

In a closed session, the Serbs' self-styled parliament set conditions for full acceptance that would amount to a renegotiation of the entire plan, sources said on condition of anonymity.

Mediators had threatened international reprisals if the plan was rejected.

The international resolve to end the 27-month war could come unglued if the Russians, traditional Serb allies, insist that the Serb response not be rejected out of hand. The mediators are to meet in Geneva on Wednesday.

The parliament of the Muslim-led government and Bosnian

Croats accepted the plan Monday. Sources close to the Bosnian Serb leadership said the conditions included modification of maps to allow Serb access to the sea and control of part of Sarajevo, the capital.

The Serbs apparently also want a constitutional arrangement that would give them virtual autonomy in Bosnia and firm guarantees that U.N. sanctions against the Serbs' patron, Yugoslavia, will be lifted.

The result of the secret vote by the Serb assembly in Pale, 10 miles east of Sarajevo, was kept strictly confidential so international negotiators could be informed first, Serb officials said.

Lack of agreement on the peace plan could make the war flare with new fury and force NATO and the United States to become more deeply involved in the region.

To push the plan through, its authors — the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany — threatened to tighten sanctions on Yugoslavia and exempt the Bosnian government from an arms embargo on past and present Yugoslav republics.

Moreover, U.N. peacekeepers may be pulled out of Bosnia if a settlement is not reached.

Under the plan Bosnia would be divided, and Serbs, who now hold 70 percent of the country, would be left with 49 percent. Fifty-one percent would go to a Muslim-Croat federation, and the two parts would remain within Bosnia.

Bosnian Serbs want to link their holdings with Serb-held parts of neighboring Croatia and Serbia proper to form a "Greater Serbia." The peace plan would not permit that.

# Bosnia peace plan



A plan authored by the United States, Russia, Germany, France and Britain would give ethnic Serbs 49 percent of Bosnian territory and a Muslim-Croat federation the rest.

AP/Wm. J. Castello

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