

470 die in Uganda cult mass suicid

KANUNGU, Uganda (AP) — Rutemba Didas heard what sounded like an explosion, then saw black smoke billowing from the brick structure on a hilltop compound where members of a religious cult had been living for several years.

The farmer and his neighbors heard screams coming from the chapel, but they couldn't get close to the new building inside the compound where members of the Movement for the Restoration of Ten Commandments of God lived in this remote corner of southwestern Uganda.

Police said Sunday it may take them a week to determine how many people died in the Friday morning fire, but they believe there were as many as 470 victims — of mass suicide or mass murder.

We did not see any person running away. We really don't know what happened to the leaders," Didas said, standing a short distance from where charred bodies lay spread across the floor of a 120-foot by 30-foot structure.

Circumstances surrounding the deaths — who the dead were and how the fire was started — remain foggy.

Little was known about the cult, although it appeared to incorporate Christian beliefs and local farmers said it was led by a former prostitute.

Syncretic Christian religious sects are mushrooming across Africa as many people become disillusioned with the inability of politicians to improve their lives. In one case, also in Uganda, a sect turned into a guerrilla movement that used claims of religious powers to attract fighters.

In Kanungu, cult members locked themselves in the chapel early Friday and nailed doors and windows closed, then sang for a few hours before dousing themselves in gasoline and paraffin and setting themselves ablaze, said David Sseppuuya, deputy editor-in-chief of the government-owned New Vision newspaper, quoting investigators.

'According to an eyewitness on the site, they came around and bid farewell to the people and they heard that the Virgin Mary would appear on Friday, so they did expect to die on Friday,' Sseppuuya said.

Didas said the cult was established in 1994 by former prostitute Credonia Mwerinde at her family's compound.

He said members of the cult did not socialize with others in the area and communicated only by gesture, although they did sing and pray aloud. The women wore white veils, and the men wore black, green or red shirts, he said.

Local leaders said members of the sect slaughtered their cattle and feasted for a week before the fire, drinking a large supply of soft drinks and singing religious songs, according to the independent newspaper The Monitor

Cult members from inside and outside the compound had been invited to a ceremony Friday to inaugurate the chapel, which had recently been built by Mwerinde on the graves of her parents, Didas said.

In other buildings on the compound, there were images of the Virgin Mary and several rosaries.

Didas, whose farm adjoins the compound, said two men, one identified as Joseph Kibweteere and the other an unidentified Catholic priest, were Mwerinde's deputies. It was not known if any of the three had died in



Clinton visits South Asia, first in 22 years

opened the first visit by an American president to South Asia in 22 years Sunday night, hoping to curb the nuclear-weapon rivalry between India and Pakistan and cool territorial tensions in "perhaps the most dangerous place in the world today.'

Before his arrival, protesters in the capital burned an effigy of the president. In the northern region of Kashmir, police beat back separatists seeking to reach New Delhi and draw attention to their cause.

Clinton stepped off Air Force One with his daughter Chelsea on his arm, followed by his mother-in-law, Dorothy Rodham. It was a cool night illuminated by a full moon. Hillary Rodham Clinton stayed home to campaign for a Senate seat.

Clinton's six-day journey to India, Bangladesh and Pakistan brought him to one of the poorest regions of the world struggling with population growth, malnutrition, illiteracy and poor health. Adding to the suffering, India entered the new century with more AIDs cases than any other nation — 4 million people are HIV positive.

In the capital, the protesters chanted, "Death to Bill Clinton. Death to the imperialism of multinationals." While most Indians welcome Clinton's visit, several nationalist and communist groups protest that he will push American economic interests at India's expense. In Kash-

mir, Indian police lobbed tear gas against the separatists. Clinton will spend most of his time in India — five cities in five days — seeking a new relationship to replace Cold War suspicions. He will take a side trip to

"Death to Bill Clinton. Death to the imperialism of multinationals."

— Indian protesters

Bangladesh at the start and make a short stop in military-ruled Pakistan on his way home.

White House officials say there is a possibility Clinton will stop in Geneva to meet Syrian President Hafez al-Assad on March 26, but the chief of staff, John Podesta, refused comment.

Clinton is the first U.S. president to visit Bangladesh, a Muslim nation about the size of Wisconsin with 120 million people. He planned to salute its efforts to combat poverty and build an inclusive democracy.

ument honoring those killed in Bangladesh's war dependence from Pakistan that led to freedomin He also was to visit a rural village northwest of Dh the capital, tour a girl's school and see the fruits small-lending program that helps women.

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Searching for foreign policy achievements presidency winds down, Clinton has been frustrate trying to promote peace in the Middle East and No ern Ireland. He faces huge obstacles, as well, intr to narrow differences between India and Pakistan.

They have fought two wars over the last halfor ry over rival claims for the Himalayan territory ofki mir. They clashed again last summer when Paki based fighters seized mountain peaks inside India. than 1,000 combatants died before Clinton persu then-Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan to draw the forces.

Ignoring world pressure, India and Pakistan tested nuclear devices in 1998, dramatically heigh ing the stakes of their old feud. Clinton acknowl the dimensions of the threat when he described the gion as "perhaps the most dangerous place in thew today because of tensions over Kashmir and the session of nuclear weapons."

Penberthy CoRec lournament Registration: March 20-28 **Event Dates:** March 31-April 2 \$20/team Entry Fee: Divisions: CoRec Classes: A-Highly Skilled **B**-Moderately Skilled C-Average Skilled Penberthy Intramural Location: Sports Center

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Pope's journey receives criticism

II, whose millennium pilgrimage in the steps of Jesus will take him across territory riven by fresh and ancient hatreds, among people desperate for an elusive peace.

From Monday, until he rests on the seventh day, the frail and aged pope faces tasks of biblical proportions.

His schedule alone is grueling, from a stadium Mass in Amman, Jordan, to final prayers at the site of Christ's resurrection in Jerusalem. He journeys from Bethlehem to Galilee

and twice to the Jordan River. But Jews and Palestinians, and a world beyond, will be scrutinizing every word or gesture for signs that he has something specific in mind when calling for peace on earth.

The pope will visit with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and the young Jordanian King Abdullah II, as well as the spiritual heads of Holy Land faiths. Countless thousands will attend his prayers and ceremonies, and press themselves, shouting and cheering, against crowd barriers manned by security forces on nervous full alert.

Israel is deploying 18,000 police officers and 4,000 sol diers, spending more than \$8 million on "Operation Offesmajor, prints Friend." Pilgrims and tourists are expected to pump \$50 ml lion into the national economy.

Some expect miracles from the mortal pontiff. Far mo say they think his visit at least offers renewed hope for be ter relations among disparate people who share holy but hardscabble ground.

At virtually every stop, bitter ironies shade the spirit joy. For instance, competition among Israel and its neighb for scarce water has left the lower Jordan a bare muddy trid le by the time it reaches the baptismal site that John Paulis to visit on both banks.

"The water is so saline and polluted by the time it rea es the Dead Sea it is only good for papal ceremonies," served Eran Feitelman, an Israeli environmental expert.

Although "Christian" is used often here as a collect term, divisions remain among Roman Catholics, Orthodo churches, Protestants and countless others, not to mention Jews and Muslims.

Ex-guerrillas win majority in Congress

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Former leftist rebels-turned politicians have for the first time won a greater number of seats in congress than the ruling party, according to final results from recent elections

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal announced Saturday that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front won 31 of the 84 contested seats in March 12 elections for the country's single-house National Assembly.

The leftist party's greatest triumph was in the capital, San Salvador, where FMLN Mayor Hector Silva, a Boston-born gynecologist, easily won re-election

Altogether, the FMLN won 77 of 262 mayoral races, 60 percent more than the 48 mayoral seats it won in 1997. ARENA won 127 mayoral seats, 34 less than the 161 it took in 1997.

Earthquake hits Japan, no injuries

TOKYO (AP) — A moderate earthquake with a preliminary magnitude of 5.4 struck near the northern coast of Japan early Monday, but there were no reports of damage or injuries.

The quake hit under the seabed of the Pacific Ocean about 30 miles off the coast of rural Miyagi Prefecture, or state, the Meteorological Agency said.

News in Brief

The tremor was centered at a depth of about 50 miles, but the agency said there was no dangers of tsunami, or tidal waves, set off by the quake.

The quake was most strongly felt in a town of Nakayama, 192 miles north of Tokyo.

On Sunday, a 4.2 magnitude tremor hit Niigata Prefecture, which faces the Sea of Japan, about 160 miles northwest of Tokyo. There were no reports of injuries or damages.

Japan is one of the world's most earthquake-prone nations as it sits atop four tectonic plates, slabs of land that move across the earth's surface.

Taiwan party president resigns

TAIPEI, Taiwan (AP) — Storming the Nationalist Party's headquarters, a stone-throwing crowd demanded — and got — President Lee Teng-hui's promise Sunday to quit as the party's leader, one day after its humiliating election defeat.

Many of the thousands of protesters blamed Lee for fielding a weak candidate who was trounced by the opposition in Saturday's presidential election.

A crowd of about 3,000 chanted "Step down president!" and surrounded the Nationalists' headquarters in downtown Taipei.

Some smashed the windows of limousines bringing party members to the building for an emergency meeting with Lee to respond to Vice President Lien Chan's loss

in Saturday's vote.

An angry mob chased senior ty adviser Hsu Li-teh down the sid walk, kicking, punching and best him with poles. They knocked him the ground, but he was able to star up and scurry into the building.

The violence and chaos were for Taiwan, where political viole is almost unheard of and hea street protests have grown income ingly rare as full democracy has en root over the past decade.

The protest, which left several ple with minor injuries, contra strongly with the tone of Chen's umphant first day as presidenteed

China quiet after Taiwan election

BEIJING (AP) - After months threats, China's government eerily quiet after Taiwan's election restraint could be saying, "Let's"

Beijing had laid out its bott line to Taiwan before Presid elect Chen Shui-bian's victo urday: declare independer indefinitely resist talks on ultion, and China might attack

Chen's Democratic Progre Party favors independence for wan, which has governed since Chiang Kai-shek's National ists fled to the island ahead Communist takeover of the land in 1949.

Chen offered a softer stance independence during his cam saying no formal declaration be necessary unless Taiwan under attack.

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