

Iraqi official may seek help from Iran

The Associated Press
Iraq's foreign minister Sunday sought to break his country's U.N.-imposed isolation by visiting Iran, but the United States and Soviet Union renewed their commitment to the embargo on Iraq.

Also Sunday, more Americans flew to freedom after being held in Iraq and Kuwait. Hundreds are still held as human shields against U.S. and other forces building up in the Persian Gulf region since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait five weeks ago.

In Kuwait, where Iraqi forces are trying to starve diplomats out of the U.S. and other embassies, Denmark's ambassador left his compound Sunday.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz began talks with Iranian officials in Tehran, Iran's capital, in the first official Iraqi visit since the two countries went to war in 1980. The fighting ended in a cease-fire in August 1988.

The trip by Aziz visit paves the way for a meeting between Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani to sign a peace treaty officially ending hostilities.

Since the 1988 cease-fire, negotiations toward a formal settlement bogged down until Saddam last month sought ways around his international isolation resulting from his Aug. 2

seizure of Kuwait. Saddam began pulling troops out of Iranian territory and exchanging prisoners.

The move apparently freed up hundreds of thousands of Iraqi troops along the two countries' 750-mile border for possible deployment in the Persian Gulf crisis.

Sources in Tehran, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Aziz likely would be asking for food and medicine shipments through Iran.

But while Iraq sought better ties, Iran's first vice president, Hasan Habibi, called for an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

"The internationally recognized borders should on principle remain valid, and we will not accept any change in the geographical status of the region," said Habibi on a visit to the southern provincial capital of Bushehr, according to Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency monitored in Cyprus.

The flow of refugees from Iraq and Kuwait also continued. Thousands more Asians and Arabs crossed into Turkey and Jordan and more American women and children were scheduled to fly out of Iraq.

A U.S.-chartered flight carrying about 300 Americans landed in Frankfurt, West Germany, early Sunday from Amman, Jordan. After refueling, the flight took off for Charleston, S.C.

Bush, Gorbachev sign joint condemnation

HELSINKI, Finland - President Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev joined Sunday in an extraordinary joint condemnation of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and said they agreed in seven hours of summit talks that "aggression cannot and will not pay."

Gorbachev emphasized the need for a "political" solution, insisting that his former ally, Saddam Hussein, is headed "into a dead end" by struggling to hold Kuwait against stiff international sanctions.

Bush held out the possibility of using force if the embargo is not effective, but Gorbachev pointedly refrained from saying the Soviet

Union would support a military move against Iraq.

Yet the Soviet president said he hoped to make it "quite clear to Saddam Hussein that if Iraq were to provoke military action, then the result would be a tragedy first and foremost for the Iraqi people themselves, for the whole of the region and for the whole of the world."

The leaders spoke with reporters following the release of their joint summit declaration that said: "We are united in the belief that Iraq's aggression must not be tolerated. No peaceful international order is possible if larger states can

devour their smaller neighbors . . .

"Our preference is to resolve the (Persian Gulf) crisis peacefully, and we will be united against Iraq's aggression as long as the crisis exists," they declared.

The statement stood in unprecedented contrast to Cold War bickering that accompanied crises during the past four decades.

The statement also said that once Iraq withdraws from Kuwait, the two countries will work with nations in the region to develop regional security structures and measures to promote peace and stability.

An Iraqi Airways jumbo jet carrying 426 evacuees -- including 170 Americans -- left Baghdad bound for London, said officials at Gatwick airport near London.

As of Sunday, Iraq said it would not allow more chartered flights to Amman, claiming Jordanian officials complained of refugees crowding the airport. Airport authorities in Amman have denied it.

More than 110,000 mostly penniless men, women and children from

Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and other Third World nations have been stuck in Jordan since fleeing Kuwait and Iraq.

Another airlift, by the International Migration Organization, started Thursday and continued over the weekend. The plan was to fly 19,000 Sri Lankans home over the next 11 days at the rate of about 1,400 a day.

But a senior Jordanian official said the number of repatriations "hardly

keeps up with the continuing influx of new arrivals."

Pakistan, concerned about 100,000 of its nationals still in Iraq and Kuwait, planned to send 30 tons of food to Jordan this week for transfer to Iraq, a Pakistani spokesman said.

Britain announced Saturday that it will allow the export of medicine to Iraq and Kuwait. The U.N. embargo resolution "makes clear that the export of medical supplies to Iraq and Kuwait is permissible," a department spokesman said.

Restored Ellis Island reopens

NEW YORK - The "Isle of Tears" cracked a smile Sunday as immigrants old and new celebrated the reopening of Ellis Island, gateway to the New World for the ancestors of two out of five Americans.

"There are thousands of different names, thousands of different stories, but you stitch all of them together and you have one huge saga, and it's our saga," said Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca, who spearheaded the campaign that raised \$156 million to restore the 90-year-old immigration station.

Before snipping a white ribbon, Vice President Dan Quayle linked the nation's immigrant history to the crisis in the Persian Gulf. There, he said, "children of Mexicans or Kenyans stand shoulder to shoulder with the grandchildren of Japanese or French, next to the great-grandchildren of Poles or Dutch -- now Americans all."

"What we celebrate in Ellis Island is nothing less than the triumph of the American spirit," Quayle said. "We may all know in our minds that time and time again, it has been the immigrant who has renewed and rekindled the American spirit. But here in Ellis Island, we feel it in our hearts."

About 2,500 guests gathered outside the huge, four-towered brick building that reopens to the public today as a museum and memorial following six years of work.

Forty-nine new citizens, including three children, were sworn in by Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, and six people who entered the nation through Ellis in the first quarter of the



Brian Shellito/Daily Nebraskan

century were singled out to represent the millions of immigrants who passed through the island.

They included Johanna Flaherty, 84, who said she left her native Ireland in 1923 because she "didn't want to wake up and stare a cow in the face every morning." Another was Clara Larsen, who came from Russia in 1913 because she wanted to get an education.

Immigrants' contributions were celebrated throughout the program, down to the music; the U.S. Army Band played selections by Irving Berlin, who came through Ellis as a child.

Iacocca dedicated the American Immigrant Wall of Honor, which bears

the names of about 2,000 immigrants whose descendants donated \$100 or more to the renovation effort. The names are inscribed on a long copper strip on the island's seawall, about 400 yards from the Statue of Liberty.

One of the names was that of Antonio Macchiarola, 80, of Johnston, R.I., who arrived at age 11.

In retrospect, Macchiarola said, it all seems "like a pilgrimage . . . I was just a little bit of a kid, and I had to go through these lines to be examined. Everybody was afraid they wouldn't make it."

Between 1892 and 1924, when Ellis was the nation's busiest port of entry, an average of 5,000 people a day passed through.

Opponents try to shame former Pakistani leader

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan - Her opponents are determined to have Benazir Bhutto remembered as the disgraced leader of Pakistan's most corrupt and incompetent government, not as a martyr for democracy.

When she was dismissed last month after 20 months in office, they set out to destroy what some called "the myth" -- that only a Bhutto could govern Pakistan.

In removing the prime minister and her democratically elected government Aug. 6, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan cited a long list of complaints ranging from corruption and ineptitude to abuse of power.

Bhutto called it "a constitutional coup" by the Establishment, a reference to the generals who formerly ruled Pakistan and still have enormous influence.

A caretaker government made up largely of defected allies and bitter critics of Bhutto has hurled charge after charge to an effort to discredit her Pakistan People's Party, which was founded by her father. Some say her enemies are trying to force her out of politics.

Three former Cabinet ministers have been charged in special courts set up to handle corruption cases and to disqualify candidates from elections called for Oct. 24, three years ahead of schedule.

The new government has said at

least half a dozen more cases will be filed, possibly against Bhutto.

Many Pakistanis see the tribunals as "kangaroo courts" evoking memories of the process her father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, underwent 13 years ago after Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq overthrew him. Bhutto was hanged two years later.

"There are glaring similarities with 1977, but there also are differences," Bhutto said in a recent interview at her fortress-like home in Karachi. "The wind of democracy has come across the world. There is a new future ahead, and it will not be easy for them to drag Pakistan backward."

Opponents have not presented concrete evidence to support their charges, and the family name still carries much of its old magic for many. Wherever she goes, Bhutto draws large crowds that chant "Benazir, Benazir is innocent!"

Since its creation as a Moslem homeland 43 years ago, when the Indian subcontinent became independent of Britain, Pakistan has endured three wars, three internal insurgencies and three military dictators.

Two prime ministers, a president, several high-ranking generals and countless politicians and religious leaders have been assassinated.

Soldiers, Mohawk injured in scuffle

MONTREAL - A Mohawk warrior and two soldiers were injured Saturday in a scuffle on the Kahnésatake settlement west of Montreal where Canadian troops were locked in a standoff with a group of armed Indians.

Mohawk spokesmen said a 51-year-old Mohawk was awakened in his sleep and "severely beaten" by soldiers.

The army said the Mohawk drew a knife and attacked a soldier.

The soldier was on a reconnaissance patrol to check out defensive positions put up by the Indians, the army said in a statement. Troops have surrounded the Indians within a small wooded area and have put up a barbed

wire fence.

The soldier told the Mohawk that he had no aggressive intentions, but the Indian attacked him, the army said.

The patrol of four soldiers subdued the Indian, who suffered a gash near an eye that required stitches.

One soldier was slashed on the face and another stabbed four times in the abdomen, but their injuries were not considered serious, the army said.

A doctor who examined Mohawk, identified only by his warrior code name of Spudwrench, said he had suffered "multiple lacerations and a possible depressed skull fracture."

After lengthy negotiations, the

Mohawk was taken to a Montreal hospital by ambulance under an army escort in the early evening, more than 12 hours after the clash.

Joan Lamontagne, a spokesman for Montreal General Hospital, said the Mohawk was undergoing medical tests and that she did not know the extent of his injuries.

About 20 Mohawk men and 30 women and children are holed up in a detoxification center in the wooded area in the Kahnésatake settlement, 18 miles west of Montreal. They are surrounded by about 400 soldiers.

They retreated to the center after the army moved in last weekend to dismantle barricades set up by the Indians.

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