

Assassination kills senior figure of PLO

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip — A leading PLO moderate and long-time friend of Yasser Arafat was shot dead in front of his 12-year-old son Thursday, sharply escalating the infighting that followed the Israel-PLO accord.

Assad Saftawi, 58, was one of the founders of Fatah, Arafat's main faction of the PLO, and the third man from the group shot to death since the PLO and Israel signed a Palestinian autonomy agreement on Sept. 13.

Saftawi served as an intermediary among Israel, Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organization before the accord was signed. In April, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin spent 20 minutes at Saftawi's house, stopping to drink tea. The visit was broadcast on Israeli television.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the assassination.

From the moment the autonomy accord was signed in Washington there have been fears that internal struggles within the Palestinian community could unravel plans to start transferring authority to the PLO starting Dec. 13.

"We are really worried about it," Rabin said of that turmoil after hearing of the assassination. He spoke at

an Israeli army camp in the Gaza Strip after touring the Khan Younis refugee camp.

An internal struggle erupted inside Fatah over which faction would gain power once the PLO takes over the Gaza Strip. Younger leaders were summoned to Tunis this month for talks in an effort to stop the killings.

There has also been tension from more radical elements within the PLO and Islamic militants opposed to the accord. But the Islamic Resistance Movement, or Hamas, issued a statement condemning the killing.

"We in Hamas strongly condemn these physical liquidations. We are against political assassinations as a language of dialogue among Palestinians," said a leaflet faxed to The Associated Press.

Mohammed Abu Shaaban, an attorney, was shot dead on Sept. 21, and his assistant, Maher Ikhalil, was killed last week. They had formed a group called Fatah Vanguard that organized mass rallies to support the peace agreement and was gaining influence. Underground activists saw them as a threat to their control.

Saftawi, the headmaster of a United Nations school in Shaati refugee camp, was shot in the head while



sitting in his car waiting for his son to emerge from school.

"I was trying to get into my father's car when three masked men approached the car," said the son, Ali.

The boy, still shaking with fear, said he saw the first bullet strike his father in the eye. He said his father then turned, and was shot again in the mouth and neck.

Abduction highlights latest Haitian violence

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Gunmen reportedly grabbed a legislative ally of Jean-Bertrand Aristide, sending another chilling message Thursday to supporters of the U.N. effort to bring the exiled president back to power.

Samuel Milord, a National Assembly deputy whose family said he was dragged from a house late Wednesday, had only recently come out of hiding since denouncing leaders of the bloody coup that ousted Aristide two years ago.

His seizure followed the assassinations of pro-Aristide businessman Antoine Izmerly on Sept. 11 and Justice Minister Guy Malary a week ago. Malary was part of the interim government appointed by Aristide, Haiti's first freely elected president, under a U.N. plan for restoring democracy.

Although the army commander Raoul Cedras signed the plan in July, increasing violence and threats by army-backed civilian gangs have derailed the timetable for implementing the plan and rebuilding this impoverished nation.

A U.N. embargo on fuel and weapons shipments was reimposed Tuesday to pressure Haiti's military leaders to live up to the accord for returning Aristide to office Oct. 30.

Lines of cars formed at gas stations in the capital and along the highway to Leogane, 25 miles to the southwest. Prime Minister Robert Malval's government said he had received a statement from fuel distributors saying they would respect the U.N. sanctions.

Parliament has been trying to draft laws to implement provisions of the U.N. democracy plan. Many soldiers and rightists oppose the plan's requirement for the army to give up control of the police and for Cedras to step down.

Two weeks ago, Milord told The Associated Press he was on a "death list" circulated among army-allied civilian gangs.

Family members told local radio that gunmen burst into a home in

which he was staying in the capital's Debussy section and took him away. Shots were reported in the neighborhood Wednesday night.

An official with Milord's pro-Aristide coalition, the National Front for Change and Democracy, confirmed the information. The government was checking into the report.

Milord, a civil engineer, was one of the first lawmakers to publicly denounce the Sept. 30, 1991, coup, and refused to take part in parliament sessions in which lawmakers were forced at gunpoint to declare the presidency vacant.

He went into hiding after the coup and just recently emerged in public. Houses of two relatives were attacked by army-backed gangs in his native Desdune area of the north-central Artibonite Valley.

Milord and Fignole Jean-Louis, both deputies in Haiti's lower house, told the AP about the "hit list." Jean-Louis said he learned of the list from a contact in the military.

The United Nations has accused the gangs of targeting Aristide supporters for violence. Malval has blamed army supporters of his justice minister's murder.

The United States demanded Wednesday that the Haitian military disarm the gangs as one of the conditions for lifting the U.N. embargo. Washington also said military leaders must request a return of the U.N. mission that was chased out by the violence terrorizing the capital.

President Clinton won a fight in Washington over sending U.S. troops to Haiti when the Senate refused Thursday to limit his authority to do so. The Senate endorsed a compromise that says Clinton should seek approval from lawmakers before committing troops but is not required to do so.

The U.S. Embassy's spokesman, Stanley Schrage, insisted Thursday that the goal of bringing back Aristide on Oct. 30 "is not year dead." He conceded, however, that "the difficulty increases the closer we get to that."

Bush says he's adjusting to new life

WASHINGTON — George Bush, whose presidency may be best remembered for leading the Gulf War liberation of Kuwait, says he's enjoying his own liberation these days.



Former President George Bush

"I can now relax and enjoy a relaxing hour playing 18 holes of golf," said the man known for charging

"And they were staring at me as they peeked around the corner, and one said, 'No, no, no it's not.' And the other says, 'Yes, it is. I'm sure it's him. You can tell by the wrinkles.'"

Bush shook his head in mock indignation. "How quickly they forget."

Bush said he's adjusting to life after the White House, but his wife, Barbara, is having a harder time. He recalled his appearance at the White House last month for the signing ceremony for the Israeli-Palestinian peace accord and to speak out in favor of the North American Free Trade Agreement. It was his first time back in the White House since Inauguration Day.

"It was a little tense," he said. "Bar didn't even want to go, and she didn't. You know her. She wasn't quite ready" for the encounter with the new occupants.

"I went and I'm proud I went, and our president was extraordinarily gracious."

Bush said he and Barbara moved into a new house in Houston earlier this week.

"We got a neat house there. Barbara's doing the heavy lifting and I'm up here having a good time," he said to a burst of laughter. "So every-

How quickly they forget. — former President Bush

thing's going fine."

Bush made no comments on President Clinton's policies. He did reiterate his familiar view that America must not relinquish the role of world leader, but he did not link that position to the current issues of U.S. intervention in Somalia, Haiti or Bosnia.

"Now, more than ever, it is our responsibility, our destiny to lead," Bush said in accepting the George C. Marshall Medal from the Association of the United States Army.

While he held back on any critique of the Clinton record, Bush took several potshots at one of his favorite targets as president, the news media.

"I don't miss Washington," Bush said. "I don't miss the politics. I damn sure don't miss the press." After a long cheer from his audience of mainly military people, Bush added: "I'm not running for a darned thing, so I don't care what they think about that. It's wonderful to be liberated, at last."

Cold War

Continued from Page 1

itary before coming to UNL.

Andrew Ringgold, a senior international affairs major, served in the Air Force for eight years. He was stationed in Germany for four of those years working in the intelligence wing.

Ringgold's partner, Nicholas Taylor, who plays Powell, was in the British Royal Air Force before coming to UNL. The two have developed a debating strategy.

"We kind of play good cop/bad cop," said Ringgold, who plays Dick Cheney. "I get nasty, and he comes in real nice."

Ringgold said his military experience gave him insight into top-secret information, but that he could not tell all that he knew.

Thao Vo, a senior international business major, lived in Vietnam for 11 years. She said she lived under a communist system and that the American view of communism was flawed.

"I think there are a lot of misconceptions that Americans have toward

a communist system," Vo said.

Vo, who plays another U.S. journalist, said Soviet communism was different from Chinese or Vietnamese communism. She said smaller-scale competition was allowed in Vietnam.

Anna Dvorkina, an exchange student from St. Petersburg, Russia, is not officially a part of the class, but attends to learn about the Cold War and America.

"In our country, newspapers that publish information go from one extreme to another," Dvorkina said. "They used to say capitalism is evil and communism is paradise, and now they say the other."

Dvorkina said the class tried to find what the real governments did not — the "golden middle."

But that doesn't mean the teams don't employ some behind the scenes activities.

Rezac said: "We also take part in subversion and espionage activities outside of class. We go to the extremes of trying to get people on the KGB payroll."

Sweater sale to benefit MASA, Bolivians

From Staff Reports

UNL's Mexican-American Student Association is helping sponsor a sweater sale by Inty Rupay, which is a Bolivian Co-op. The sale will continue through Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Broyhill Plaza.

Mario Andrade, Inty Rupay's production and distribution manager, said the sweaters — which are made of wool from llamas and alpacas — were being sold to students at discount

prices.

"We give students a service because we will sell the sweaters to them for a very good price," Andrade said.

Andrade said profits from the sales would be channeled directly back to the 350 people in the co-op.

"Being a co-op makes a difference because we are helping more people," he said.

Aside from sponsoring MASA and other Latino student organizations on

various college campuses, the Bolivian government also helps sponsor Inty Rupay to benefit the co-op people, Andrade said.

"The Bolivian government sponsors the co-op to try to give the people a good opportunity in life to live and not be into drugs," Andrade said.

Due to its partial sponsorship of the sale, MASA will receive a percentage of the profits that is not returned to the co-op.

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