

Clinton tells nation U.S. must act in Haiti

WASHINGTON — In a terse ultimatum from the Oval Office, President Clinton told Haiti's military leaders Thursday night, "Your time is up. Leave now or we will force you from power."

Against a chorus of opposition, Clinton used a prime-time address to build his case for an American invasion of Haiti.

"We must act," Clinton said in televised address from the Oval Office.

The president emphasized allegations of human rights abuses. The United States estimates 3,000 people have been killed in three years of political assassinations.

"Cedras and his armed thugs have conducted a reign of terror," the president said. "Executing children. Raping women. Killing priests. As the dictators have grown more desperate, the atrocities have grown ever more brutal."

As long as Cedras rules, Clinton said, Haitians will continue to seek

sanctuary in the United States. More than 14,000 Haitians are housed at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, and the United States has spent \$177 million to support them and maintain the economic embargo on Haiti, Clinton said.

Some 300,000 Haitians are in hiding in their country, eager to flee, Clinton said.

"If we do not act, they will be the next wave of refugees at our door," he said. "We will continue to face a mass exodus of refugees and a constant threat to stability in our region and control of our borders."

He said that the United States' mission in Haiti would be "limited and specific" — to "remove the dictators from power and restore Haiti's legitimate democratically elected government."

Upwards of 20,000 U.S. troops were mobilized for the invasion. Clinton also signed an executive order authorizing the call-up of 1,600 reservists to support the in-

vasion force.

"I assure you that no president makes decisions like this one without deep thought and prayer," the

"The message of the United States to the Haitian dictators is clear: Your time is up. Leave now or we will force you from power."

BILL CLINTON

president

president said. "But it is my job as president and commander in chief to take those actions that I believe will best protect our national security interests."

He said U.S. forces would help train a civilian police force, but would not get involved in rebuilding Haiti. Clinton said the "vast majority of our troops will come home in months, not years."

It is widely assumed that most of Haiti's ragtag forces would run from a fight, throwing off their uniforms and trying to melt into the civilian population. The fear is that Americans would become targets of ambush and guerrilla warfare.

Blaming the military rulers for abusing Haitians and driving them deeper into poverty and despair, Clinton said, "I know that the United States cannot and should not be the world's policeman. But we have a responsibility to respond when inhumanity offends our values."

"And we have a particular interest in stopping brutality when it occurs so close to our shores," he said.

In forceful, measured words, Clinton said, "The message of the

United States to the Haitian dictators is clear: Your time is up. Leave now or we will force you from power."

Cedras cautioned the United States not to invade. In a CBS interview, Cedras said, "I am prepared to fight with my people."

In Washington and in the Caribbean, every sign pointed to an invasion within a matter of days. Twenty American warships ominously shadowed Haiti's coast, and two troop-laden aircraft carriers were on the way, expected to be on station by the weekend. One high-ranking official said an invasion was not likely before Monday.

William Gray, U.S. special envoy on Haiti, said "There will be a firm deadline" for Cedras to surrender power but that it would not be publicly announced "because we're not going to jeopardize American lives and our military in case the multinational force does have to go in."

Liberian civil war demolishes capital

MONROVIA, Liberia — The African intervention force in Monrovia used tanks and gunboats to pound Liberia's presidential mansion Thursday, trying to dislodge rebel soldiers who claimed to have taken over the country.

Mortars and gunfire rocked the capital as dusk fell. The fighting heralded the advent of yet another armed faction in Liberia's nearly 5-year-old civil war. The rebels were led by Gen. Charles Jubee, a ruthless commander in the army of slain dictator Samuel Doe.

Jubee had fled Liberia in 1990 after Charles Taylor, a former Doe aide, invaded from the Ivory Coast on Dec. 24, 1989. A fax sent by a group in Philadelphia claimed he had seized control.

"The Liberian New Horizons has taken over the affairs of government ... to stop the madness in our country," the fax said. Liberian factions have representatives in the United States.

Taylor's popular rebellion to oust Doe's dictatorship ballooned into a tribal war that the United Nations estimates has killed more than 150,000 people. Doe himself was killed by a breakaway rebel faction in 1990.

Two-thirds of Liberia's 2.3 million people are either displaced inside the country or refugees in other nations.

Numerous peace pacts have collapsed as the fighting has spread to encompass six warring factions, half of them divided internally.

Blood at scene matches O.J.'s

LOS ANGELES — Final DNA tests point to O.J. Simpson as the source of at least two drops of blood in a trail leading from the crime scene, and a hair found on one victim's body came from a black person, sources said Thursday.

Simpson's lawyers are considering calling as witnesses his younger children, including his 8-year-old daughter, who reportedly told police she "heard Mommy's best friend" the night of the slayings.

The genetic test results on two drops of blood, first reported in Thursday's Los Angeles Times, were forwarded to the Simpson defense and confirm preliminary results reported last month by prosecutors, sources speaking on condition of anonymity told The Associated Press.

The sources said there was nothing new in the latest results, which the defense plans to attack as unreliable because of sloppy police and lab work.

"I heard Mommy's best friend's voice and heard Mommy crying."

SYDNEY SIMPSON

Simpson's 8-year-old daughter

"You have to look very carefully at, not only the evidence, the so-called evidence, but how it was collected and whether or not this evidence was contaminated," said defense attorney Johnnie Cochran Jr.

Simpson, 47, is charged with murder in the June 12 slashing deaths of his ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman.

A hair whose existence was never previously reported in the media was found on Goldman's clothing and matches that of a black person, the sources told the AP. The strand is being analyzed to determine whether it matches Simpson's hair.

The finding may work in the defense's favor, the sources said, because if prosecutors try to argue the hair is Simpson's, the defense can ask why only one hair was found on the body when presumably the attacker would have lost more in a struggle.

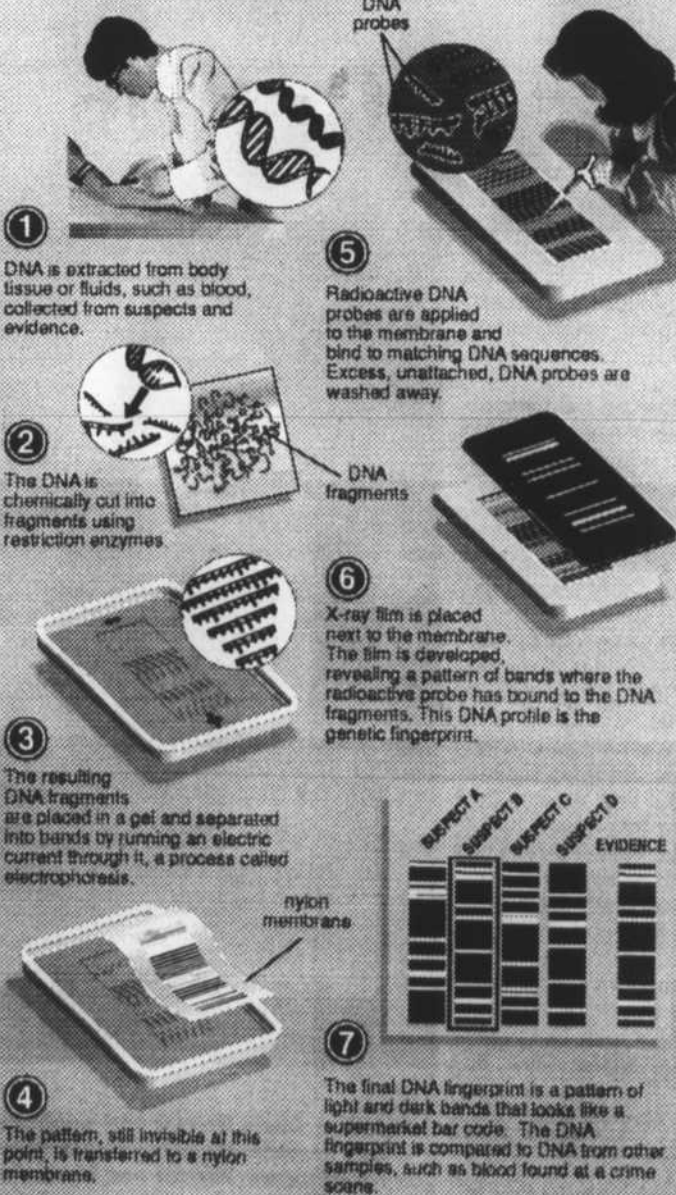
Earlier, authorities said they had found a black person's hairs in a ski cap at the crime scene outside Ms. Simpson's condominium.

The sources also said no final decision had been made on whether to have Ms. Simpson's children, Sydney, 8, and Justin, 6, testify at the

Sleuthing With DNA

THE LONG TEST

Here is a look at how RFLP testing, the conventional process, works:



THE QUICK TEST

A new type of DNA testing, called PCR typing, can be used on much smaller samples of DNA and takes much less time than RFLP typing, but it is less definitive. LAPD forensic scientists have used PCR typing on samples obtained from the Simpson crime scene, but did not introduce them in the preliminary hearing. PCR test results have not been accepted into evidence by courts in California. Here's how it works:

1. DNA is extracted from tissue or fluids and purified.
2. The intact DNA is combined with short fragments of known DNA, called primers, and other chemicals that cause the DNA to be replicated. The primers cause only certain segments of DNA to replicate. With 30 cycles of replication, the amount of DNA increases 1 million times.
3. Small quantities of the replicated DNA are applied to eight to 10 spots on a reagent strip. Each spot contains a different segment of known DNA. If the replicated DNA contains a segment matching the known segment, a blue color appears on the spot.
4. The pattern of spots from a sample obtained at a crime scene is compared to that from a suspect.

PCR vs. RFLP

Time required for results:
PCR: One week or less
RFLP: Four to six weeks
Chances of identical results from two different people:
PCR: 1 in 500 to 1 in 2,000
RFLP: 1 in 1 million
Admissibility in California courts:
PCR: No precedent
RFLP: Precedent for admission

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trial, scheduled to start with jury selection Sept. 26.

Police have said the children were asleep inside the condominium at the time of the killings, estimated to have occurred between 10:15 p.m. and 10:30 p.m.

Sydney, who was in police custody after the slayings, was overheard saying about the night her mother was killed, "I heard Mommy's best friend's voice and heard Mommy crying."

It isn't known exactly when the child heard

the voices or whether her mother was talking on the phone or with someone at her door, or in the house.

The defense has said in court papers that Sydney's statement helps clear Simpson by suggesting somebody else was at the crime scene.

Simpson returns to court Monday for a hearing on defense requests to dismiss the charges and throw out much of the evidence, and a prosecution request to sequester the jury.