

Troops ordered not to intervene in beatings

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Jubilant supporters of Haiti's exiled president cheered U.S. troops on Tuesday, but Haitian police clubbed them and fired tear gas as American soldiers stood by.

Some American soldiers bridled at the orders that prevented them from intervening when police attacked supporters of Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti's first freely elected president, who was ousted in a 1991 coup.

"I feel terrible," said Specialist Douglas Walton of Cincinnati, a soldier in the U.S. Army's 10th Mountain Division. "To see people beaten and not be able to do anything."

U.S. officials said the troops would not interfere in Haiti's domestic affairs.

In Washington, Gen. John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, warned the risk of violence was high and said, "We can be taking casualties at any moment."

A day after soldiers of the 10th Mountain Division, from Fort Drum, N.Y., began landing at the Port-au-Prince airport, Marines extended the U.S. military operation to Cap-Haitien.

About 1,600 Marines came ashore in armored amphibious vehicles, helicopters and Hovercraft. Haitian police cooperated with the American troops.

U.S. troops were not seen patrolling in Port-au-Prince and appeared to be concentrating on consolidating defense positions and supply depots. Convoys moved between the port, airport, an industrial park and a warehouse district where the Americans were setting up bases.

The Marines' objective was to secure the port and airport at Cap-Haitien, then move inland to take control of two roads and two bridges. Later in the day, they were expected to move farther into town, by a Haitian army barracks and several police outposts and a prison.

American soldiers numbered 7,000 by day's end.

A leading Haitian democracy activist, Evans Paul, urged Haitians to stop demonstrating at least until American peacekeeping forces reached their planned deployment of 15,000.

"We've got to know how to man-

"I feel terrible, to see people beaten and not be able to do anything."

SPECIALIST DOUGLAS WALTON

U.S. Army's 10th Mountain Division.

age this situation and not react by chasing rainbows," he said. "It is too soon for mass popular demonstrations, which are dangerous."

Marine Lt. Col. Steve Hartly, commander of one of the two task forces landing Tuesday, said under the rules of engagement his men could only step in when murder or rape was involved.

Several thousand Haitians were gathered outside the Port-au-Prince port Tuesday. Blue-uniformed Haitian police had held back, but at one point an officer attacked a demonstrator, hitting him on the back of the neck

with a club, witnesses said.

At least 500 angry Haitians massed around his body, angry over the death. Some of the protesters blamed the Americans.

"If they came to help us no one would be dead," said one demonstrator, Melax Dasluvaes. "I don't know why they are here."

The crowd briefly drove off the police by throwing grapefruit-size rocks and pieces of concrete. One policeman was taken away to an ambulance. Another was chased by the crowd to a building.

After reinforcements arrived, police fired tear gas at the crowd and charged, forcing 30 of the protesters to jump into the harbor to escape. One of the tear gas cannisters hit the nearby Foreign Ministry.

Three U.S. Army Humvees arriving on the scene briefly separated the police and protesters but then drove off.

Disturbances also broke out near Cite Soleil and near the airport.

More than 5,000 people massed just 200 yards from a police post in Cite Soleil. Many sang "We are

Lavalas!" — the long-repressed popular political movement of Aristide.

Some people hopped onto two U.S. Army personnel carriers, chanting "Cedras has to go! Biampy has to go! Michel Francois has to go!"

About a dozen Haitian policemen fired automatic weapons into the air and several officers dragged the demonstrators off the vehicles.

At the airport, Haitians mobbed another Haitian, beating, choking and grabbing him. The Haitian pleaded vainly for help from American soldiers.

A priest close to Aristide, the Rev. Jean-Yves Urfic, said the American inaction was "a source of worry."

"It's obvious that the U.S. Army is not protecting the people," he said. "It may be protecting the Haitian army."

He also credited the U.S. presence with halting the nightly gunfire in pro-Aristide areas by Haitian soldiers and their civilian allies.

"The lessening of crime will make the people more confident. It will be harder for the Haitian military to go on a killing rampage," he said. "Now they only beat; they don't kill."

Deficit in goods trade second worst reported

WASHINGTON — Rising oil prices and a big drop in airliner sales in July gave the nation its second worst merchandise trade deficit in history, the government said Tuesday. Financial markets went into a tailspin.

The Commerce Department said the overall deficit in goods and services surged 21.6 percent to \$10.9 billion as imports remained near an all-time high while exports weakened considerably.

The worse-than-expected deficit figure, which followed a June shortfall of \$9.04 billion, rattled Wall Street. Stocks, bonds and the dollar all weakened.

Analysts said the weaker dollar would only add to inflationary pressures and increase the prospect that the Federal Reserve will be forced to boost interest rates for a sixth time this year when Fed policymakers meet in Washington.

The Clinton administration sought to play down the significance of July's trade deficit, saying a number of one-time events made it look worse than it was.

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown said the dramatic widening of the deficit was "not indicative of the economy's long-term trend." The administration insisted the deficit would shrink in coming months as faster growth in Europe and Japan helps increase demand for U.S. exports.

Private economists were not as confident, contending the rebound in U.S. exports could take some time to materialize.

America's merchandise deficit is running at an annual rate of \$145.6 billion, second worst in history. The biggest merchandise trade deficit was a \$152.1 billion imbalance in 1987.

The biggest monthly deficit was with Japan, a shortfall of \$5.67 billion, the worst showing since March. The deficit with China rose 8.6 percent to an all-time high of \$2.67 billion.

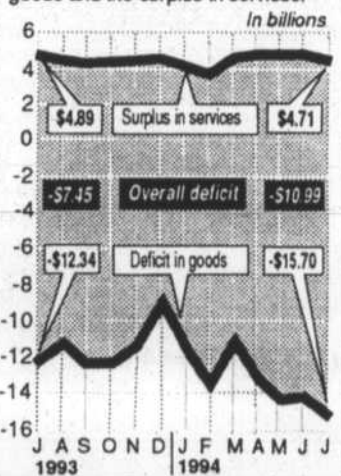
The administration has pushed both countries this year to open their markets to more American goods but has met with little success. U.S. and Japanese negotiators were meeting this week in an at-

tempt to resolve several tough issues in the face of a Sept. 30 deadline, after which the administration could impose trade sanctions.

The \$10.99 billion gap between what America sells in products and services abroad and what it imports was the worst since the government began tracking both goods and services on a monthly basis two years ago.

U.S. trade in goods and services

The month-by-month changes in the government's new trade report, which includes trade in services as well as trade in goods. The following listing shows the overall deficit, the deficit in goods and the surplus in services.



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce AP

It was the second-worst monthly merchandise deficit on record, exceeded only by an all-time high of \$15.9 billion in December 1985.

Exports of goods fell 4 percent to \$40.33 billion. Nearly 60 percent of that decline came from a \$1 billion drop in exports of commercial aircraft, which declined to \$841 million, the lowest level in nearly five years.

While airline sales swing widely from month to month, analysts said they were concerned by widespread weakness in other areas, with computers, semiconductors and electric generating equipment all showing big declines.

America's deficit in autos and auto parts rose to \$5.6 billion in July.

Carbon monoxide killed athlete

SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y. — Former tennis star Vitas Gerulaitis was killed when a broken propane heater filled the cottage where he was staying with so much carbon monoxide that investigators had to retreat for gas masks, authorities said Tuesday.

Gerulaitis, 40, was found dead Sunday afternoon. Tests showed "between 72 and 77 percent of his blood was saturated with carbon monoxide - extremely, extremely high levels," said Norma Dill, assistant to the chief medical examiner.

Police said the fumes seeped into the heating and air conditioning system of the cottage, which sits near the beach on an estate in this affluent Long Island community.

The Suffolk County medical examiner found carbon monoxide traces during an autopsy Monday. Investigators then returned to the house and recorded carbon monoxide levels that were described as "off the scale."

Detective Sgt. David Betts said it was not clear if Gerulaitis was asleep when fumes swept through the house or how long he had been dead. When a servant entered the cottage Sunday afternoon, the television was on and Gerulaitis was still wearing clothes he'd worn Saturday morning at a tennis clinic.

Betts said that although the deadly gas apparently came from the heating and cooling system, the exact source had not been determined. The system had been serviced within the last two weeks, Betts said.

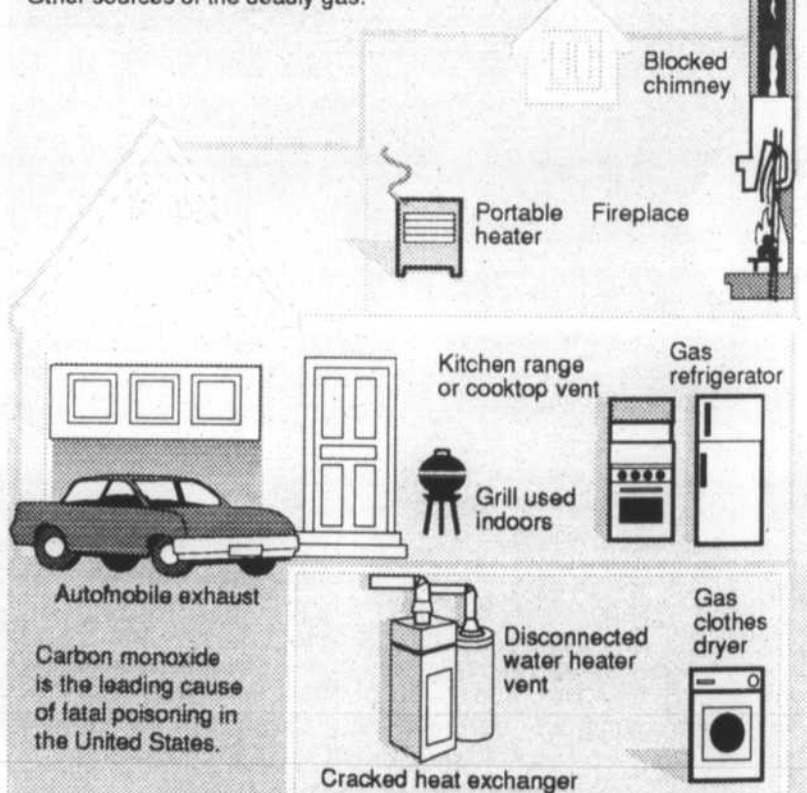
Gerulaitis was a frequent guest at the shingle-and-stone cottage on the 4.7-acre, \$5.5 million estate of developer Martin Raynes. He arrived there last weekend after a late-night flight from the West Coast, where he'd played in a tennis tournament with former greats Jimmy Connors and Bjorn Borg.

Raynes last saw Gerulaitis around 5 p.m. Saturday and the two agreed to have dinner. When Gerulaitis failed to appear that evening, Raynes assumed he was sleeping.

For the 24 hours after his body was

Carbon monoxide in the home

The carbon monoxide that killed Vitas Gerulaitis came from an improperly installed propane heater. Other sources of the deadly gas:



Carbon monoxide (CO)

- ▶ An odorless, colorless gas that is produced by burning any fuel
- ▶ Kills nearly 300 people in their homes each year

CO-related deaths

1989	708
1990	582
1991	594

Symptoms of CO poisoning

- ▶ Dizziness
- ▶ Fatigue
- ▶ Headache
- ▶ Nausea
- ▶ Irregular breathing

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention AP

found, the tennis world buzzed with speculation, unfounded, it turned out, that Gerulaitis' death was linked to drugs.

Gerulaitis acknowledged using cocaine during the late 1970s and '80s,

and said that his appetite for drugs and discos undercut a career that was based on quickness and endurance. He was treated for substance abuse and was implicated, though never charged, in a cocaine-dealing conspiracy in 1983.

Daily Nebraskan

FAX NUMBER 472-1761

The Daily Nebraskan (USPS 144-080) is published by the UNL Publications Board, Nebraska Union 34, 1400 R St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0448. Monday through Friday during the academic year; weekly during summer sessions.

Readers are encouraged to submit story ideas and comments to the Daily Nebraskan by phoning 472-1763 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The public also has access to the Publications Board. For information, contact Tim Hedegaard, 436-9258. Subscription price is \$50 for one year.

Postmaster: Send address changes to the Daily Nebraskan, Nebraska Union 34, 1400 R St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0448. Second-class postage paid at Lincoln, NE.

ALL MATERIAL COPYRIGHT 1994 DAILY NEBRASKAN