

## U.S. troops move toward Persian Gulf

Moving quickly to counter an Iraqi buildup of troops near Kuwait, President Clinton ordered U.S. forces to move toward the Persian Gulf region.



### U.S. military movement

- Aircraft carrier USS George Washington traveling to the Red Sea from the Adriatic.
- A four-ship amphibious assault group carrying 2,000 Marines moving from the southern Persian Gulf north toward Kuwait.
- Warships normally based at the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia are also dispatched toward the Gulf.
- Some Army units in the United States are put on the alert to go to the region.
- Clinton calls for an updated target list for potential air strikes by Tomahawk cruise missiles.

## Clinton sees no sign of pullback

### Iraq officials say soldiers leaving border

KUWAIT — Iraq declared an end to its menacing five-day buildup Monday and said its troops were pulling back from the Kuwait border only hours after U.S. troops landed.

President Clinton said Monday night there had been no sign of an Iraqi pullback and that he was sending more than 350 U.S. military aircraft to the Persian Gulf.

"We will not allow Saddam Hussein to defy the will of the United States and the international community," Clinton said in a nationally televised address.

A senior Pentagon official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Clinton ordered B-52 bombers and F-15E fighter jets to the Gulf. They are to come from various Air Force bases, including those in Germany and Italy.

The tens of thousands of Iraqi soldiers sent to the border had revived memories of 1990, when Iraq swept aside Kuwait's army and seized the oil-rich country. It was seven months before a U.S.-led coalition ousted the occupiers.

This time, Washington was determined to send a firm signal. Washington began amassing a force of nearly 70,000 in the region.

The first contingent of 300 U.S. soldiers arrived in Kuwait City on Monday.

Hours later, Iraq's ambassador to the United Nations, Nizar Hamdoon, said Iraqi forces would withdraw from the Kuwaiti border and "are already on the move." He said they would be sent to a site north of Basra.

In Baghdad, Foreign Minister Mohammed Saeed al-Sahhaf said troops would be deployed to "other locations in the rear" to finish military exercises.

He told the official Iraqi news agency the withdrawal was ordered in response to appeals from "friends" and "in view of the fact that the troops' presence might be used as a pretext to maintain sanctions."

The crushing U.N. sanctions were

imposed after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein may have conceived the buildup as a warning that he could still cause trouble if the sanctions were not lifted.

Clinton said the sanctions would be maintained until Iraq complies with U.N. resolutions.

"That is the answer to Iraq's sanctions problem: Full compliance, not reckless provocation," Clinton said.

U.S. forces continued to arrive Monday to confront the estimated 64,000 Iraqi troops. An estimated 700 Iraqi tanks and other armored vehicles also were believed at the border.

*"We will not allow Saddam Hussein to defy the will of the United States and the international community."*

**BILL CLINTON**  
U.S. President

In Kuwait City, some 300 men from the 24th Infantry Division came aboard a white Lockheed 1011 jet from Fort Stewart, Ga.

Army Maj. Gen. John Taylor, who will command the force, shook the hand of each infantryman as the unit arrived.

A veteran of the 1991 Gulf War, Taylor said the arriving troops would man M1A1 Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles "propositioned" in the region after the Gulf War.

"Everybody is very confident," he said. "We know what our mission is."

Taylor said some advance American teams were "digging in the desert right now," implying that forces already had been deployed in northern Kuwait.

The U.S. Embassy confirmed Monday that American warships arrived off the Kuwait coast over the weekend with 2,000 combat Marines. The aircraft carrier USS George Washington began patrolling the Red Sea on Monday.

## Shuttle radar detects smoke rising in Iraq

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — Endeavour's astronauts saw smoke rising from the Iraq-Kuwait border on Monday as the shuttle soared 127 miles overhead on a radar-mapping mission. The source of the smoke was not immediately known.

Astronaut Thomas Jones, who used to work for the Air Force and CIA, reported smoke in southern Iraq marshes as well as what appeared to be small, black plumes of smoke rising from the Iraq-Kuwait border.

Diane Evans, a project scientist on the ground, said she did not know what might be burning. Smoke usually rises from Kuwait's oil fields as waste is routinely burned off.

Endeavour is carrying an air-pollution monitor and a powerful radar system for mapping the Earth's surface in detail. The astronauts on the environmental study mission are also photographing the planet.

Evans said the Pentagon made no requests for radar images or photographs of Iraq and Kuwait. The shuttle's survey of that area was planned long before the military action there, she said.

Besides, the \$366 million radar isn't capable of picking out details like troops and tanks, Evans said.

"We don't have high enough resolution required for surveillance," she said.

Endeavour and its crew of six are scheduled to land at 11:37 a.m. Tuesday at Kennedy Space Center, although rain and low clouds were forecast. NASA could send the shuttle to Edwards Air Force Base in California later in the day.

The radar was used largely to examine volcanoes, forests, deserts, oceans and rivers.

Scientists hope to learn more about global change and to create extraordinarily detailed maps with all these radar images.

To produce such elaborate maps, Endeavour took the same orbital path three days in a row.

## U.N. sanctions against Iraq

In effect since August, 1990

- Total trade embargo, except for imports of food, medicine and humanitarian supplies. Exceptions to be approved by a U.N. sanctions committee on a case-by-case basis. No government, company or individual may trade with Iraq. All exports banned.
- Naval blockade enforces the embargo.
- Oil embargo.
- Air embargo, no air traffic into or out of Iraq.
- All Iraqi government assets frozen overseas.



### No-fly zones

The United States, Britain and France have imposed "no-fly" zones in the northern area of restive Kurds and the southern region of disaffected Shiite Muslims.

Note: United Nations sanctions are theoretically binding on all members, but the UN has no enforcement mechanism.

## Revelry marks Cedras' exit

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Raoul Cedras kept the people cowed for three years with his terror campaign. On Monday, Haiti's masses rose up and drowned him out.

Cedras seemed small in the entranceway of army headquarters as he announced he was resigning as military leader and quitting the country for its own good.

Cedras was dwarfed by U.S. military commander Hugh Shelton, whose 19,500 soldiers played a large role in finally driving out the Haitian coup leader.

The sound of 5,000 joyful people buried the tubas and trombones of Cedras' military band playing the national anthem with an impromptu version of "Auld Lang Syne."

Then Cedras' voice faded amid an underamplified sound system and the crowd's shouts of "Hoodlum!" and "Thief!"

The American troops had to protect Cedras, firing warning shots when a rock-thrower shattered the

windshield of his departing Toyota Land Cruiser. Haitians scrambled to pick up shards of the broken windshield as souvenirs.

"I have chosen to leave the country to protect you, so that my presence will not be a pretext for unjustified acts," Cedras told the crowd.

As a result of Lt. Gen. Cedras' resignation, the final condition has been met by the Haitian military leadership to comply with the terms of the agreement former President Carter worked out only hours before a U.S. invasion was to begin.

Cedras is gone, so too is Brig. Gen. Philippe Biamby, who resigned Saturday. Port-au-Prince police chief Michel Francois escaped in the dark last week to the neighboring Dominican Republic.

Cedras gave no time or venue for his exile, but U.S. Embassy spokesman Stanley Schragger listed Argentina, Panama, Spain or Venezuela as possible refuges. Schragger did not rule out the United States.

The crowd continually shouted

the name of Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the man Cedras overthrew in September 1991.

U.S. State Department officials say Aristide, Haiti's first freely elected president, will end his own exile and return home Saturday.

Cedras said he decided to "sacrifice" himself to save Haiti.

"There's a lot more Haitians who want to sacrifice him," said Spec. 4 Charles Hill.

The U.S. military policeman said he now believed Haiti "would be safer without Cedras," who was slow to cooperate with American forces in disarming the pro-military gunmen known as "attaches."

"The people are on our side," said Hill, 22, of Pembroke, Mass.

Hundreds of singing, branch-waving Haitians streamed up the hill to Cedras' neighborhood in suburban Petionville afterwards. The crowds included carnival bands, urging the general to leave now.

## Americans win Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — Two Americans won the Nobel Prize in medicine Monday for shedding light on how cells communicate to speed the spread of killer diseases like cholera and diabetes throughout the body.

Alfred G. Gilman and Martin Rodbell will split the \$930,000 prize for determining how a certain group of proteins can help transmit and modulate signals in cells, much like a biological switchboard.

Their discoveries, products of two decades of work, have been "paramount" in helping scientists understand diseases that affect tens of millions of people around the globe, said Professor Bertil Fredholm of the Karolinska Institute's Nobel Assem-

bly.

The medicine prize was the first of this year's six Nobel awards to be announced. Since 1901 when the first Nobel medicine prize was awarded, 72 of 157 winners have been from the United States, reflecting an American dominance in basic research, especially after World War II.

Gilman, 53, is chairman of the department of pharmacology at the University of Texas Southwestern in Dallas.

He predicted more knowledge about the communication process inside cells "will help considerably in designing better drugs and control malfunctions for treatment of specific diseases."

## 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.

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