

# Clinton calls missile strikes successful

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ordered his armed forces to shoot down any foreign aircraft.

Clinton described the U.S. mission as one with limited objectives and clear interests. The moves demonstrate that "reckless acts have consequences," he said, and the U.S. actions would reduce Saddam's ability "to strike out again at his neighbors." They would also increase America's ability to prevent future acts of violence.

Wednesday's confrontations over the no-fly zone followed two separate strikes by a total of 44 cruise missiles against 15 Iraqi air-defense sites.

Reaction to the latest confrontation was mixed.

Republican presidential nominee Bob Dole supported Clinton's handling of the crisis, saying Wednesday, "He's doing what he should do."

Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., and others said congressional leaders were trying to craft a bipartisan resolution supporting U.S. troops.

"The administration would like to have an endorsement of all their policies throughout history," Lott said. "We'd like to say we support our troops. We support aggressive actions against Saddam Hussein at this time."

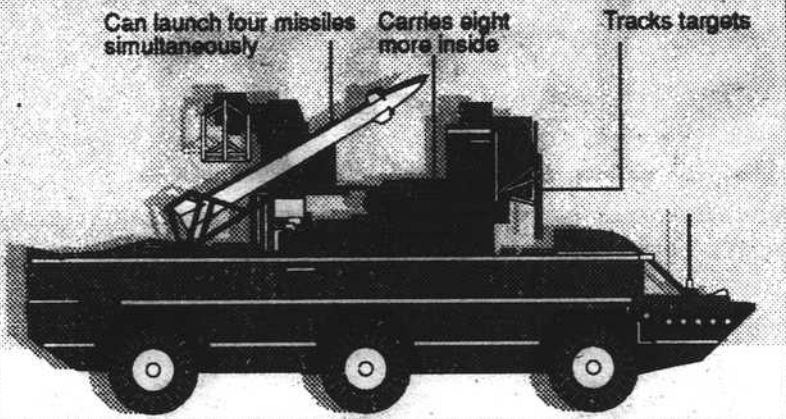
Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., said Clinton ought to be cautious about escalating the confrontation.

"Before we ask one American to give up their life," Daschle said, "... we ought to have a pretty good reason to do so."

Both Republican and Democratic

## SA-8 Gecko missile

An Iraqi air defense battery beamed its radar at an American warplane Wednesday, prompting fire from an F-16 jet fighter. U.S. forces said they had determined Iraq was preparing to fire a surface-to-air missile at the F-16. A look at the radar and missile system:



Source: Weapons of the Modern Soviet Ground Forces

AP/Wm. J. Castello

congressional leaders indicated the Clinton administration did not tell them of the initial missile attack until after it occurred.

Sen. Arlen Specter, R-Pa., a critic of Perry, said he supported Clinton's moves but wondered if he had a plan for concluding the conflict.

American allies also have had mixed reactions to the U.S. strikes. While Britain, Germany and Japan have been supportive, France, Spain and Russia have objected. Saudi Arabia asked the United States not to use planes based on its land for the strikes.

Despite the friction, Clinton said he did not think that the multinational coalition allied in 1991 against Saddam was dead.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher left Washington for Europe for consultations with some allies, telling reporters on his plane that his main target is France.

Both British and French planes remain active in enforcing the no-fly zone over Southern Iraq, but neither is



policing the newly expanded section of that zone.

British Defense Minister Michael Portillo said the U.S. strikes against Iraq were part of a shared Western aim of putting "some impediments in the way" of Saddam's repression of his own people.

The Spanish defense minister, Eduardo Serra, told a news conference that his country in principle would not oppose the use of Spanish military facilities for possible further attacks against Iraq.

**Tomahawk cruise missile**  
This missile can be launched from ships, submarines or planes. It flies low and hugs the terrain to avoid radar detection.

**Day one**  
Three Navy forces fired 27 cruise missiles, including 14 Tomahawks from a Navy ship stationed in the Gulf.

**Day two**  
Three Navy ships and submarine launched 17 more missiles. In the evening, an F-16 blasted an Iraqi radar facility.

**What's next**  
Secretary of State Warren Christopher will consult with allied nations in Europe.

# Coastal residents put on alert

## GOVERNOR ORDERS an evacuation to prepare South Carolina for another Hugo.

BEAUFORT, S.C. (AP) — South Carolina's governor ordered a half-million people evacuated from the coast Wednesday as Hurricane Fran swirled toward land on a path similar to Hugo's seven years ago.

"Fran is a large and brutal storm, and she is not to be trifled with in any shape, way, fashion or form," Gov. David Beasley said.

The National Hurricane Center said Fran will likely hit land tonight north of Charleston. That's where Hurricane Hugo, packing 140 mph winds, came ashore with devastating effect in 1989.

"I've ridden them all out, but I'm

debating whether to go this time," 76-year-old Joe Lipsitz said as he stood outside his store in Beaufort, about 70 miles south of Charleston. His son, Neil, wasn't hesitating.

"This one I'm getting out, after seeing what Hugo did to Charleston," he said.

Hugo caused almost \$8 billion in damage and killed 35 people as it tore through the Caribbean and up the East Coast. Most of the damage was in South Carolina.

At 5 p.m., Fran was centered 410 miles southeast of Charleston, wobbling northwest at 12 mph, with hurricane-force wind — 74 mph or higher — extending 145 miles out. A hurricane warning was posted from north of Brunswick, Ga., to just north of Cape Lookout, N.C.

Fran was about as large as Hugo

and had the potential to become just as strong as it passed over warm water, the National Hurricane Center said.

"I do believe this one is going to get us. That's the way it's heading," said John Gallop, dockmaster at Beaufort's marina, where workers boarded up windows.

In addition to announcing a mandatory evacuation, Beasley declared a state of emergency and activated the National Guard. Guardsmen took up positions directing traffic, and at least 1,000 were arriving in the coastal towns.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency sent crews to the Southeast. FEMA Director James Lee Witt said six tractor-trailers loaded with cots, tents, generators, blankets and other supplies were ready to go. The Agriculture Department had earmarked food, and eight medical teams were put on alert.

But that might not be needed. For now, U.S. officials have observed "a general pullback of Iraqi forces in the north," although more than 40,000 Iraqi troops remained there, Perry said at a joint appearance with Portillo. In addition, he said, half the Iraqi MiG jets stationed at air bases in the area now included in the no-fly zone in the south have moved north. A senior U.S. Defense official gave numbers, saying the Iraqis appeared to have moved about 23 of the 46 MiG aircraft in that zone.

# Netanyahu, Arafat meet, talk of peace

EREZ CROSSING, Gaza Strip (AP) — Benjamin Netanyahu vowed he would never meet Yasser Arafat, a man he condemned as a murderer. But on Wednesday, under U.S. pressure and Palestinian threats, the Israeli leader and the former guerrilla shook hands and talked peace.

The historic meeting at the Israel-Gaza border helped clear the air of animosity that festered after Netanyahu's hard-line Likud Party came to power in May.

It also signaled to the Palestinians that the other half of a deeply divided Israel has finally accepted them, and especially Arafat, as peace partners.

But it yielded few specific results.

At a news conference after the hour-long meeting, Netanyahu said he was prepared to negotiate a final peace agreement and, in his most generous moment, added he hoped to "improve the prosperity and economic conditions of the Palestinian population."

Arafat said the meeting set the stage for progress in restarting the peace process, which has been frozen since Israel's election.

"The path was cleared for us to negotiate on all levels and in all aspects," he said.

Netanyahu and Arafat arrived separately Wednesday evening at the Erez crossing between Israel and Gaza.

Inside the meeting room, a grim-faced Netanyahu buttoned his jacket and reached across a table to briefly grasp the hand of Arafat, dressed in his usual black-and-white checkered headdress and olive military outfit. Israeli TV stations played the footage of the handshake over and over, sometimes in slow motion.

Even as the leaders spoke, aides bickered about the height of the podiums set up for the news con-

"It's about time."

SIGN HELD BY ISRAELI PEACE ACTIVISTS OUTSIDE MEETING SITE.

ference, with the Palestinians charging Netanyahu's was taller and insisting it be changed.

The two men stood side-by-side during the joint 15-minute news conference — but they barely looked at each other, and the usually polished Netanyahu appeared stiff and uncomfortable.

The meeting did not address key outstanding issues, such as Israel's desire to change the terms of its promised pullout from Hebron and the Palestinians' demand that Israel ease the six-month closure of their territories.

The sides had earlier agreed on a vague statement declaring a liaison committee would start meeting today to oversee implementation of agreements already signed, including on Hebron.

Netanyahu drew harsh attacks from hard-line Israeli politicians for meeting with Arafat. They accused him of breaking campaign promises and buckling under U.S. pressure.

"It's a grave mistake," veteran Likud lawmaker Uzi Landau said. Former Premier Shimon Peres, architect of the Israel-PLO accords, said the summit was an "enormous moral victory" for his policies.

As late as February, Netanyahu had said he would not hold talks with Arafat. But as the May elections approached, he softened his position, saying he would only meet Arafat if it were vital for Israel's security.

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## Attention event directors

The Daily Nebraskan's weekly events calendar will be published beginning on Monday, Sept. 9. The deadline for submitting entries for publication is 2 p.m. Sunday, Sept. 8. Please send all submissions to: **The Daily Nebraskan Attn: Joshua Gillin Nebraska Union 34 1400 R St. Lincoln, Ne 68588-0448 Phone: 472-2588 Fax: 472-1761**

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