

## Crash possibly third-deadliest in history

### CRASH from page 1

ominously watched the search.

"We have collected 200 bodies so far from all over the field," said Mohammed Akhil, the police officer in charge of the operations.

The Saudi Arabia-bound Saudi Arabian Airlines jetliner with 312 passengers and crew members had been in the air for only seven minutes when it collided with a Kazakstan Airlines Ilyushin-76 cargo plane, which was on a landing approach, aviation officials said.

Seventeen foreigners were on board the Saudi jetliner, including two Americans and a Briton, Press Trust of India news agency reported.

The plane arriving from Shymkent in the former Soviet republic of

Kazakstan was carrying 39 people, 28 Kazak passengers and an 11-member Russian crew.

All aboard the two planes were thought to be killed. There were no reports that anyone on the ground died.

Hours after the crash, the crumpled fuselage of the Kazak plane rested in a field. The jet's wings had been sliced off. A few charred bodies lay on the ground.

Local district administrator T.V.S.L. Prasad said workers were trying to extricate bodies from the plane.

The American pilot of a C-141 Air Force transport plane who was bringing in supplies for the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi witnessed the crash's fiery aftermath from 20,000 feet.

"We noticed out of our right-hand (side of the plane) a large cloud lit up

with an orange glow, from within the clouds," the 30-year-old captain told reporters in a conference call from the Indian capital.

The U.S. Embassy could not confirm that two Americans were on board.

Nine Nepalese, three Pakistanis, a Bangladeshi and a Saudi were also on the Saudi plane, which had taken off from New Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport.

The Indian government announced a judicial inquiry into the cause of the accident.

The weather in New Delhi was normal for this time of year. The skies were clear, albeit polluted. Smoke from fireworks set off in recent days to celebrate the Hindu holiday of Diwali had thickened the haze.

“

*I saw 60 or 70 bodies, but only about 15 were identifiable.”*

**MANJIT SINGH**

19-year-old college student

At about 6:40 p.m. local time, as the sun was setting, the Saudi plane was cleared to climb to 14,000 feet, while the Kazak aircraft was authorized to descend to 15,000 feet, said H.S. Khola, the director general of civil aviation. Suddenly, he said at a new conference, "the radar blip of both aircraft was lost."

In 1977, two Boeing 747s operated

by Pan American and KLM collided at the airport on Tenerife in Spain's Canary Islands, killing 582 people. In 1985, a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 crashed into a mountain on a domestic flight, killing 520.

Until Tuesday's crash, the third-deadliest crash was a 1974 accident outside Paris involving a Turkish DC-10 that killed 346 people.

## Guards block Zairians from food warehouse

### Refugees receive first aid shipment in weeks

GOMA, Zaire (AP) — Security guards with sticks beat hundreds of hungry residents back from the entrance to a food warehouse today, as Zairians scrambled for the crumbs of the first aid to arrive in more than two weeks.

Nearly a month after fighting broke out in eastern Zaire between Tutsi rebels and the Zairian army, neither food nor medical aid has reached the 1.1 million Rwandan Hutu refugees who fled dozens of U.N. camps here.

Sixteen trucks and jeeps came in from neighboring Rwanda on Monday, but the 16 tons of beans and rice they carried were just a drop in this region's ocean of need.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said Tuesday that Canada has agreed to lead a military contingent that could bring up to 20,000 troops to try to restore calm and aid refugees in eastern Zaire.

He said details of the proposed Canadian-led military intervention are still being settled, but more than a dozen nations have so far pledged support.

"People are talking between 10,000 and 20,000 (troops)," Boutros-Ghali told reporters, speaking in Rome the day before the opening of the U.N. World Food Summit. He would not estimate when the first soldiers could

arrive. Canadian officials say they have committed 180 soldiers in a Disaster Assistance Response Team and expressed a willingness to provide 1,500 additional troops.

Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien spoke to 15 world leaders over the weekend, trying to firm up participation in the force, his aides said.

Desperation was increasing even among Goma's 80,000 residents, thought to be slightly better off than the refugees.

"We come here every day just in case there are some beans or rice for us," said Muhima Kishuba, a 35-year-old Zairian teacher and father of four, as he stood outside Goma's main food aid compound.

"There's hardly any food at the market, and we have no money to buy it with anyway," he said. "There are many hungry people in Goma."

International aid workers fled the chaos in Goma and Bukavu more than two weeks ago and have not yet been allowed back in.

An estimated 100,000 Hutu refugees scattered in the hills above Uvira need food but are afraid to come down, and more than 60,000 refugees are reported to be converging on Kisangani, 330 miles northwest of Goma, U.N. officials said Tuesday.

## Students want leader ousted

KINSHASA, Zaire (AP) — In the underground corridors of a University of Kinshasa dormitory, hundreds of young men sleep head-to-foot on mats lining damp cement floors.

There is no running water and only sporadic electricity. The stench of overflowing toilets is tolerable only when overwhelmed by the sweet-and-sour smell of manioc leaves and pilipili peppers boiling on open fires.

Here, bright students with dreams of becoming engineers, doctors and lawyers have become leaders of a movement to overthrow the government.

The movement was provoked by ethnic Tutsi rebel attacks on eastern Zaire and anger over a government too weak to counter those attacks. But it was born in the humility of living in constant filth and hunger.

"I'm ashamed for you to see this, our villa in the hills," said Dave Tanda, a 30-year-old law student and protest leader. "It's each man for himself here."

The students want parliament to oust Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo. They say Kengo, whose mother is a Rwandan Tutsi, has been soft on Rwanda, Zaire's tiny neighbor to the east with a Tutsi-led government accused of supporting the Tutsi rebels who have taken over parts of eastern Zaire.

Thousands of students in the past two weeks have taken to the streets, often commandeering public buses and private cars. Their violent clashes with drivers and soldiers have killed three students and one soldier.

The students had planned to march Tuesday, but the capital was calm — perhaps because university officials threatened to cancel final exams, already delayed by several months, if students didn't stay put.

Student leaders say they deplore the attacks on ethnic Tutsis — most of whom have fled the capital — and issued a declaration calling on their peers to forget their "xenophobic sentiments" and join their cause to peacefully oust the government.

"We don't want Kengo out be-

cause he's a Tutsi. We want Kengo out because of his indifference to our poverty and suffering," said Fox Kabundi, 31, a movement leader and graduate student in physics.

There are more than 15,000 students at the University of Kinshasa and some 20,000 students at 11 other state-run, vocational colleges in the capital.

Crumbling dorms and classrooms are overcrowded. Hundreds of students often share one textbook and one professor who, if paid, earns the equivalent of \$30 a month.

Many students at "U-Kin" awake before dawn to mark their place in line for showers rumored to be working and then rush to classrooms to claim chairs so they won't have to sit on the floor.

The university's vice chancellor, Lumpungu Kamanda, understands the students' cause is born of frustration over their conditions and over politics — including a six-year wait for multiparty elections promised by President Moubutu Sese Seko.

## Money missing since Nazi reign recovered

### Swiss bank ombudsman finds five victims' assets in bank vaults.

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP) — Assets belonging to five Jewish victims of Nazi Germany have been found so far in one search of Swiss bank vaults that was begun under intense international pressure.

Hanspeter Haeni, an ombudsman appointed by Swiss banks to help heirs of Holocaust victims locate missing accounts, said Tuesday that the discov-

ered assets were part of \$1.28 million belonging to 11 depositors he has found so far this year.

Haeni did not describe the six other depositors. However, he said only \$8,800 of that money was owed to the heirs of Holocaust victims.

The World Jewish Congress, which has been campaigning to open Swiss bank books for what it claimed would be \$7 billion in such assets, called his findings "pathetic."

The search covered dormant accounts up until 1985 on the theory that would cover any Holocaust victims

who died during or after the Nazi era.

"In terms of figures, the results of our activities may seem disappointing at first glance," Haeni said. "I myself consider the results encouraging, just because something has been found."

The Jewish victims included three people killed by the Nazis and two people in Romania who lost all they owned during World War II, he said. The Romanians have apparently since died, and only after the fall of Communism could their descendants ask about the assets, he said.

Haeni has conducted 51 searches

so far, culled from 2,229 requests for assistance received during the first nine months of the year.

Two-thirds of those requests came from victims of the Nazis, even though there had been previous Swiss efforts to give Jews their rightful assets, he said.

Everyone who sent in a request was given a questionnaire, and about half of those have been returned. Most of those cases have cleared additional checks and advanced to the search stage.

## Court upholds prosecution of former East German leaders

### National Defense Council members face prison terms for roles in human-rights crimes

BONN, Germany (AP) — Germany's highest court Tuesday upheld the prosecution of former East German leaders for the killing of freedom-seekers who tried to flee over the Berlin Wall and across the deadly barriers that once divided the country.

The Constitutional Court ruled that the killing of more than 500 people along the former communist state's border during the 41-year existence of East Germany violated international standards for human rights.

The Communists erected watch-towers, electrified barbed-wire fences and high walls along the border be-

tween East Germany and the West, creating "death strips" that were patrolled by guards with machine guns and attack dogs.

The decision is a significant victory for united Germany's efforts to punish those responsible for "shoot-to-kill" orders that resulted in the deaths.

The court upheld the 1993 convictions of former East German Defense Minister Heinz Kessler, his top aide, Fritz Strelitz and Communist Party boss Hans Albrecht.

The three, all members of the National Defense Council that oversaw border patrols, unsuccessfully argued

that their trial was illegal because they had only carried out the law of a sovereign state: East Germany.

Survivors of the victims welcomed the decision.

Marlit Schubert watched her husband, Helmut Kleinert, gunned down as they tried to run across a field on the border with West Germany in 1963.

"The court's ruling is a victory for all of us (families of the victims)," she said.

Kleinert was 24 when he died. Schubert was 22 and pregnant.

Thirty-three years have passed and she has remarried, but Schubert said

she still visits the site in the Harz Mountains where her first husband died.

"What I went through is something you never forget," she said.

Kessler, Strelitz and Albrecht are among about three dozen former Communist officials and border guards who have been convicted for border shootings since Germany's 1990 reunification.

The three were convicted on charges stemming from seven border deaths and were given prison sentences of up to 7½ years.

### Daily Nebraskan

Editor: Doug Kouma  
472-2588

Managing Editor: Doug Peters

Assoc. News Editor: Paula Lavigne

Editors: Jeff Randall

Opinion Editor: Anne Hjermsen

AP Wire Editor: Kelly Johnson

Copy Desk Chief: Julie Sobczyk

Sports Editor: Mitch Sherman

A&E Editor: Joshua Gillin

Photo Director: Tanna Kinnaman

Web Editor: Michelle Collins

Night Editor: Beth Narans

Layout Editor: Nancy Zywiec

Night News Editors: Bryce Glenn

Jennifer Milke

Art Director: Aaron Steckelberg

General Manager: Dan Shattil

Advertising Manager: Amy Struthers

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 calling 472-2588. The public has access to the Publications Board.

Subscription price is \$55 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, Neb.

ALL MATERIAL COPYRIGHT 1996 DAILY NEBRASKAN