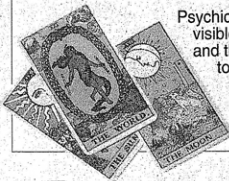


Good morning

It's Sunday, April 2, 1995

Today's forecast: Partly sunny. High 58. Southwest wind 10 mph. Cloudy after midnight. Low 42. Weather / A2

Fortune-makers



Psychics are more visible than ever and they appear to be making a killing.

Life & Times / E1

Solid season



Numerous challenges didn't keep the Purdue women's basketball team from achieving most of its goals. Sports / C1

Final two

UCLA halts Oklahoma State 74-61; Arkansas outlasts North Carolina 75-68. Sports / C1



Journal and Courier

Lafayette-West Lafayette, Indiana

\$1.50

Gingrich targets deficit

Meeting may set GOP's agenda

By DAVID ESPO The Associated Press WASHINGTON — Looking beyond the "Contract With America," House Speaker Newt Gingrich intends to convene a two-day retreat for Republican lawmakers this spring to help

forge agreement on the steps needed to balance the budget. In an interview, Gingrich said he thinks the GOP majority will reach a consensus easily that "the adult thing to do" is to wipe out the deficit by 2002. Still, he forecast "a lot of tension and a lot of dialogue and a lot of conflict" as lawmakers spend months working out the details. Among the proposals under consideration, he said, is to "collapse at least three or four

departments." Republicans have previously mentioned the Departments of Energy and Housing and Urban Development as candidates for extinction. Gingrich said Republicans can enact the cuts necessary to balance the budget while preserving their new majority in 1996 "if we have a genuine dialogue with the American people and they believe we're listening and not just talking." "It can't be a secret plan to

parallel the Clinton secret health plan or we're dead," he said in a reference to the administration's 1993 proposal. Democrats have attacked Republicans in recent weeks, charging they are cutting programs such as school lunch to finance tax cuts for the wealthy. The speaker said the effort to approve the cuts needed to balance the budget would occupy the House's energy for the next several months.



By The Associated Press An April Fools' edition of a Georgia newspaper jokingly reported that Newt Gingrich was running for President.

Scoring system for SAT altered

Extra points cause confusion for most

By DAVID M. HERZENHORN The New York Times

NEW YORK — After three hours of suffering through the SAT on Saturday morning, Isaac Hurwitz and Geoffrey Fischer, stood near the Tribeca Bridge whooping and exchanging high-fives. They, like the other 230,000 students across the country who took the nation's most widely used college entrance exam on Saturday, were leaving a new academic playing field.

Forever, an asterisk will appear next to their scores: the average student got an extra 100 points just for showing up Saturday.

The College Board, the non-profit company that oversees the test, has adjusted its scoring system for the first time since 1941 to bring the average scores on the test back to the middle of the scoring scale.

For many students, though, the extra points seemed a setup to an "April Fools' Day" trick. The test was just as grueling, and when it comes to college admissions, they hear, the higher scores will not matter.

The change, which mostly affects the college class of 2000, has admissions officers scrambling to figure out how to compare the old scores with the new ones. The College Board has sent around a conversion slide rule, a sort of decoder ring that equates the new scores to the old. "It's almost as incomprehensible as adjusting from Fahrenheit to Celsius," said Delsie Z. Phillips, director of admissions at Haverford College in Pennsylvania.

At Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a school that sees many applicants with perfect SAT scores every year, the director of admissions, Michael C. Behnke, was unmoved. "We will certainly be less impressed by (perfect) 800s than we were before," he said.

George Award winner named Genealogy researcher honored for his work

Walter Salts, a West Lebanon man whose work with the Warren County Historical Society created a bank of genealogical information for generations to come, is the 1995 Journal and Courier George Award winner.

The announcement is being made today by Publisher Richard L. Holtz. A lifelong resident of Warren County, Salts has done volunteer work for the historical society since 1976.



Salts has done volunteer work for the historical society since 1976. See AWARD, Page A4



By Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier Traveling to the rural village of Baudin, West Lafayette residents came upon a woman dying by the roadside. They offered her water — and wondered what they could do to help her without emergency services or medical help available. A priest with the group prayed for the woman. But because there were no medical facilities nearby, the group was unable to provide any further assistance.

LIFE ON THE BRINK

By JOHN NORBERG Journal and Courier

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Wearing a plain dress and sandals, with an empty look in her eyes, the woman walks into St. Joseph Catholic Church and raises her arms in prayer.

Seconds later her hands fall, patting her empty stomach. The message she's taken to the Lord is clear. She's hungry.

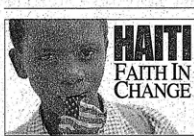
A nation still in crisis

More than six months after U.S. troops entered Haiti and secured the return of exiled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti is again facing a major transition as U.S. soldiers leave.

With a U.S. general in command, a 6,000-member United Nations force officially took control of the peacekeeping Saturday, the day after a visit by President Clinton.

But while Clinton received a warm welcome here, the graffiti in Port-au-Prince shows what a political quagmire Haiti can be.

Walls and buildings are filled with



HAITI FAITH IN CHANGE

"We have changed the hierarchy, the people in charge. Haiti lives by oppression. Whoever is in charge oppresses the other people, those who used to oppress them."

—Diane Wagner, American volunteer in Port-au-Prince

anti-Jimmy Carter statements. It was Carter who negotiated the peaceful arrival of U.S. soldiers in Haiti. But Haitians say he let those who are responsible for more than 4,000 political murders in the past three years go free.

"Carter to democrat," the graffiti says—false democrat. "Carter vole"—thief. Some are in English: "We don't need Jimmy Carter over here."

It's an uneasy time for Haitians, as a group of 10 people from St. Thomas Aquinas Church in West Lafayette learned last month during a weeklong visit.

Annual mercy mission

A group from the church, which has strong ties with a Haitian

Catholic parish and aid programs in Port-au-Prince, has visited Haiti for five years.

When the group visited Port-au-Prince in March 1994, members of the Haitian army, police and paramilitary organizations were roaming through the streets at night killing people for their continued support of Aristide.

With the arrival of U.S. troops on Sept. 19, those killings stopped almost completely.

Other problems, however, continue to overwhelm Haiti: ■ Poverty, malnutrition and disease still plague the masses crowded together in slums. ■ With the elimination of the

See HAITI, Back Page



By Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier An unidentified Haitian man forages through garbage for food. Since President Aristide's return, little has changed for Haitians.

■ THE SERIES: With the U.S. mission in Haiti over, the struggling nation begins coming to grips with democracy. The Journal and Courier takes a weeklong look at how local residents are helping Haitians through the transition. ■ INSIDE TODAY: A West Lafayette engineer helps Haiti to rebuild. When help cannot be found. ■ COMING MONDAY: A rural community finds help and friendship in a group of West Lafayette residents.



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INSIDE Advice / E2 Business / C9-12

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Stocks / C10-11 Sports / C1-8 State / C2, C5 Weather / A2

LOCAL/STATE IPASS opponents to lobby against compromise test / E1

BUSINESS Local radio station WAZY celebrates its 30th anniversary / C12

SPORTS Old fashioned football helps Bollemaker team / C1

OUR PHONES Circulation / 423-2472 Classified / 423-5511 Newsroom / 420-5239

HAITI: FAITH IN CHANGE

THE SERIES

Each year for the past five years, a group of people from St. Thomas Aquinas Church in West Lafayette has traveled to Haiti to bring medicine and other supplies, humanitarian aid and friendship. This year, the group left the United States with renewed hope. The U.S. military had interceded in Haiti's political problems nearly six months before. Deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, supported by the hundreds of thousands of poor who populate Haiti's slums and rural villages, had been returned to power. But change has not come quickly. In a nation buckling under malnutrition and illness, decades of poverty and oppression, faith seems the only constant, faith in survival, faith in God, faith that change will someday come.

STAFF

John Norberg
Staff Reporter

Frank Oliver
Staff Photographer

Norberg has been a reporter for 24 years, nearly 23 of them at the *Journal and Courier*. Oliver has been a photographer at the *Journal and Courier* for 13 years. This is their second trip to Haiti.

HAITI AT A GLANCE

Capital

Port-au-Prince

Land area

10,695 square miles

Neighbors

Dominican Republic on east, Cuba on west

Population

6.5 million

Age distribution

Under 15: 40 percent.
Over 65: 4 percent.

Life expectancy

43 years for men.
47 years for women.

Infant mortality rate

109 per 1,000 births.
Twenty-seven percent of children die before they reach age 5.

Health care

One doctor for every 6,083 people.
One hospital bed for every 1,258 people.

Languages

Creole and French

Religion

80 percent Catholic;
16 percent Protestant;
Voodoo widely practiced.

Economy

90 percent of population earns less than \$150 a year; 75 percent unemployment; per capita income about \$3 a day.

Education

53 percent literacy rate.

U.S. troops in Haiti

Reached a maximum of 21,000; 2,400 troops remain in place until 1996 as part of the U.N. force.

HELP OF THE HELPLESS

Stop on road can't provide rescue—only care, prayer

By JOHN NORBERG
Journal and Courier

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—The road was dirty and congested, the afternoon sun hot.

The white Toyota pickup truck drove past piles of rotting garbage, over ravines of flowing sewage just two blocks from the aqua-blue Caribbean Sea.

The cooling breeze felt fresh when the truck got out of the city, when it finally hit a stretch of road that wasn't broken and buckled, when it picked up speed on the coastal highway.

It was a time to relax, a time to let the wind blow away the sights and smells of the city that clog your mind.

In that moment of quiet peace, Tom Reichert saw the body.

Lying face down on the dirt beside the road, its lower legs were sprawled on hot pavement beneath the blue, cloudless sky. Trucks and cars streaking down the highway, making up for lost time, passed inches from the naked legs of the still form.

Reichert, social concerns coordinator at St. Thomas Aquinas Church in West Lafayette, shouted to the Haitian man who was driving the truck.

"We've got to go back." Reluctantly, the driver turned around, pulling the truck off on the wide shoulder at the opposite side of the road.

The figure beside the highway was a woman, an old woman, her once black hair now powdered with white, her face mappé by time. Her long-sleeved top was too warm for the day. The lower part of her body was uncovered, with rags of white clothing bundled up around her waist. Her white socks were stained black with dirt from the road.

Her left arm lay beside her, twisted, her palm facing upward clutching a black comb she didn't need for her close-cropped cap of white and black.

The day was still. Her left hand started twitching, rapidly.

"My God, she's alive," Reichert shouted, jumping off the back of the truck and running to the helpless woman.

"We can't leave her"

He carefully rolled her onto her back. She was barely alive but breathing. Her eyes were open. She whispered in a throaty Creole voice that Reichert didn't understand.

In the hurry of this late afternoon, in their rush to reach the steep road to the mountain village of Baudin in a truck overflowing with passengers and suitcases and paint, five men had found a dying woman lying at the side of a dusty road.

She lay in her own excrement. She was dirty and diseased and smelled of her own waste and many days in the hot Haitian sun without clean clothes or water.



Outside the doors of St. Joseph Church on the edge of a Port-au-Prince slum, a woman prays. Though many Haitians battle hunger and poverty, faith remains a strong component in their lives.



"I hope in heaven a person gets an inverse amount of happiness to the pain they had on Earth."

—Tom Reichert, St. Thomas Aquinas Church

With Reichert were a news reporter and photographer, the driver of the truck and Jean Theodule Domond, a Haitian Catholic priest from Baudin.

They all knew the story of the good Samaritan from their well-read Bibles. But the Gospel of Luke never details that the half-dead man the Samaritan found along the road was diseased and filthy with an odor of sweat and excrement that lingers

in your head.

The woman wore around her neck a piece of a broken, green, plastic basket.

Domond leaned low to hear her weak voice.

"She talks like she's crazy," he said.

A one-liter bottle of water was brought from the truck. Reichert poured the liquid into the corner of her mouth. She became more alert, as if awakening.

He helped her to her feet, and with his aid she slowly limped to the other side of the road, where the shoulder was shaded by trees—wider, farther away from rushing vehicles.

When she reached the shade, she collapsed. Her head rested on a rock.

Domond walked to a wooded area along the road and pulled off two large, heart-shaped leaves from a malanga plant, a root that grows wild in the Haitian soil.

He placed the leaves on the rock, beneath her limp head.

Some people from a nearby village walked along the road and passed by. They had seen the woman at this same spot yesterday, they said. Beside the ground where she now lay, she had earlier carefully piled rocks. They took the shape of a tombstone.

"What are we going to do?" Reichert said. "We can't leave her like this."

Help in Haiti

But what can you do with a dying, diseased old woman at the

side of the road in Haiti? You can't get a doctor. None are around. You can't call an ambulance; the few that exist would not travel so far from a hospital. And no telephones are nearby.

The same for police and U.S. soldiers: none around. And if any had been, they could not have helped the sick. They would only pick up a lifeless body to remove it from the street.

The old, dying woman was a startling reminder of Haiti. Dying, diseased people—young and old—lie all over Port-au-Prince. Far more people need help than any Samaritan could ever aid.

Haiti is unnerving, beyond reason, beyond experience. You want to help, but you feel helpless. You don't know where to begin. The needs overwhelm your spirit.

You know you must do something. And you ask yourself what. And no answer comes.

Reichert walked to the truck and came back with two more bottles of water. He poured another liter on the woman's old face and into her dry mouth. She swallowed hard. She talked. She sang a quiet song.

"We have to go," Domond said. "There is nothing more here we can do."

Reichert removed the piece of basket from her neck.

"Say a prayer," he said to Domond. "At least we can do that."

The five men gathered around the old woman. People from the nearby village continued to walk past. One girl stopped, pointed at the woman and laughed.

Domond prayed in Creole. He prayed for God to be with this sick woman and to comfort her.

When he was done, Reichert took his last bottle of water and placed it in the old woman's arm.

Too few options

The truck drove away, slowly, the image of the woman lying there burned in our memories forever. For many long miles Reichert was quiet. A tear ran down his cheek. He thought about tomorrow when he would drive this road again.

"I wanted her to go home where she wouldn't have these humiliations," he would say later. "One of the things that really bothered me was that girl who stood there laughing. Nobody deserves that. There's so much suffering in Haiti and so much of it unnecessarily."

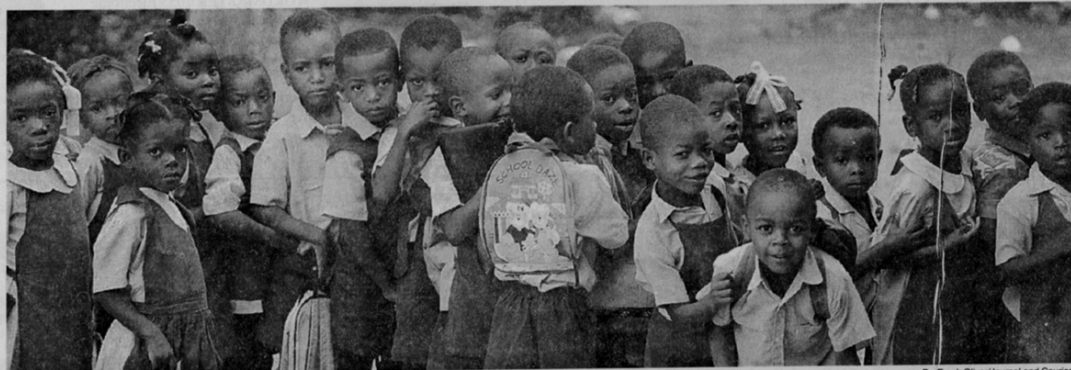
"This woman might have been mentally ill. If she lived in the United States, she could have been treated for it and she wouldn't have had to go through life as the crazy woman of the village. She spent her whole life being the crazy woman of the village—and through no fault of her own. I hope in heaven a person gets an inverse amount of happiness to the pain they had on Earth."

You can't save everyone in Haiti. Sometimes you can't save anyone.

Sometimes the best that you can do is place heart-shaped leaves beneath an old woman's head, cool her face and mouth with water, let her know that she is loved before she dies. And pray.

The next afternoon we took the same road back to Port-au-Prince. When we reached the spot along the road where we left the old, dying woman, she wasn't there.

All that remained along the dusty road were the rocks she had neatly piled for her tombstone.



Children in Baudin welcome visitors from St. Thomas Aquinas Church in West Lafayette. The church provides financial aid to the Catholic Parish in the rural Haitian village.

HAITI: DEMOCRACY AT A CROSSROADS

(Continued from Page A1)

former Haitian police force and military, law enforcement here is minimal and often left to foreign armies. An interim Haitian force of former police officers has been created, but the public doesn't trust it. Some of these police officers themselves face criminal charges as serious as murder.

Street crime is rapidly increasing, including murders, rapes and robberies, and theft from clinics that provide food and medicine to the poor. Many free clinics that have operated in the poorest areas of Port-au-Prince have shut their doors until they decide how to handle security problems.

Prices of food, medicine and other goods have not decreased since they doubled and tripled during a three-year international embargo that followed Aristide's overthrow in 1991.

With Aristide unable to run for another term, new presidential elections will be held this year. Some are predicting violence as forces that have battled for control of this country renew their fight. Thousands of guns owned by violent groups during the military junta have never been found, and the people who once spread through this city killing at night have simply blended into the population, perhaps waiting for new opportunities.

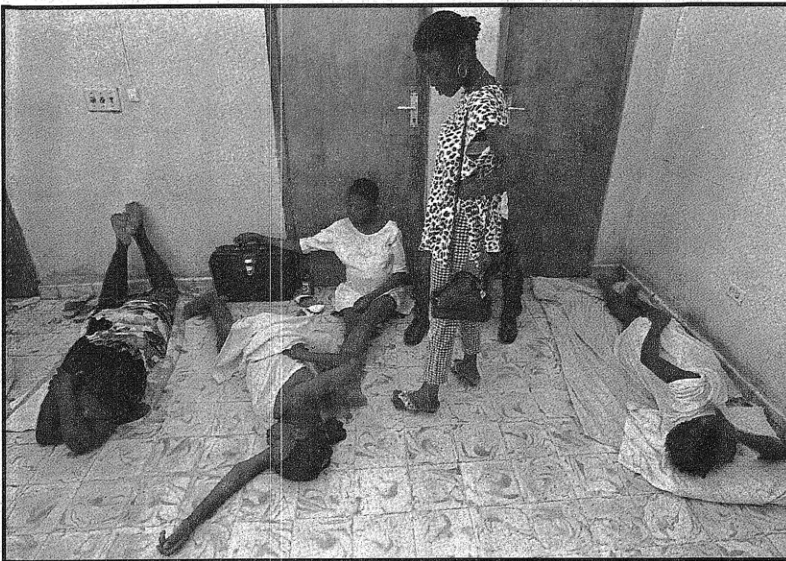
Last week a former top official in the military junta government was machine-gunned to death in downtown Port-au-Prince. On Wednesday, two U.S. missionaries were shot and injured during a robbery.

Slow, steady progress ...

Sister Ann Weller of Tipton, Ind.—part of the Lafayette Diocese of the Catholic Church—says the situation in Haiti is improving. She believes it will get better. Weller helps run Hospice St. Joseph in Port-au-Prince, an organization that provides many programs for the poor here. It receives financial support from the Lafayette Diocese and the Sisters of St. Joseph in Tipton. "Things are better," Weller says. "As far as security is concerned, there is crime, but the nights are quiet for the most part. The shooting we heard every night last year has just about disappeared."

Matthew Brice, a 26-year-old Haitian man who helps run Hospice St. Joseph, says the U.S. troops brought hope.

"When the Americans came, it was a very exciting time for the people," he says. "People felt it was the grace of God that the troops had come to help restore democracy and



Women in the last stages of labor wait their turn with Dr. Paul Blough, an 81-year-old obstetrician-gynecologist who "retired" to Haiti after leaving his private practice in Peoria, Ill., 10 years ago. Blough delivers 10 to 15 babies a day.

help resolve the problem with security. But most people believed the Americans would disarm the ones who had the guns. The fact that most of the guns are still in the hands of the former Haitian military and police makes me think there will be some problems again."

... or more of the same

Tom Reichert, social concerns coordinator at St. Thomas Aquinas, made his fifth trip here last month. "In the slums, conditions here don't seem any different than in the past," he says. "It's going to take a long time for any serious development to take place in this country. So far, I've seen very little change, either in the countryside or in the city."

Haiti, Reichert says, is a country of contrasts, and nowhere are those contrasts clearer than in the capital of Port-au-Prince—a city of the very rich and very poor, of beauty and horror.

The Caribbean Bay that lies at the city's feet is polluted by an endless stream of raw sewage that flows through open canals and

ravines, through neighborhoods and streets where children play.

Near the waterfront are the massive slums where hundreds of thousands of people live in tiny concrete block homes without running water. In a typical house, 10 people will sleep in a 10-foot-square room. Homes in the slums are built side by side, one touching the other. The streets that weave through the communities are sometimes one lane wide, sometimes one yard wide with power on both sides.

Electrical power in the city is sporadic.

There are no traffic laws, no traffic police and no traffic signals. Intersections vary from free-for-alls to gridlock, every driver trying to push his way through the mess. Roads are mostly broken with potholes and crumbled from neglect.

The leaded fuel used by the cars mixes with smoke from charcoal cooking fires, leaving a dirty fog hanging over the city.

A new hierarchy

Life is far different in the rural areas, in mountain villages like Baudin, a community that receives support from St. Thomas Aquinas Church.

In the mountains the air is clean and cool and the scenery rolling, but poverty still grips the people. Five or six families are well-off in a parish of 7,000 people, says Baudin's priest, the Rev. Jean Theodule Damond. The rest live in poverty.

With the intervention of the United States, Haiti is now facing an entirely new crisis.

"We have changed the hierarchy, the people in charge," says Diane Wagner, a Rochester, Minn., woman who volunteers in Port-au-Prince. "Haiti lives by oppression. Whoever is in charge oppresses the other people, those who used to oppress them. They're doing terrible things—violence, intimidation, oppression. They're trying to do that to us."

Thousands of U.S. soldiers here have been affected by the poverty they've seen. Some have put together programs to try to help, giving surplus military food to orphanages. Some say they've never seen

anything like Haiti. Others say they're trained to cope.

Louise Hough, 40, who was born in Rensselaer, grew up in the Morocco area and graduated from North Newton High School in 1974, is a sergeant in the special forces here.

"I get into the countryside a lot," Hough says from his base at the former Haitian Military Academy in Port-au-Prince. "This country has the flavor of west Africa all over it. There's a lot of poverty here. I'm not going to say you get used to it, but you get numb to it. You see it, and you do the best you can."

While the masses here support Aristide, many oppose him and the changes he is bringing. They believe his dismantling of the Haitian military and police came too fast and was too complete, leaving this country without security. Some offices remain in the hands of those who were in power during the military junta. Some judges from that time are still in office. Corruption and a lack of court officials have created prison conditions that are being called inhuman.

In one building in the National Prison, 240 men are confined without beds or blankets, with two buckets to use for toilets. They eat a bowl of oatmeal in the morning and a bowl of rice and beans at night.

Many are held on charges as insignificant as verbal arguments. They have been arrested by Haitian interim police or soldiers from Argentina. They wait weeks and months to see a judge. Some men in the jail say they have waited more than a year without seeing an attorney, standing before a judge or facing formal charges.

A completely new Haitian police force is now being trained in a U.S. and Canadian-run academy. The first 375 cadets are due to graduate in June and will begin replacing interim officers and foreign soldiers.

And through all the security problems, with poverty, the nation's birth rate—and its death rate—seems to be increasing.

At a hospital on the edge of a slum, Dr. Paul Blough, an 81-year-old obstetrician-gynecologist from

Peoria, Ill., helps five women at a time in the delivery room. As soon as one woman is sufficiently recovered, another comes into the delivery room to take her place.

After a day's stay in the hospital, these women take their children to homes with no income and no hope.

Mother Teresa nuns run the Sisters of Charity children's hospital here. Last year, one child died each week at this hospital. This year it's one a day. The sick in Haiti are weaker, Wagner says. In the end, says Reichert and many others who visit and live and work here, it's a faith in God that carries the Haitian people through this hard life.

"This is not going to turn around soon," Weller says. "It will take maybe two generations. I think we'll see some strides in the next 25 years. But it will take two generations to look at Haiti and say things are really happening. There's just been so much corruption and oppression for so long.

"But we're optimistic. I really do believe the Haitian people will get the candidate they want in the next election, like they got the candidate they wanted in 1990. But this time it will be impossible to take it away from him."

In spite of complaints about some military actions, most people are happy to have U.S. soldiers in Haiti. Soldiers touring the streets in military vehicles receive waves and thumbs-up signals from people watching them.

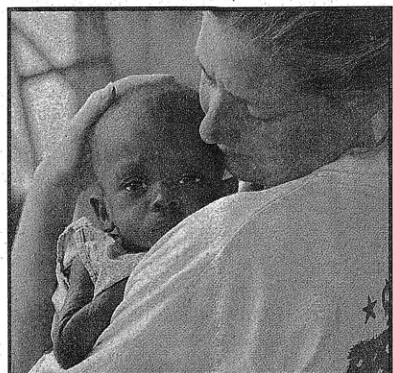
At Port-au-Prince gas station, 6-year-old Ricardo Jorge plays with a tiny American flag given to him in school. He wears a brown, checked school uniform as he waits for his ride home.

His thinking sums up what a lot of Haitian people are saying.

"I like having Americans here," he says, smiling. "With the Americans here, my life is better."

But as the U.S. troops leave, that shelter from the reality that is Haiti begins to fade.

"When the American military leaves, who will protect the people then," Wagner says. "... We're not out of the woods yet."



Purdue University freshman Marie-Claire Foster, 18, cradles 18-month-old Evanson Eosse, giving him the attention he and other babies at the hospital crave.

NEWS SHOWS

Here is the lineup for today's TV news shows:

• ABC's *This Week* with David Brinkley. Topic: House Republicans "Contract With America." Guest: Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, R-Ga. Airs at 11 a.m. on WRTV-6.

• CBS' *Face The Nation*. Topic: Iraq, Haiti, Guatemala and 1996 presidential election. Guests: Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Sen. Arlen Specter, R-Pa. Airs at 10:30 a.m. on WLFI-18 WISN-3.

• NBC's *Meet The Press*. Topic: House GOP freshmen. Guests: Reps. Sonny Bono, R-Calif., Roger Wicker, R-Miss., Sue Myrick, R-N.C., and J.C. Watts, R-Okla. Airs at 10 a.m. on WTHR-13.

• CNN's *Late Edition* with Frank Sesno. Airs at 5 p.m. on Cable News Network.

• C-SPAN's *Sunday Journal*. Guests: former White House counsel Lloyd Cutler, former GOP presidential candidate Pete du Pont and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin. Airs at 8 a.m.

To our readers:

Due to space limitations, "Washington Week" and the "Names and Faces" column do not appear in today's *Journal and Courier*.

To request a copy of last week's congressional highlights, progress on the House Republicans "Contract With Indiana" and how your congressman voted on key House legislation, call (317) 420-5259 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday and we'll fax you a copy.

You also can request a fax through electronic mail: jackson@jandc.mdn.com.

Or, visit the *Journal and Courier's* World Wide Web home page on the Internet at <http://www.mdn.com/jonline>

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- Outside Tippecanoe County, call toll-free: (800) 456-3223.

LOTTERIES

INDIANA

Saturday
Daily 3 — 412
Daily 4 — 5538
Lotto — 1-2-9-27-35-48

Friday
Daily 3 — 963
Daily 4 — 8737
Lucky 5 — 12-17-22-29-35
Estimated lotto jackpot \$9 million

POWERBALL

Saturday
5-11-25-28-34; Powerball: 36
Wednesday
2-9-19-24-28; Powerball: 33
Estimated jackpot \$43.5 million

ILLINOIS

Saturday
Daily 3 (Midday) — 1-0-2
Daily 3 (Evening) — 993
Daily 4 (Midday) — 3399
Daily 4 (Evening) — 3206
Lotto — 2-7-32-37-41-43

Friday
Daily 3 (Midday) — 689
Daily 3 (Evening) — 377
Daily 4 (Midday) — 4177
Daily 4 (Evening) — 8218
Little Lotto — 6-7-8-17-30
Estimated lotto jackpot \$2 million

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3/4 cts. -GVS1 \$2000.00 up
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