

It's Monday, April 3, 1995

Today's forecast: Breezy and warmer. High in upper 50s. Mostly cloudy tonight. Low in upper 30s.

Weather / A2

Paid vs. volunteer

Fairfield officials consider future of township's fire services. Local & State / A9



Passover menu

A little ingenuity can lighten your Passover meals. Life & Times / B1

Perfect season

Connecticut caps an unbeaten season by winning the school's first women's basketball championship. Sports / C1



Journal and Courier

Lafayette-West Lafayette, Indiana

35 cents

Players back to work

Baseball set for April 26 return

By RONALD BLUM

CHICAGO — The longest and costliest work stoppage in the history of professional sports ended Sunday night when baseball owners accepted the union's offer to play without an agreement.

The season, which had been scheduled to start Sunday night, will begin

April 26 and each team will play 144 games, 18 fewer than the usual.

"Anyone who has gone through this eight-month experience will let it serve as a poignant reminder that we have a responsibility to make sure it will never happen again, certainly in our lifetime," acting commissioner Bud Selig said after a 4½-hour meeting with owners.

Players can begin reporting to training camps in Florida and Arizona on Wednesday and must report no later than Friday.

The strike wiped out the final 52 days and 669 games of the 1994 season and forced the cancellation of the

- Will fans forgive?/C1
Sparky Anderson hopes to return/C4

World Series for the first time since 1904. It also wiped out the first 252 games of this season, raising the total of games lost to 921.

"It was not a surrender. The players were on strike," Selig said. "They made an unconditional offer to come back, and we accepted that offer."

However, the owners did not obtain a no-strike promise from the union, leaving open the possibility that players could walk out again late this



"We hope our fans never again have to go through the headache we've endured the last eight months."

—Bud Selig, acting baseball commissioner

season if owners again threaten to impose a salary cap.

The sides still must work toward a deal that would replace the collective bargaining agreement that expired on Dec. 31, 1993.

Teams were told to release replacement players by Sunday, saving owners a total of \$22.4 million in bonuses they would have had to pay.

Moderate growth for economy

Lower interest rates may be on horizon

By JAMES H. RUBIN

WASHINGTON — The economic boom that peaked late last year is fading and not expected to extend into 1995. But analysts say the more moderate growth could convince the Federal Reserve to hold down interest rates — perhaps even lower than this summer.

"The economy either will have a soft landing or a somewhat harder landing. In either case we should see long-term rates benefiting due to softer economic conditions," predicted economist Sung Won Sohn of Norwest Corp., a Minneapolis bank.

The Commerce Department reported Friday that gross domestic product, the government's most comprehensive economic gauge, rose at a strong 5.1 annual rate in the fourth quarter last year. For all of 1994, the economy posted its best performance in a decade.

While the fourth-quarter figure was revised upwards from an earlier estimate, most analysts said there is little reason to fear inflation and that the growth already has slowed considerably. Official first quarter reports are not yet available.

The Federal Reserve began raising short-term interest rates in February 1994. Since then it has boosted them seven times, doubling one key rate from 3 percent to 6 percent. Banks

See RATES, Back Page

Flawed gene discovered in ovarian tumors

By MALCOLM RITTER

NEW YORK — Scientists have found the first direct evidence that a gene causing hereditary breast and ovarian cancer also plays a role in far more common non-inherited tumors.

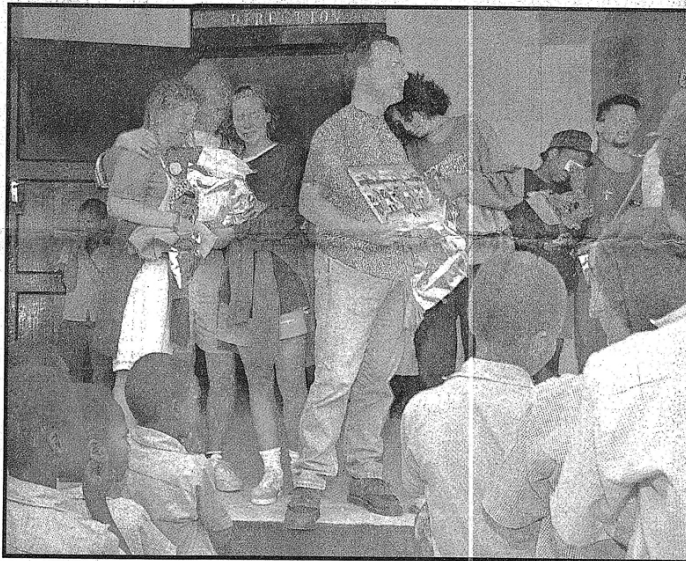
The hereditary cases appear in women who inherit a flawed version of the gene, which fails to suppress the development of cancer as the normal gene does. Ten percent or less of breast and ovarian tumors are hereditary.

Now, for the first time, scientists have found flawed versions of the gene in non-hereditary ovarian tumors. The genes were normal when inherited but became flawed within the patients' own bodies.

In addition, other scientists have found that the gene is under-active in non-inherited breast cancers, suggesting it may play a role in those tumors even if it is not flawed.

Scientists said the findings, reported in the April issue of the journal Nature Genetics, offer no immediate payoff for treatment. But by implicating the gene in more than just the hereditary cancers, the work suggests that developing therapies based on the gene could someday help more women.

About 182,000 cases of breast cancer and 26,000 cases of ovarian cancer are expected to be diagnosed in American women this year. The gene, called BRCA1, causes about half of inherited breast cancers.



For the fifth year in a row, a group of people from St. Thomas Aquinas Church visited Haiti this March. As part of the Haiti Parish Twinning program, St. Thomas Aquinas provides financial support to the Baudin parish. Here, the West Lafayette group says a tearful goodbye after spending four days in the rural town.

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 rural community finds help and friendship in a group of West Lafayette residents. Pages A4-5

COMING TUESDAY: Haiti's failed system of justice.

POVERTY'S RURAL FACE

By JOHN NORBERG

BAUDIN, Haiti—The dawn here is born in a mystical haze that settles in the valleys and shelters the mountaintops—peaks green with life, earth that's brown and fertile and rich with tomorrow's promise.

The breeze is cool and clean and brushes the dirt of the city from your face as the sun steadily rises, melting the morning mist.

Seventy miles from the exploding chaos of Port-au-Prince, the small community of Baudin is nestled on a mountaintop like a baby cradled in a mother's arms.

Life remains firmly planted in the 19th century here. Farm animals roam freely



HAITI FAITH IN CHANGE

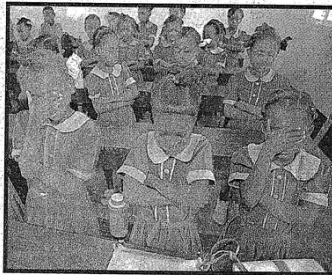
machetes that fit their grip like the firm hand of an old friend helping them stand to face the day.

A wave and a smile

But if this is a different world from the teeming urban center below, the countryside and the city share Haiti's common bond: a numbing poverty that grips every home.

An average family in this farming community makes less than one U.S. dollar a day. Some manage simply "by the will of God," says the Rev. Jean Theodule Domond (pronounced DOE-moe), the Catholic priest who pastors here to 7,000 people in five churches among the mountains.

See HAITI, Back Page



Haitian schoolchildren offer thanks to God at the beginning of the school day. Virtually all schools in Haiti are parochial. Because school is too costly for the average Haitian family, children who do not perform well are pulled out. Just 53 percent of all Haitians are literate.



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HAITI: FAITH IN CHANGE

A MIGHTY FORTRESS

Hospice gives refuge to 150 hunted for work toward democracy

By JOHN NORBERG
Journal and Courier

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Uniformed men stood outside Hospice St. Joseph last year firing automatic weapons in the air, shots echoing through the night in the neighborhood and in the hearts of two women inside.

The shots were warnings to Sister Ann Weller and Sister Ellen Flynn, warnings that the soldiers knew the Catholic church hospice supported by the Lafayette Diocese was harboring people working in the movement for democracy in Haiti.

But Weller and Flynn stood firm. They knew the soldiers could come over the metal gate and storm the hospice. They knew the soldiers could kill them all in a minute. But the sisters' faith in God was greater than their fear of any armed men.

Today Weller, of Tipton, and Flynn, of Milford, Conn., tell the story calmly, in an almost detached manner. But it was an intense time last year in the late days of the military junta that terrorized Haiti before the U.S. soldiers arrived.

From April 1993 until November 1994, Hospice St. Joseph provided sanctuary to 150 people wanted by the military and paramilitary organizations that stormed through Haiti at night murdering citizens.

"These were people who had really been hunted by the military," Weller says. "They had been in hiding and they came here. Some of them had been arrested and escaped. Some of them had been arrested and turned loose and were being hunted again. Their violation was that they were active, nonviolently working for democracy, which meant they were in opposition to the military. And for that they suffered greatly."

Some of them were high-profile people whose names and faces were well-known in Haiti, Weller says.

Tough but frightened

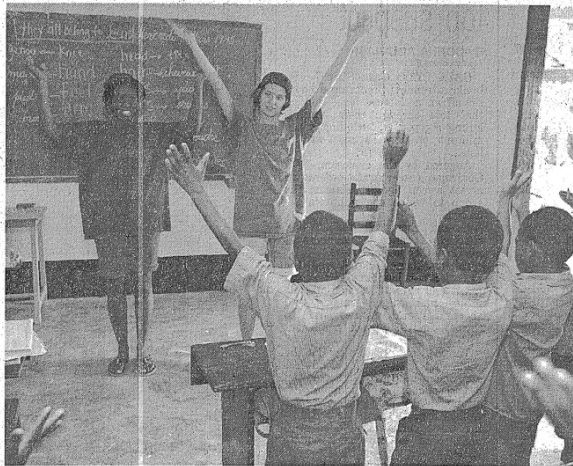
Sitting on a balcony of the hospice, above a courtyard surrounded by almond, mango, coconut and rubber trees, Weller points to the stone wall and metal gate that separate the grounds from the narrow street.

"There were many nights when the army was just on the other side of that wall around this complex, firing their automatic guns to let us know they knew who we had in here," she says. "We feel it was prayer and the protection of God that kept them from coming over the wall."

Flynn says she was frightened, but it wasn't until after all the danger was over, long after the U.S. soldiers arrived, that she expressed those feelings in tears. That's when she realized how really frightened she had been.

"I was afraid being with those people and listening to their stories," she says. "But they had more to be afraid of than we did. We had an obligation to help them."

"One of our residents at that time was a woman who was raped six times in one night. It was political.



ABOVE: Purdue University students Moyo Ajaja, 21 (left), and Wendy Baker, 22, teach a children's song to students. Schools are private in Baudin, where the average family earns less than one U.S. dollar per day.

RIGHT: At recess, the West Lafayette visitors teach schoolchildren a circle dance. All of the break from the school day is spent singing, dancing and playing musical instruments.

Photos by Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier

It was because they were Aristide people. She and her husband were put in the back of a pickup truck and they were driven off. They dumped her on the side of the road and drove off. Her husband never came back. He's dead someplace. She has three kids.

"When I heard all these stories and saw the wounds and broken arms, it got to the point where I didn't want to hear anymore. I'd already heard too much. How could anyone do this to another human being?"

"There has been too much. We're all different people because of this."

Birth of the hospice

Hospice St. Joseph occupies a building on Acacia Street that once was a guest house, or small hotel. The three-story structure is built on the side of a steep hill. The white building with gracefully curving balconies looks out on what Weller calls one of the most beautiful views in Port-au-Prince.

You can sit on the balcony and watch the orange sun settle behind the mountains and the aqua sea of Caribbean Bay. You can watch rain showers roll in from the mountains and hear the storms approaching as the water hits the metal roofs that cover homes in Haiti. From the other side of the grounds you can see the early sunrise.

In the courtyard are pink

bougainvillea. Down below is a swimming pool, empty except for collected rainwater at the bottom.

The church has been renting this building since 1989. Weller has been in Haiti for five years.

She belongs to the community Sisters of St. Joseph, part of the Lafayette Catholic Diocese. Flynn belongs to the Sisters of Mercy in West Hartford, Conn. She first visited Haiti in 1983 and was so touched she knew she'd come back full time. She's been in Haiti for five years, the last two years at the Lafayette Catholic Diocese.

In the late 1980s, Weller talked with people from the Catholic church who had been in Haiti—including Ron Voss of Anderson, who was then a priest. They told her of the needs in Haiti. She visited and saw the needs for herself.

"I had been part of a group that was calling for a Third World outreach, and the more I thought, the more I thought maybe there was a calling for me in Haiti," Weller says. "I discussed it with my community, and they approved a trip down."

That was in mid-1988, before the hospice was in operation. By fall, a contract to rent the former guest house had been signed, and in December 1989 Weller's community gave unanimous approval to her mission in Haiti.

"We're on the go all the time," Weller says near 10 p. m. on a

Saturday night. "My day started at 4:15 this morning."

She gets her inspiration from the Haitian people.

"They're very poor but there's a spring in their step and a sparkle in their eyes and they're people of endless hope," Weller says. "Some of that is deeply religious. I see their willingness to work through things, and I want to be here with them, working side by side."

She plans to stay here as long as she can.

"I have permission from my community to stay as long as I'm healthy and useful," Weller says. "I want to be here. As far as I'm concerned, this will be the place where I'll be when I'm ready to retire, maybe at 85."

She's 67 years old now.

"My father ran his own business until he was 86," Weller says. "I'm going to follow in his footsteps."

When she was young, there was a wall around Weller's home. When she learned to climb it and get out, she complained to her parents that their wall wasn't high enough.

"I wanted one as high as the one across the street because it was more fun to get over," she says. "I guess that kind of set the tone for my life."

It's taken her a lifetime. But in the disease and poverty and violence of Haiti, she's finally found that higher wall.

Lafayette Diocese generosity aiding hospice, parishes

Bishop William Higi sits in a study at the Lafayette Catholic Church chancery and has an unforgettable image of Haiti.

"Several people have told me when you see a child bathing in sewage, you say, 'Why does this have to be? What can I do to help?'"

The Lafayette Diocese is helping in Haiti through support of individual parishes in the impoverished country, through donations of time and services and supplies.

One of the diocese's chief projects in Haiti is its financial support of Hospice St. Joseph in Port-au-Prince. The hospice receives \$25,000 per year from the diocese and \$25,000 from the Sisters of St. Joseph in Tipton, Ind.

But actually, Higi says, much more than that goes to the hospice because many individual parishes in the diocese also provide financial support.

Hospice St. Joseph operates a number of programs for the needy in Port-au-Prince.

Among them:

■ Providing medical care. A professionally staffed medical clinic is open for three hours every afternoon, Monday through Friday. A nurse is on hand Monday through Wednesday and a doctor on Thursday and Friday.

■ Distributing food. The doctor from the clinic is in charge of selecting people for the hospice's food program, which is associated with the European Union. The physician meets with every child on the program once a month to chart weight gain.

■ Dispensing medicine to people who need it but can't afford to pay.

■ Distributing clothing.

■ Paying tuition for schoolchildren. This year it is supporting 83 children in elementary schools and 52 in high schools. Almost all schools in Port-au-Prince are private.

■ Arranging for children who need hospital care outside of Haiti to travel to the United States. It's an effort that involves considerable paperwork in order to gain passports and visas to enter the United States. The sisters also must find U.S. doctors and hospitals willing to donate their services and families in the United States to help.

"I'm very proud of the work the hospice is doing," Higi says. "Sister Ann Weller is a remarkable woman. She's kind of our Mother Teresa."

The decision to provide support to a Third World country came out of a diocese planning meeting in 1988. Haiti was chosen because of the need there and because some parishes in the Lafayette Diocese had already started links with churches there.

Fourteen parishes in the Lafayette Diocese are linked with a Catholic parish in Haiti, providing money, supplies, donating time and friendship. The diocese also is involved with sending sea containers filled with needed supplies to Haiti.

"Haiti is the most impoverished country in this hemisphere," Higi says. "I'm just glad we're a part of this operation."

The Lafayette Diocese contains 62 parishes, and Higi says he is disappointed more haven't gotten involved.

"We have a policy that calls for each parish in the diocese to have linkage with another parish, preferably in Haiti," he says. They also can be linked to a parish in a U.S. inner city or in Appalachia.

"Unless you've been to Haiti, it's easy to kind of push it to the back burner," he says. "The people who have been to Haiti can't do that."

—John Norberg
Journal and Courier

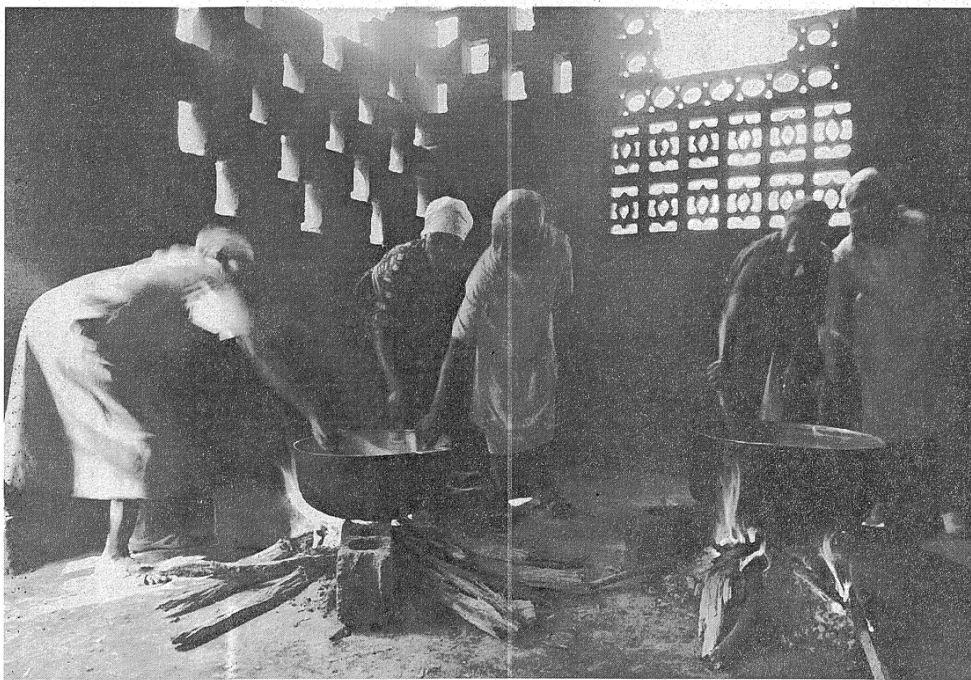


Life remains as it was a century ago in the fields of Baudin. Farmers harvest their crops using machetes and sickles.

By Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier

- 1492** Christopher Columbus discovers Haiti, an island which he names Hispaniola.
- 1697** French colonists import thousands of slaves to raise sugar and coffee.
- 1761** Slaves and mulattos overthrow French colonial rule.
- 1804** Haiti becomes the first independent republic in Latin America.
- 1915** U.S. Marines sent to Haiti to restore order. U.S. occupation lasts until 1935.
- 1957** Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier gains control of the government.
- April 21, 1971** "Papa Doc" Duvalier dies. His son, Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier, takes control of the government.
- Feb. 7, 1986** "Baby Doc" Duvalier is ousted. Lt. Gen. Henri Namphy, the commander of Haiti's armed forces, becomes head of the government.
- March 1987** Haiti adopts a constitution.
- November 1987** Haiti's first civilian elections are canceled after police places are attacked by terrorists and more than 30 people are killed.
- January 1988** Leslie F. Manigat is elected president.
- June 1988** Namphy overthrows Manigat, declaring himself president.
- September 1988** Officers of Haiti's Presidential Guard overthrow Namphy. Lt. Gen. Prosper Avril declares himself president. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, a Roman Catholic priest, escapes an assassination attempt while celebrating Mass.
- March 1990** Avril resigns after protests. Supreme Court Justice Ertha Pascal-Trouillot becomes acting president.
- Dec. 16, 1990** Aristide is elected president by 67 percent of the vote.
- Sept. 30, 1991** Overthrown by a military coup, Aristide is exiled in the United States. About 150 Haitians die in the fighting the first day.
- Oct. 19, 1991** The first Haitian refugees are picked up at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard.
- Nov. 5, 1991** Organization of American States embargo takes effect against Haiti.
- July 1992** Aristide demands a United Nations presence in Haiti.
- June 1993** The Haitian legislature agrees to reinstate Aristide as president, but sets no date for his return. The U.N. imposes sanctions against Haiti.
- July 3, 1993** Agreement is reached to reinstate Aristide in October. Coup participants will be granted amnesty.
- Aug. 25, 1993** Businessman Robert Malval wins parliament's OK for transitional rule.
- Aug. 27, 1993** U.N. drops sanctions.
- Aug. 30, 1993** Malval sworn in as prime minister.
- Sept. 11, 1993** Aristide supporter Antoine Izmerly is killed.
- Oct. 6, 1993** Twenty-six U.S. troops arrive, vanguard of a 1,600 member U.N. mission.
- Oct. 10, 1993** Malval warns Haiti will collapse if the U.N. plan fails.
- Oct. 11, 1993** Armed men stop 200 U.S. troops from landing in Port-au-Prince.
- Oct. 14, 1993** Defense Minister Guy Malary is assassinated.
- October 1993** The U.N. embargo is reimposed after junta leaders fail to restore democracy.

HAITI: FAITH IN CHANGE



In rural Baudin, women prepare lunch for the children at St. Francis Xavier de Baudin. As in other parts of Haiti, food is prepared in iron kettles over charcoal fires.

TO BAUDIN WITH LOVE

By JOHN NORBERG
Journal and Courier

BAUDIN, Haiti—The help and promise on this hillside comes from St. Thomas Aquinas Church in West Lafayette, where parishioners have adopted the problems of Baudin as their own.

Money from St. Thomas Aquinas goes to promote education in Baudin. Clothes and equipment, school supplies and even basketball goals for playgrounds and tires for trucks are sent from West Lafayette to Baudin.

And for the past five years, groups from St. Thomas Aquinas have been traveling to the church, St. Francis Xavier de Baudin, where the Rev. Jean Theodule Domond ministers and helps run a school educating 1,000 children.

The groups bring supplies. They do work around the school. And they bring friendship and hope to people who find they're not forgotten. During Purdue University's spring break in March, 10 people visited from West Lafayette.

Greeting friends

Signs have been hung in the courtyard for the visiting Americans. "Welcome to you dear friends," one reads. "You are the right one for us," says another.

Two young women from the St. Thomas Aquinas group sing "Hail Purdue" as they point an empty room.

The Rev. Tony Levi is an associate pastor at St. Thomas Aquinas Church. He sits among the other visitors here hand-lettering a sign for the school. This is his third trip to Haiti. He's 34 years old and has been a priest for two years.

"When anything like this exists in the world, how can you be happy with what you have," he says.

His voice is quiet and solemn, but not sad. It's more hopeful.

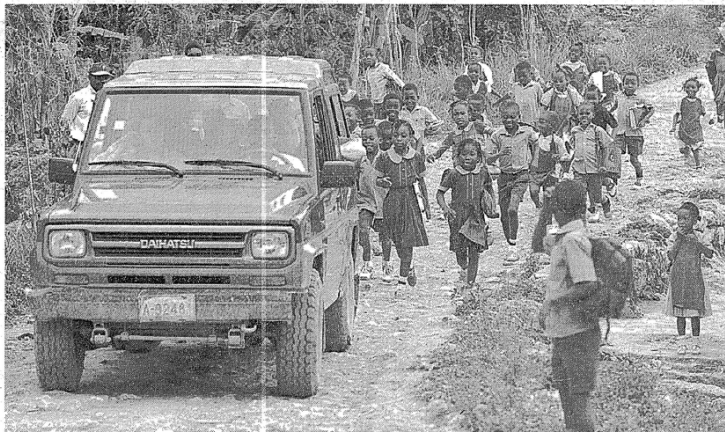
"Father Domond is incredible," Levi says. "This is a big parish and he has to walk miles to get places. He loves the people here. I told him, 'You're a true priest of God, a servant of the servant to give your life for them.' That's what we're called to do."

On their last day in Baudin, the St. Thomas Aquinas visitors are brought to the school courtyard. There, all the children are lined up, boys in front, girls in back. The lines are straight and the students lean from side to side so they can see.

They sing fast, happy songs in Creole and in French to the upbeat sound of a tambou drum. The West Lafayette visitors can't understand the words. But they can understand the feeling of love. Tears run down their cheeks.

The children end their songs and are quiet. Domond speaks in English to the people from West Lafayette.

"A big thanks to each one of you who come and help us clean our school," he says. "Thank you for the paint, the medicine, the supplies and everything you do to make our life bet-



Baudin's children follow the cars carrying their U.S. visitors. Before leaving, each member of the West Lafayette group received a gift to remember time spent in the small rural village, which receives financial support from St. Thomas Aquinas Church.



Levi

ter. Your friendship is a true gift I treasure.

"We are so poor. You see that. You feel that."

Nevertheless, each person in the West Lafayette group receives a small gift, wrapped in gold or green.

"Thank you so much," Domond says. "We love you. Blessings for you. Blessings for your people and for each one in Indiana. A big thanks to everyone."

When he finishes, the children start to sing again. At first it's difficult to understand the words. But as they repeat a phrase over and over it becomes clear, like the early sun slowly melts the morning haze in the mountain valleys.

"Thank you, dear friends," the children are singing in their high voices. There is a French accent to their English pronunciation of the words.

"Thank you, dear friends," they sing in a song that has only four words.

"Thank you dear friends," is the sound from the children's voices as the West Lafayette group waves and walks away, facing the rolling green and brown mountain peaks and the deep valleys all around Baudin.

"Thank you, dear friends ..."

HOW YOU CAN HELP

The following individuals and organizations offer humanitarian aid in Haiti. The work of these volunteer groups is supported primarily through financial contributions.

Haiti Scholarship Fund

St. Thomas Aquinas Center, 535 W. State St., West Lafayette, IN 47906

Provides educational opportunities for children in Baudin, a rural Haitian community.

Missionaries of Charity

Delmas 31, Box 13107
Port-au-Prince, Haiti (West Indies)
Provides medical aid in Port-au-Prince.

Hospice St. Joseph

Sister Ann Weller, c/o Lynx Air, P.O. Box 407139, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33340

Provides medical, educational and numerous other programs in Port-au-Prince.

Haiti Parish Twinning Program

208 Leake Ave., Nashville, TN 37205
Matches U.S. and Haitian parishes to establish bonds of friendship and to provide humanitarian aid.

TO LEARN MORE

The Journal and Courier Online features links to some of the Internet's best information resources about Haiti:

- The U.S. Department of State 1994 annual report on human rights
- White House official statements on Haiti, 1993-94
- CIA World Factbook Haiti overview

- The Unofficial Haiti Home Page
- Various cultural resources

To reach the Journal and Courier Online, you must have access to the World Wide Web and a browser program like Mosaic or Netscape. Point your browser to <http://www.mdn.com/jconline>

Dec. 15, 1993
Malval resigns.

January 1994
Aristide rejects a U.S. plan that he make concessions without assurance the junta will cede power.

Feb. 15, 1994
Aristide rejects a U.S. plan to name a prime minister as a step toward his return.

March 27, 1994
The Clinton administration offers to grant military leaders amnesty and set a date for Aristide's return.

March 29, 1994
The Clinton administration decides to extend a loophole in the embargo, permitting some exports to the U.S. until May 31.

April 6, 1994
Aristide cancels a 1981 U.S.-Haitian refugee agreement, charging the U.S. policy of repatriating all Haitian boat people violates the accord. The U.N. reports 112 executions and suspicious deaths since Jan. 31.

May 3, 1994
Clinton warns Haiti's ruling junta that they must surrender their leadership. Clinton adds confirm that a U.S. military strike is an option.

Sept. 19, 1994
5,000 U.S. troops begin arriving in Haiti after negotiations fail between former President Jimmy Carter and Haitian leader Cedras.

Sept. 21, 1994
Haitians welcome the arrival of U.S. troops in Port-au-Prince.

Oct. 15, 1994
Aristide returns to Haiti.

Oct. 19, 1994
The commander of U.S. Special Operations in Haiti says some troops will remain for six more months to help with law enforcement.

Oct. 26, 1994
The U.S. says it will give Haiti \$200 million in aid during the first year of Aristide's restored leadership. American soldiers exchange fire with former Haitian soldiers, killing four and wounding four others.

Dec. 29, 1994
The U.S. orders 4,468 Haitian refugees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to go home, saying Haiti is safe.

Jan. 1, 1995
A report to Congress puts the cost of the U.S. involvement in Haiti at \$1.8 billion per day since late 1993. Total cost: \$551 million.

Jan. 12, 1995
An American soldier is killed by a former Haitian army officer, the first American death from hostile fire. A second American soldier is wounded. The gunman is killed by a third U.S. soldier.

Feb. 19, 1995
Dozens of U.S. soldiers surround Haiti's main prison after inmates, angry at delays in the judicial process, threw rocks and set fires. At least six prisoners are injured; 15 escape.

Feb. 21, 1995
Tensions rise between Haiti and the U.S. following a U.S. move to purge Haiti's interior security force of men hired without American approval.

Feb. 23, 1995
Carter makes a return trip to Haiti to check on developments since the U.S. invasion.

March 3, 1995
Two former Duvalier loyalists are arrested for plotting against national security.

March 18, 1995
A businessman and his three daughters are murdered execution-style by a gunman in Port-au-Prince, bringing the number of killings this week to 23.

March 28, 1995
Mireille Courchet Berlin, an Aristide foe, is assassinated. Informants identify Aristide's interior minister as masterminding the slaying.

March 30, 1995
Clinton declares an on-slaught of violence in Haiti.

March 31, 1995
Clinton accompanies U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to Port-au-Prince to oversee the installment of U.N. international troops in Haiti. 2,600 U.S. troops will remain until 1996.

June 4, 1995
Local and national elections slated for Haiti.

RURAL HAITI: OLD, SLOW, POOR

Continued from Page A1
It takes two hours to move 15 miles from the main road below up to the community of Baudin (pronounced Bo-DAN), traveling by truck along steep cliffs, narrow passes and through shallow, rushing mountain streams.

The single road to Baudin is old and well-worn. The truck passes inches from steep cliffs. When you hope the driver will slow down, he speeds up to climb the slope he knows lies around the bend.

People who walk the road, men and boys leading goats and sheep, women and girls carrying loads on their heads, look puzzled at the sight of unfamiliar people riding through in a pickup truck.

But a wave and a smile from the visitors are the most internationally understood languages, and the residents stop and smile and wave in return.

St. Francis Xavier Church is down a narrow path from the road that winds through these mountains. It's a pretty white stone building, its metal roof supported by wood beams. At midday spots of light shine through the roof like stars at night.

Behind the church is the school. The buildings are concrete blocks painted green with openings that serve as windows, trimmed in white.

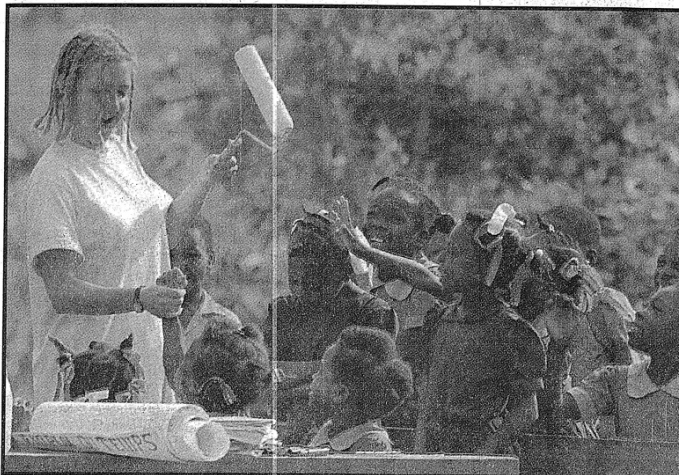
Next to the school is a courtyard of rocks and dirt. It's here that boys use bamboo poles as goals and a crashed Coke can as a ball to play soccer before the start of classes. A boy uses his hands to drum on a desk pulled out into the morning sun: "Da-da, da-da-da, da-da," he pounds in a rolling beat. Other boys quickly join in. A basketball goal is nailed to a tree.

The streets of Baudin

As fathers leave small homes along the nearby path to walk to the fields, and as mothers and grandmothers start small fires for the day's cooking, Wilner Garraud, a high school teacher, rings a hand-held bell



By Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier
The Rev. Tony Levi of St. Thomas Aquinas Church in West Lafayette says goodbye to 4-year-old Marie-Ange Bontemps before leaving Baudin.



By Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier
Marie-Claire Foster, a Purdue University freshman, takes a break from painting a Baudin school. During their visit to Baudin, the St. Thomas Aquinas group taught children English, and offered medicine and school supplies.

and the students run into single-file lines in the school courtyard.

Boys are at the front of every line. The girls are in the back. Some boys at the front push to see who will be first. Garraud calmly rings his bell in their faces and they quiet down.

To the side of the courtyard are latrines, each marked for a different class. The sign over one reads, "Professors." Inside each is a hole in a concrete stand. The floors are dirty.

In the classroom, the students stand at desks or tables colored red, green and yellow, and sing their morning prayers. One girl concentrates so hard, her eyes are closed tight. Another has a lime-green Mickey Mouse pack hanging on her back. When little girls see

strangers peeking in a classroom, they giggle and cover their mouths so no one will see their smiles.

As classes start, the adjoining church fills with hundreds of women having a community meeting. They sing. The song repeats the words "Bon jour." Bandannas on their heads are a rainbow of red and green and blue and yellow and pink.

This meeting is an effort to heighten women's awareness, to make their lives better, Domond says.

"Women work at home," he says. He speaks English but prefers French and talks through a translator. "Women here do not work at jobs. They end up rearing the children and they carry the economy, but they don't earn money. What this is trying to do is get them more involved."

Baudin is a community of 34,000, with homes dotted here and there over many, many miles of hillsides. Groups of 10 homes here and 12 homes there are like little villages.

Domond serves five churches, rotating from one to the other on Sundays.

The school of 1,000 children includes about 550 in elementary, 250 in secondary and 200 orphans who work in homes in the area during the morning hours earning their keep. They come to school in the afternoons.

The per-child cost of school

is about 17 U.S. dollars a year for the primary grades and about 30 U.S. dollars a year for high school.

"It's very expensive to go to school when these families only make about \$1 a day," Domond says. "And most families have seven or eight children, so it's very hard to educate all the kids."

"There are five or six families in this parish that live comfortably. Everyone else is poverty-stricken."

'Whatever we can get'

The children who do the best continue in school. Those who don't are pulled out by parents who can't afford to send all their children. Those not educated will find it hard to escape from the circle of poverty that has existed for generations in these mountains.

About 100 students are being supported by scholarships funded by St. Thomas Aquinas Church in West Lafayette, which maintains a link with this community.

Down the narrow, steep, winding paths are homes spaced far apart.

Mary Ann Jean-Pierre works around her small house made of concrete blocks. Inside is one room, 10 feet by 10 feet, with a second, much smaller room attached. It's dark inside. There is no furniture. She and her husband have eight children.

"I don't have money to pay to send my children to school," she

says through a translator. "My house is not good. It's a simple house. We sleep on the floor. We eat whatever we can get to eat."

Her husband sells handmade items at the market. On the path, people gather around to tell their stories. Amede Louissean is 39 years old. She has six children. Her husband farms beans but he doesn't have money for seed. Three of her children go to school and three stay home and help with chores. They have two beds in their house and live on a diet of corn and beans.

Amikel Denis is 33 years old. She has four children. Her husband doesn't work and they don't have a house. They all live with her mother. She wants her children to go to school, but they can't afford it.

More tell their stories. All are the same. They don't have money. Their life is hard. They can't afford to send their children to school.

While children neatly dressed in uniforms attend classes in the school behind the church, the other children of Baudin run through the countryside, down the narrow rocky paths. Their clothes are dirty and torn.

Older girls who are not in school help their mothers in the small, simple homes, while the older boys follow their fathers into nearby fields, walking the footpath that takes them to their future.

NAMES & FACES

'NYPD Blue' star ties the knot

Just call them fools in love. **Dennis Franz**, who plays Andy Sipowicz on ABC's



NYPD Blue, married his longtime housemate **Joanie Zeck** on April Fool's Day — 13 years to the day after they first met at a restaurant.

The Emmy-winning Franz wore a traditional black tuxedo. The bride wore an ivory-colored gown designed by Amsale Abera and arrived in a horse-drawn carriage. She was attended by daughters Krista and Tricia Zeck.

"It was beautiful, and it was very touching and moving. We're all thrilled," said Franz's publicist, Cynthia Snyder.

It was the first marriage for Franz, 50, the second for Zeck, 47.

NYPD Blue executive producer **Steven Bochco** and **Jimmy Smits**, who plays Sipowicz's partner, were among the 100 people who attended the outdoor ceremony.

Bo Derek wanted small and fun and light. She got one out of the three in **Chris Farley**.

Derek, who tickled **Dudley Moore's** fancy as a perfect 10, is playing the stepmother to the beasty **Farley** in the new movie **Tommy Boy**.

Her first scene is a spoof on 10, where she rises from a pool in slow-motion wearing a skimpy bikini.

"I had said to someone here that I might want to go back to work but that I should start with something to see what it's like — something small and fun and light," Derek said. "So I was in Hong Kong, got the call and came to work two days later."

Tommy Boy, which was the weekend's most popular movie, stars **Farley** and **David Spade**, comedians from NBC's **Saturday Night Live**. It's only Derek's fourth film since 10, which was made in 1979.

— Wire Reports

CORRECTIONS

The *Journal and Courier* is committed to accurate news coverage. Please call the newsroom to let us know about factual errors in our news coverage. We will correct errors promptly.

- Our telephone numbers:
 - From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., call (317) 423-5511.
 - After hours and on weekends, call (317) 423-5522.
 - Outside Tippecanoe County, call toll-free, (800) 456-3223.

- Registration for the Lafayette Family YMCA spring session begins April 10 at the center, 1950 S. 16th St. The center was misidentified Sunday on Page B1.

LOTTERIES

■ INDIANA

Sunday
Daily 3 — 174
Daily 4 — 3509
Saturday
Daily 3 — 412
Daily 4 — 5538
Lotto — 9-27-35-48
Estimated lotto jackpot \$1 million

■ POWERBALL

Saturday
5-1-25-28-34; Powerball: 36
Wednesday
2-9-19-24-26; Powerball: 33
Estimated jackpot \$52 million

■ ILLINOIS

Sunday
Daily 3 (Evening) — 667
Daily 4 (Evening) — 2380
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
Estimated lotto jackpot \$4 million

Rates

Continued from Page A1

have followed suit, raising their benchmark prime lending rate accordingly.

But last Tuesday, the Federal Open Market Committee — the central bank's policy-making body — left rates unchanged, a decision seen by many economists as an indication that the rise in rates may be over. The panel next meets May 23.

The Fed's intent was to squelch inflation before a dangerous upward spiral began and to trim economic growth to around 2.5 percent. The rate increases, along with a Mexican peso crisis that has cut into U.S. exports, appear to be having the desired effect.

Many analysts believe economic growth slowed to around 2 percent to 2.5 percent during the first quarter of 1995, which ended Friday. Preliminary government figures for the January-March quarter will not be available until April 28.

"The Fed is pretty much on target," said economist Michael Evans, who heads his own forecasting service in Boca Raton, Fla. "They probably waited too long to tighten in the first place. But they've done a pretty good job."

Evans said Federal Reserve

Since February 1994, the Federal Reserve has raised short-term interest rates seven times. Banks have reacted by raising their benchmark prime lending rates. The higher rates have increased borrowing costs for businesses and millions of consumers. Interest-sensitive areas such as purchases of homes and cars have been hit particularly hard.

Chairman Alan Greenspan and his colleagues may be reluctant to lower rates in the coming months, but he predicted as the data pile up, they will become convinced the trend toward moderate or lower growth is lasting. Lower rates could be in the cards at the late August meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee, he said.

But other analysts expect inflationary pressures to mount if the economy heats up again. "As long as employment grows, the consumer will be right back spending. The economy will sustain its momentum," said Eugene Sherman, economist with the Wall Street firm M.A. Schapiro & Co. "The Federal Reserve will have no choice but to tighten again."

Bosnia won't extend cease-fire

Wire Reports

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Bosnian government, in a bid to keep pressure on the United Nations to find a political settlement, said Sunday that it will not renew the current cease-fire when it expires April 30.

"If you extend the cease-fire, they (negotiators) will wait until the end to try hard for a settlement," Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic told *USA Today*. "They are like a student who waits until two weeks before the exam to study."

But the signs of renewed fighting are obvious throughout the Balkan region. The cease-fire, which went into effect in January, brought to a halt in March with Serb attacks on Sarajevo. Serb attacks continued Sunday in the U.N.-declared "safe haven" of Bihać. Intense fighting also occurred Sunday morning after Croatian Serbs put pressure on government forces southeast of Velika Kladusa, the headquarters of the rebel Muslims in the Bihać area, said a U.N. source who insisted on anonymity.

The heaviest fighting reported by U.N. peacekeepers Sunday was in mountains near the northeast city of Tuzla where Serbs have been trying to stop a broad government advance.

Bosnia-Herzegovina

■ Bosnian Serb ■ Serb-held Croatia ■ Government-Croat federation ○ U.N.-designated "safe zones"



By The AP

Both parties are fighting it out on the battlefield instead of the negotiating table.

The Bosnian civil war started in April 1992 after Serbs rejected a vote of independence by Muslims and Croats. More than 220,000 people have been killed in the fighting.

Despite the Bosnian military's recent gains, Ganic said his government is looking for a political resolution to the war this year.

His optimism springs in part from new back-channel contacts between his government and that of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, the patron of nationalist Serbs in Bosnia.

"I think Milosevic understands he cannot finish with Bosnia (militarily), so he will recognize the borders and prevent his country from going down because of (U.N.) sanctions," Ganic said.

Bosnian Brig. Gen. Jovan Divjak said the Bosnian war has come to resemble World War I with its miles of trenches. He said it is likely to remain that way indefinitely.

"Most of the front lines have remained the same," Divjak said. "I don't think the Bosnia army can be a winner. But I think the other side can't be a winner either."