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Bruins deny Razorbacks repeat title

UCLA claims NCAA trophy with 89-78 victory despite injured starter

By JIM O'CONNELL
The Associated Press

SEATTLE — With its starting point guard on the bench and its greatest coach in the stands, UCLA won its first national championship in 20 years and kept Arkansas from joining the select list of repeaters.

The top-ranked Bruins won their record 11th NCAA title Monday night with an 89-78 victory that was even more impressive considering senior Tyus Edney was limited to 2½ minutes because of a sprained right wrist.

Ed O'Bannon stepped up as he was supposed to, but so did freshman Roby Bailey and Cameron Dollar, Edney's replacement. It all brought the first ti-

tle for the school since 1975, when John Wooden, who sat quietly in the stands of the Kingdome, won the last of 10 in a 12-year span.

As UCLA received the championship trophy, O'Bannon, who was named the most outstanding player in the tournament, turned to the Bruins' fans in the stands, pointed at Edney and shouted: "This is the real MVP right here. He got us here."

The UCLA fans then started chanting, "Tyus! Tyus! Tyus!"

For Arkansas, it was the end of a run of close finishes and it ended one game short of being the second repeat champion since Wooden's Bruins won seven in a row, ending in 1973.

Game details, reactions/B1,3

The Razorbacks had come to rely on its great defense and great player, Corliss Williamson, in the second half, but neither came through against UCLA.

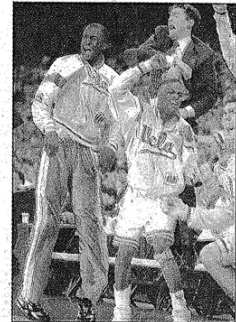
O'Bannon scored 30 points and had 17 rebounds in a game that certified his All-America credentials. Bailey, who had struggled to a 1-for-2, two-point outing in the semifinals, finished with 26 points and nine rebounds. And Dollar, the backup point guard who played in the shadow of the lightning quick Edney, came up with eight

assists.

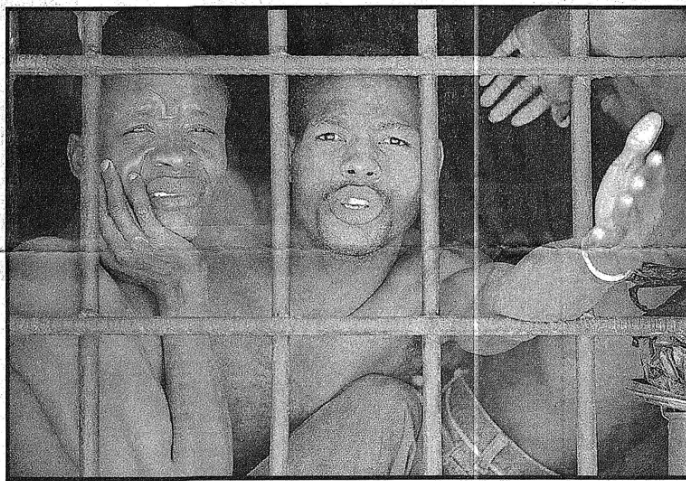
"I think he had the best tournament of any player of the 64 teams up until tonight," UCLA coach Jim Harrick said of Edney. "But what a gutsy performance by the rest of the guys. They sucked it up and played hard."

Instead of the Razorbacks swarming and defending as they had all tournament in the latter stages of the game, it was the Bruins who managed to hold Arkansas without a field goal for a 4:47 stretch that ended with 2:25 to play.

That made it 77-68 and the Razorbacks were out of the last-minute miracles they had managed in the early rounds.



UCLA's Tyus Edney (foreground) celebrates with teammates.



Lesley Jean-Louis reaches out to American reporters, anxious to tell his story. "Everyone is wondering when they'll see a judge," he says. "I've been here 15 days and I haven't seen a judge."

ARRESTED JUSTICE



By JOHN NORBERG
Journal and Courier

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Frank Lamour is a shirtless 16-year-old boy with a smooth face, a blue cap he snatched from a pile of rotting garbage and a tiny piece of white paper rolled tightly in his right ear. He sits in a courtyard of Haiti's National Prison doing nothing, his thin face expressionless in the warm morning sun. He shows no hope. He shows no fear. He just exists. He has been held here for two weeks on a charge of robbery. He says he didn't do it.

During those two weeks he hasn't seen a judge. He hasn't seen an attorney. He hasn't been allowed to see whatever evidence might be used against him.

Still a boy, no one looks out for him. No one visits. His parents are dead. Before he came to prison, he made his own way on the streets of Port-au-Prince, washing cars for just enough money to pay his rent in a poor section of town with a little left over for food.

In the prison yard with other boys his age, he removes the rolled paper from his ear. The paper is moist. A clear liquid drips out his ear. He has a pounding headache.

"My forehead burns," he says.

He has received no medical attention, no medication. He doesn't expect it. He doesn't

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Though prisoners pass days with little hope, faith remains.

■ THE SERIES: A weeklong look at how local residents are helping Haitians through the transition to democracy.

■ INSIDE TODAY: Haiti's failed system of justice. Pages A4-5

■ COMING WEDNESDAY: Policing Port-au-Prince.

2 face up to 20 years for '93 rape

DNA may have convinced men to plead guilty

By JOE GERRETY
Journal and Courier

Two men accused of breaking into the apartment of a Lafayette woman and raping her in December 1993 pleaded guilty Monday in exchange for maximum sentences of 20 years in prison.

Deputy Prosecutor Laura Zeman, who said the victim was unable to identify either of her attackers because they wore masks, said DNA forensic evidence might have helped convince the men to plead guilty.

It's only the second time DNA evidence has been used to prosecute a suspect in Tippecanoe County.

Johnny Joe Hon, 24, and Richard Hayden, 22, both of Lafayette, originally were

charged with rape, criminal deviate conduct, burglary and sexual battery.

They are accused of breaking the lock on the woman's north-side apartment and raping her. The woman was treated afterward at St. Elizabeth Hospital Medical Center.

In exchange for Hon's and Hayden's guilty pleas to rape, the other charges will be dropped and other unrelated felony charges against Hon will be dropped, if Judge George Heid of Tippecanoe Superior Court 2 accepts the plea agreement.

If the two men were tried and convicted of rape by a jury, they could face up to 50 years in prison. Heid took the deal under advisement Monday. Sentencing is set for April 24.

Zeman said she was willing to accept the plea agreement

because both attackers wore nylon stocking masks, making it impossible for the victim to identify them aside from height, approximate age and

See DNA, Back Page

Ex-United Way director convicted of 25 felonies

By The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — William Aramony, who built the United Way into the nation's most successful charity, was convicted Monday in federal court of recklessly using contributors' money to support a playboy lifestyle of luxury travel and young girlfriends.

Aramony, 67, who headed the United Way of America for 22 years before resigning in disgrace in 1992, stood impassively as jury verdicts were read convicting him of 25 felony counts, including charges of conspiracy, fraud, money laundering and filing false tax returns. He said nothing.

Judge Claude M. Hilton said he will sentence Aramony and two former associates June 14. They could face 10 or more years in prison and hundreds of thousands of dollars in fines.

THE LOCAL ANGLE

For local United Way administrators, the end of the trial is a relief.

"We're glad that this chapter in United Way's history is closed," said Ginger Kadlec, director of marketing and public relations for United Way of Greater Lafayette.

The local organization has had few repercussions from the scandal, she said.

In the end, the trial could boost the national organization, said Joseph Seaman, the local board president. "Maybe when all the dust settles, we're a better and stronger organization," he said.



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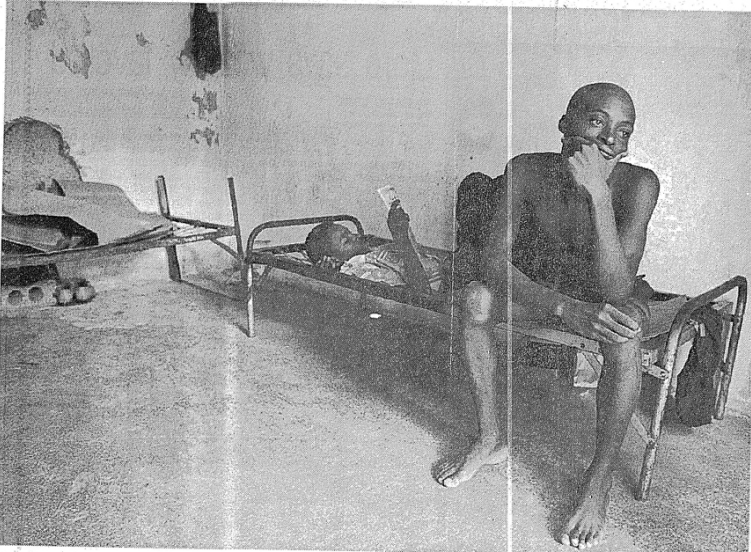
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HAITI: FAITH IN CHANGE



Like most of the inmates at Penitencier National, Lucien Leon, a 17-year-old arrested for robbery, has yet to see a judge. His cellmate in the juvenile wing, 13-year-old Lucien Etienne, was arrested for getting into a fistfight.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS

By JOHN NORBERG
Journal and Courier

PORT-AU-PRINCE—He spent two years in a Haitian prison and 180 people died in front of his eyes. They were people with loves and hates and children who needed them.

But they died. They died in their sleep and they died in the heat of the noonday sun.

Politics in Haiti change as quickly as storms roar out of the mountains into the seaside valleys flooding the streets and homes. History has proven you can be killed tomorrow for what you say today in Haiti.

So he speaks anonymously about the two years he spent in prison during the 1970s regime of Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier.

He reaches into his memory, measuring, calculating.

"The cells were 13 feet by 14 feet. There were 40 people in each cell. We had five-gallon cans we had to use for toilets and when we got our food we had to dump it on the floor and eat it from there because the same containers were used to receive our food we needed to receive our water.

"By the end I was totally naked because we would tear up our clothing into little pieces and use it as toilet paper. When I got out of prison, I weighed 90 pounds."

He's a big man now, more than 6 feet tall, more than 200 pounds.

It's been more than 20 years since he's been in a Haitian prison, but an experience like that doesn't leave you. And as recently as last fall he had to run to the mountains seeking to lose his identity in the hillside villages where Haitian military and police officers who were hunting him could not find him.

He returned to his business and political life in Port-au-Prince with the arrival of the U.S. military and President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Problems unresolved

The home that serves as his office is large by Haitian standards and well-protected by gates and high walls in a nice section of Port-au-Prince.

He sits at a large conference table speaking English and says the situation in Haiti today is directly tied to U.S. foreign policy. Violence is lurking in the political intrigue that defines Haitian elections. And the people of this country are growing tired of waiting for a better life.

"The honeymoon will soon be over," are his first words as he talks about the re-established government he supported, but now questions. "A lot of problems are still not solved."

Those problems, he says,

Ex-prisoner recalls deaths, hunger in jail during 'Baby Doc' Duvalier era

include the country's judiciary, which is still controlled by the military regime. Aristide has returned. But the same people who were judges during the military dictatorship that followed the coup that ousted Aristide remain judges today.

Historically, he says, U.S. government policies helped create the problems in Haiti today. A dominance of the people by the wealthy class and military emerged out of the U.S. military occupation that began in 1915 and ended just before World War II.

"In 1986 people said they'd had enough," he says. "There was a lot of foreign contact by that time. People are influenced by what they want. They wanted to have more."

In 1986 an era ended when a U.S. military plane flew Duvalier into exile on the French Riviera.

Class struggle

Since then, the man says, the military and the wealthy have been struggling against the poor for control of the country, with one side striking out against the other in a series of punches and counterpunches like a championship prize fight.

"Our society was destabilized," he says. "And that had repercussions in the United States with things like boot people coming to your shores. The U.S. government always said Haiti was insignificant. Now they said it's so important they must invade."

Haitian military leaders who oppressed and killed the people here received their training in the United States.

"The army in Haiti was the offspring of the U.S. and they saw it was going haywire," he says. "They had to put it back in line."

He says about 200 U.S. companies were doing business in Haiti during the 1980s. But they invested little in the country and the people. Goods were assembled—not manufactured—in Haiti. Haiti was a free trade zone where U.S. companies could assemble products and bring them back to the mainland without paying import duties.

They paid the Haitian assembly workers 14 cents an hour, a wage the government here allowed them to pay.

"No one can live on that," he says. "I'd like to see you try it. You'd be dead in a week."

"These companies never wanted to integrate vertically in Haiti," he says. "They never invested anything here. They just wanted cheap labor."

The companies began leaving Haiti now in the absence of police in some of the outlying areas," Adams says. "Some of these towns have set up their own civilian watch areas to try and rectify the situation."

Master Sgt. Louis Hough, 40, a native of Bensenville who grew up in the Maroon area and is a 1974 graduate of North Newton High School, also is based at the former Haitian military academy.

Part of U.S. special forces here, Hough is in charge of security at the base. He also runs the meal program for the soldiers and escorts guests around the grounds. He says using U.S. soldiers to do police work is not good policy. "In the military, we do not ask questions," he says. "When we see an enemy we shoot. We neutralize an enemy threat as soon as possible. So we stay out of the police

business. When you start using soldiers as police, soldiers will die. We cannot fight that way."

Police at the Haitian academy, he says, are being trained by police experts, not military personnel.

"I feel this is a glory for me," Robert says. "I am part of the new police and I will assure the security of the country for the people."

"Before, this country wasn't good to the people," he says. "I feel we are the young and the strong in this country, so we should be the ones bringing new life and a new future for Haiti."

He is asked whether the new police force will be under control of the people.

"It is my opinion that I came here to be working with my people to protect them and that is why I am here," he says.

He was also a student before coming to the academy.

They will graduate in May.

The work of democracy

Destin Patrick, 25, a well-benched near the *Journal* without being asked.

"Since I was young, my mother would like to serve my country," he says. "She asked me how I would like to do that. I told her I would like to become part of the military. But after the coup when I saw what the military did, that was not in my mind anymore. I was not happy with the military."

So he continued his studies in accounting until after the U.S. troops came.

"When I heard on the radio that they were interviewing people for the police academy ... I did this (because) I had the idea since I was little of serving my country," Patrick said.

"As a police officer I want to make people respect our law and work in concert with the population. This is the work of the police in a democratic society."

He smiles and sits squarely on the bench.

He likes the sound of what he says.

ON CREATING HAITI'S FINEST

U.S. training meant to end brutal tradition of lawless police

By JOHN NORBERG
Journal and Courier

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Saintilien Destry stands by a Universal gym weightlifting machine wearing a tight World Cup T-shirt, flexing his muscles after a hard workout in the afternoon sun.

He's proud. It's Saturday and he has this day off. But he chooses to use it to continue his training instead of going home to rest.

"I have been waiting for my moment," Destry, 24, says through a translator.

Destry is one of about 375 Haitian cadets in a new police academy. With the dismantling of the old Haitian army and police force, a growing number of people here worry about security.

And if democracy is ever to work here, it will require establishing—for the first time—a police force that answers to the law and to the people rather than operating as a separate power unto itself.

A daunting mission

The 375 men and women chosen from among 6,000 applicants nationwide for this first course know the importance of their mission.

The academy here is similar to courses taken by first-year officers in the United States. It lasts four months and is being run by the International Criminal Investigations Training Assistance Program. The U.S. departments of Justice and State and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are involved in the program, which also has helped train police forces in other Third World nations.

The U.S. government has announced that \$153 million will be poured into the training during the next five years.

The training is taking place at the old Haitian police academy, a compound behind the former Haitian military academy, which is now headquarters for U.S. special forces here.

U.S. Army Capt. Mark Adams of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Special Forces, is stationed here. He says the need for police is critical in the countryside where U.S. special forces are operating.

One of the major problems right now is the absence of police in some of the outlying areas," Adams says. "Some of these towns have set up their own civilian watch areas to try and rectify the situation."

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business. When you start using soldiers as police, soldiers will die. We cannot fight that way."

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'Thirsty' for order

Hough watches from a distance as five Haitian men being trained as palace guards go through target practice.

"The third man is scared," Hough says. "Watch him. See how he turns his head to the side."

On this Saturday afternoon, most of the police cadets have gone home to their families for the weekend. But some, like Destry, stay behind to continue their training.

He was a student from a town far from Port-au-Prince when he was selected through testing for this program.

"I feel very glad to be part of this," he says. "I'm happy. I want to go back to my hometown and work there. I would like to be part of police security there. The people there are thirsty to see a police force."

Also working out with the weight machine is Bernard Robert, 25.

"I feel this is a glory for me," Robert says. "I am part of the new police and I will assure the security of the country for the people."

"Before, this country wasn't good to the people," he says. "I feel we are the young and the strong in this country, so we should be the ones bringing new life and a new future for Haiti."

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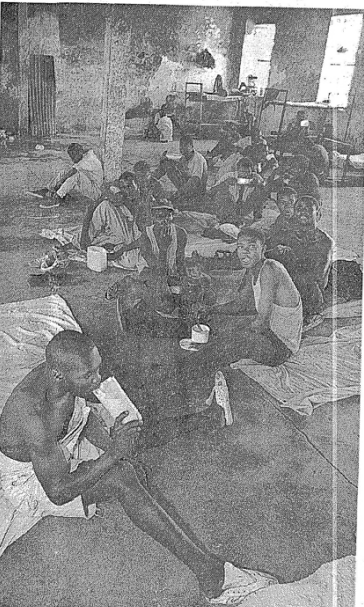
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In a cellblock that holds 240, inmates eat their morning meal.



A Haitian police officer stands guard outside Haiti's national prison in Port-au-Prince.

HAITI: FAITH IN CHANGE



An unidentified inmate ponders freedom through bars and barbed wire. Haitian prisoners can be jailed for months before they are seen by a judge.

By Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier

JUSTICE DENIED

Corrupt, anarchic judicial system keeps prisoners without recourse

By JOHN NORBERG
Journal and Courier

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—In the building holding 240 men at the Penitencier National, prisoners fall over one another reaching out openings in a window covered by bars, screaming to talk with reporters.

Some speak English. A U.S. military translator interprets for others.

"Somebody accused me," shouts Jean-Louis, a shirtless man. "I didn't do it. In Haiti you get arrested for doing nothing. You tell them you don't do it and they arrest you anyway."

"The Americans here are good. Before the American military came, the facility was worse, very bad. The Americans here don't do anything bad. I was arrested by the Argentines. We don't like the Argentines."

It seems that almost anything can prompt an arrest in Haiti—fistfights, verbal arguments that ring out over the noises of the streets, being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

"I was arrested by them for arguing," Jean-Louis says, leaning against bars on the jail building. "The food is no good here. Everything is filthy." He shouts when he says the word "filthy."

Other prisoners pound on his back and fight for a chance to talk. Jean-Louis steps away in anger.

"The situation here is bad," says Vladimir Joseph, a Haitian who has lived in New York and returned here in October to visit. He has family in New York.

"People are fighting in here

because they're mean. There are two or three fights in here every day. People get hurt—fistfights, biting, people with parts of their ears off. There used to be weapons in here but the Americans took them all away.

"Some of them in here are wondering when they're going to see a judge. I've been here 15 days and I haven't seen a judge. My charge is suspicion of robbery. I wasn't even there. Some Haitian police arrested me. They arrested another guy they said did it and when they did that I should have been released, but I'm still here. A lot of people have been here a month or two months without seeing a judge."

Clamoring for justice
Inmates point out that the U.S. soldiers are not the ones who have arrested them unfairly. The problem, they say, lies in Haiti's legal system, a leftover from the days when the military junta ruled.

The same people who were judges during the junta are still on the bench today. There is corruption in the judicial system. Because of resignations, there are not enough judges to handle the caseload.

"People are in jail for no reason," Joseph says.

"It's very tense in here. We can't take showers the way we should. I wasn't here during the riot, but when I came here they told me they did it because they can't take it anymore. The concentration of people here is too great, you know. They don't know what will happen tomorrow. A lot of people don't even know why they're in here."

Loiseau Claude Edouard is a Haitian working in the prison as an interpreter for the U.S. Army.

"I can confirm everything he says," Edouard says. "I work here. I've seen everything he says. Conditions are this bad and there are no judges, ever."

A fate uncertain

In separate, two-story cell area, people are jailed in isolation, charged with causing trouble in the main prison area.

One man here says he's been in prison for two months without seeing a judge. Another says he was arrested in February 1994 and has not seen a judge.

Samuel Pierre is 18 years old. He was brought here 19 months ago.

"I was fighting with a woman," he says. "The girl never showed up at court but I'm still here."

Other prisoners are receiving better treatment from the Haitian judicial system.

Former Army Maj. Patrick Henry Bastien, 36, sits on a mattress in the cell he occupies with one other prisoner in the juvenile area—far separated from the main adult, male area. He is slightly overweight. Few people are overweight in Haiti. He wears clean slacks and a white T-shirt that reads "All The Time."

"I was arrested at home and told I was causing problems with the public safety," Bastien says.

What does that mean?
"You should ask that to the person who accuses me because I don't know," he says.

He is a well-groomed man wearing a small gold chain around his neck.

"I quit the Army last Nov. 25 and since then I've been living

quietly with my family," he says. "Two days ago I was arrested. The next day he was taken to see a judge. He also has a lawyer."

"The lawyer says he'll do everything he can to set me free," Bastien says. "I think the reason I've seen a judge so quickly is because of the serious charge against me."

How does Bastien feel about the U.S. military presence in Haiti?
"I don't want to answer because that's a political question," Bastien says.

A revolving door

Nearby in a minimum-security area for prisoners who cause no problems, Rafael Valentin Jr. lies on a bed.

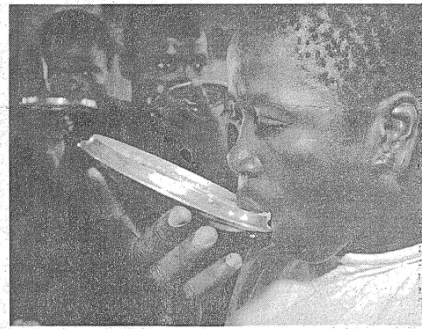
"I've been here exactly 29 days," he says. "They've told me exactly nothing. The Haitian police arrested me. I've only been in Haiti a month and a half. I just came back to visit. I live in New York. My family is there. My mother and father came down, but there's nothing they can do, you know what I'm saying. My lawyer comes here but they won't let me see him. They don't tell me anything."

He is not a U.S. citizen. Men in the minimum-security area sit at tables playing dominoes. They slam the black pieces into position in fast motions.

Outside the jail, at the front gate, a U.S. Army truck sits by the hour waiting for orders to take a few prisoners to court. When it does transport men, eight or nine prisoners go at a time.

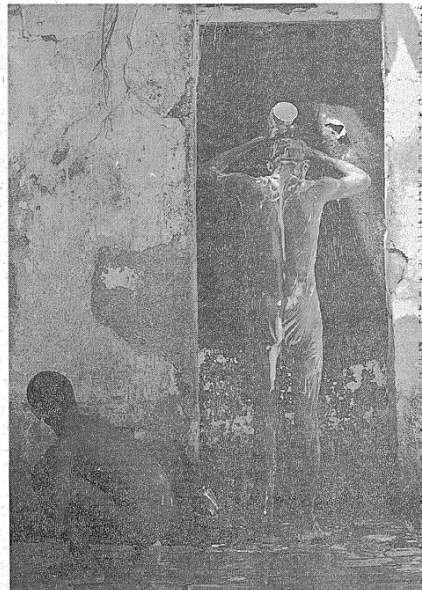
"A few get set free," says the GI sitting behind the wheel. "But most come back."

This day, no order comes to transport men. The GI sits in his truck on the street, and the prisoners remain inside, amid the crowding and stench of the jail.



Haitian prisoners use the lids of cans to eat their morning meal—a serving of oatmeal. For dinner, prisoners are given a helping of rice and beans.

By Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier



Inmates shower outdoors with a cup of water and a bar of soap.

By Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier

TO LEARN MORE The Journal and Courier Online features links to some of the Internet's best information resources about Haiti. To reach it, you must have access to the World Wide Web. Point your browser program to <http://www.mdn.com/online>

IMPRISONED HAITI: NOTHING DOING

Continued from Page A1
complain. His answers to questions are short and to the point. His look is distant.

"I think I might have to spend months here, maybe two or three months," Lamour says quietly through an interpreter. "I have no hope."

Overcrowded conditions

More than 400 people, many feeling no hope, are being held at the Penitencier National in Port-au-Prince, a yellow building with a large, red metal gate. U.S. military police assigned to patrol this prison say people are being held here for weeks and months and even years without seeing a judge, without bond or arraignment or an attorney, some on charges as minor as verbal arguments.

In some cases, police say, by the time prisoners do see a judge for the first time, they've already more than served the maximum time in prison for the charge they face.

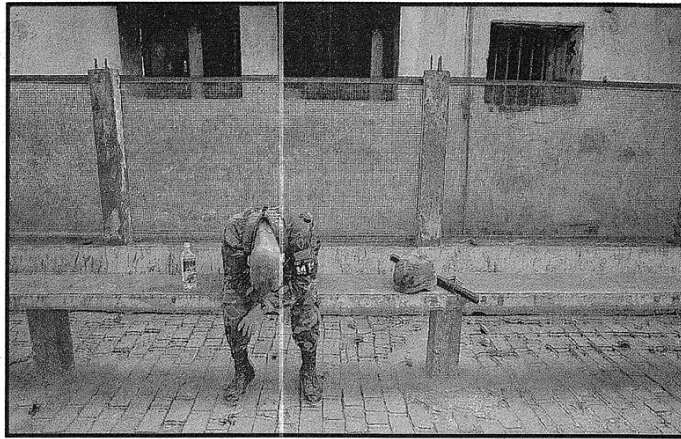
And while they languish here in this old prison, some of its concrete walls deteriorating from time, the inmates live in such overcrowded, hot, filthy conditions that U.S. soldiers say the building should be demolished and replaced by a modern facility.

In the worst area of the prison, 240 men are being held in a single one-room building with few beds or blankets, in a room with a damp concrete floor and two small metal containers for all of them to use as toilets. The drinking water from old city water lines around the prison compound is unclean, according to those who work here. The food supply is minimal and disease is spreading among the prisoners.

Red Cross officials were at the jail on March 6 talking with prisoners and seeing conditions firsthand. They would not comment to the news media about their findings, saying all their reports go directly to the controlling government—in this case the government of Haiti.

On Feb. 18, prisoners rioted over conditions here, breaking out of their cells, setting fires to buildings and throwing rocks at guards. U.S. military police forced them back into secured areas. At least six prisoners were injured.

A second, less severe disturbance occurred the first week in March when some prisoners were able to break metal locks



Sgt. Eric Main, a military policeman, battles illness and fatigue after 12 hours of guard duty in Haiti's national prison.

from the old, crumbling, concrete walls. That breakout was quickly controlled.

Hope amid squalor

The prison, in a busy city-center area, is surrounded by 30-foot yellow walls and contains several buildings separated by courtyards. At the end of one large courtyard is a pile of rotting garbage. A few cell blocks have toilet facilities connected to open sewer lines. Some of these sewer lines that run through trenches have concrete slabs covering them.

The smell of human sweat and human waste is strong in the building that houses 240 males. A leak in the roof has left a large damp area on the floor. In the room are four metal bunk beds without mattresses—just metal frames and springs. Several men have placed blankets or cardboard on the floor. The rest sleep on the concrete.

Two containers the width of 50-gallon drums and about 18 inches high are used as toilets by all the prisoners. Several times a day prisoners drag the containers outside, diesel fuel is poured into them and the contents are set on fire. The containers are then brought back. But through the sweat and

the stench, the heat and the crowding, the most prominent piece of graffiti painted on the walls speaks to the spirit of at least some prisoners. It is a large drawing of Jesus. Written below the drawing are the words, "God is good—yes."

Grffiti dot the walls around other parts of the prison, some of it dating back to when Haiti was governed by a military junta. It reads: "Jesus," "Welcome American Soldiers," "Stop Selling Justice," "Police-men Are Wicked."

Prisoners line up in a courtyard carrying bowls they provide themselves to receive about 1½ cups of oatmeal in the morning and rice and beans at night.

Assigned to the prison are 85 Haitian guards. At the time of the riots, U.S. soldiers said they arrived to find the guards on duty running out the front door of the compound. Four U.S. military police are assigned to each shift here.

"We'd like for the Haitians to run this, but we end up with our four people running it the majority of the time," says Army Sgt. Eric Main of Akron, Ohio. "Everyone here comes to jail waiting to see a judge, more or less. They might wait months before they see a judge. The living conditions are the best we

can make them."

"We tell them we'll try and make sure they see a judge, but they have to be patient," Main says as he walks through the prison compound in helmet and fatigues carrying a black M-16 rifle. With his long-sleeved shirt, he's hot and perspiring in the warm sun.

U.S. soldiers are building latrines to be placed in the prison rooms, replacing some of the metal buckets. Contagious disease is a concern.

"When we first came in, they were strict about everyone wearing rubber gloves," Main says. "But we see so many people on a daily basis, we'd never get anything done if we did that. We just do what we've got to do."

'USA for years'

U.S. military police say that on Feb. 18, the night of the riot, they entered the prison and found 300 inmates running around the courtyard.

"We came in with nine military policemen and took the place back," Main said. "The Haitian guards ran out the front door. The prisoners had set a building on fire. We put that out and put all them back."

"We came in with lights and it was dark and I don't think they knew how many military police-

men were involved. They just saw us running toward them with riot shields. We tackled a few of them. The others were scared and took off running. The dogs came in after we had everybody else locked down and there were a few stragglers hanging around here and there."

There are 26 women being held in a separate area where no male guards are allowed to enter. Their stories are the same. They haven't seen judges. Some say they were beaten in jail before the U.S. soldiers came and stopped that.

Outside the prison front gate, people sit in the shade of a tree, near the street, passing the time. The offices of *Le Moniteur*, the official journal of the Republic of Haiti, are next door. Across the street is the "Beautiful Lady Salon de Beaute."

Along the front wall of the prison a woman sells purses and carrying cases, including a gym bag bearing Michael Jordan's former number.

Down the block, near the corner, graffiti on the prison wall in red paint read, "USA for years." And in the courtyard of the juvenile area, Frank Lamour still sits quietly, staring at nothing with a tiny piece of tightly rolled, white paper stuck in his throbbing ear.

NAMES & FACES

Raitt settles score with car dealers

Bonnie Raitt gave them something to talk about, all right.

Raitt settled her lawsuit against two Atlanta-area car dealers and their in-house ad agency over unauthorized use of her song "Something to Talk About" in a radio ad.



Raitt settled her lawsuit against two Atlanta-area car dealers and their in-house ad agency over unauthorized use of her song "Something to Talk About" in a radio ad.

The settlement included a letter of apology and an undisclosed amount of money, Raitt's attorney, Charles Ratz, said Monday.

Charles Ratz, attorney for the dealers, said his clients thought using the song was acceptable.

"If you listened to the radio, you would find that it's done all the time," he said.

Carly Simon did what few are able to do: She stopped a crowd of New York commuters in their tracks.

As Simon taped a one-hour concert in Grand Central Terminal on Sunday, hundreds of passersby stopped to listen. The concert airs May 21 on the Lifetime cable network.

Simon sang old favorites such as "Anticipation" and "Let the River Run" as well as new material from her current album, *Letters Never Sent*.

Simon has a soft spot for the landmark commuter hub—and sometimes goes there to write songs, says her publicist, Cathryn Swan.

— 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.

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LOTTERIES

■ INDIANA
Monday
Daily 3 — 279
Daily 4 — 7927
Sunday
Daily 3 — 174
Daily 4 — 3509
Estimated lotto jackpot \$1 million

■ POWERBALL
Saturday
5-11-25-28-34; Powerball: 36
Wednesday
2-9-19-24-28; Powerball: 33
Estimated jackpot \$52 million

■ ILLINOIS
Monday
Daily 3 (Midday) — 661
Daily 3 (Evening) — 231
Daily 4 (Midday) — 1240
Daily 4 (Evening) — 8642
Little Lotto — 5-9-11-12-17
Sunday
Daily 3 (Evening) — 667
Daily 4 (Evening) — 2380
Estimated lotto jackpot \$4 million

DNA

Continued from Page A1

hair color.

DNA evidence taken from semen gathered during the victim's examination and from a bedsheet matched that of Hon and Hayden. But, because the traces of semen were very small, a less conclusive method of DNA coding had to be used by Indiana State Police crime technicians.

DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid, is material, contained in the nuclei of cells, of which genes are made. About 2 percent of DNA, like a fingerprint, is unique to

each person, allowing forensic scientists to match crime-scene evidence almost conclusively to suspects.

The DNA-testing method used against Hon and Hayden, called polymerase chain reaction testing (PCR), allows investigators to identify genetic material as belonging to one person out of several thousand.

A more conclusive method, called restricted fragment length polymorphism testing (RFLP), allows investigators to identify genetic material as belonging to one person in millions. But that method takes several weeks longer and requires a larger

amount of semen, blood or hair from which to get genetic material.

According to court documents, a confidential informant led Lafayette police to Hon, who was suspected in a 1992 burglary at the same woman's apartment.

Neither Hon's attorney, John Antalis, nor Hayden's attorney, Phillip R. Smith, would say how important a factor the DNA evidence was in their clients' decisions to plead guilty. They won't comment until the judge accepts the plea agreement.

DNA evidence, expected to be key in the prosecution of O.J. Simpson, has been used only

once before to prosecute a suspect in Tippecanoe County.

In November 1992, Danny J. Flowers was convicted of rape after an FBI agent testified that the odds of another black man having DNA patterns matching those found in semen swabbed from the victim in that case were one in 70 million.

Flowers, who is serving an 83-year prison sentence for rape and being a habitual offender, is appealing his conviction, on grounds challenging the validity of the DNA evidence.

Haiti minister now suspect in murder

By The Washington Post
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — U.S. and Haitian authorities say there is growing evidence that a member of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's Cabinet plotted to murder a political enemy.

The charges, and Aristide's refusal so far to deal with them, underscore the deep fissures that remain in Haiti's polarized society. The FBI-led investigation into the alleged participation of Interior Minister Mondesir Beaubrun in a plot to kill Mireille Durocher-Bertin have plunged U.S.-Haitian relations to their lowest level since U.S. troops occupied Haiti six months ago to restore Aristide to office.

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