

Good morning

It's Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Today's forecast: Increasing clouds. High in mid-40s. Cloudy tonight. Chance of rain. Low near 40.

Weather / A2

Legacy continues

His death doesn't mean the end of Pedro Zamora's battle to educate others about HIV and AIDS.

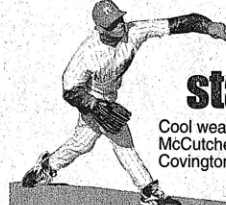
Life & Times / B1



PACERS KNOCK KNICKS

Reggie Miller's key shot preserves road win.

Sports / D1



Mavs start hot

Cool weather didn't keep McCutcheon from blasting Covington, 10-0.

Sports / D1



Journal and Courier

Lafayette-West Lafayette, Indiana

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A senior citizens' group presents a petition supporting the 'Contract with America' to Republican legislators Tuesday.

GOP hunts for last-minute allies on tax cuts

About 20 votes still shaky, officials say

By DAVID ESPO

WASHINGTON — On the eve of a showdown, House leaders worked Tuesday to coax rebellious Republicans into line behind tax-cut legislation, the last key item in the 'Contract with America.'

President Clinton called the measure too costly and said, 'I think we need to focus on the deficit.'

'a lower deficit, less taxes and a smaller government.'

Republican critics of the measure fell into two groups: one favoring curtailment of a proposed \$500-per-child tax credit so fewer wealthy families would qualify; the other opposing a provision to have federal workers pay more into their retirement fund.

Several Republican sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, put the number of shaky GOP votes — those opposed or uncommitted — at 20 or so. The GOP can suffer 12 defections and still prevail if, as expected, Democrats unanimously op-

pose it. Even so, several leadership aides think the measure will pass.

Gingrich, R-Ga., signed off Monday on a deal with deficit-conscious Republicans under which the tax cuts would be contingent on enactment of legislation later this year designed to eliminate the deficit by 2002.

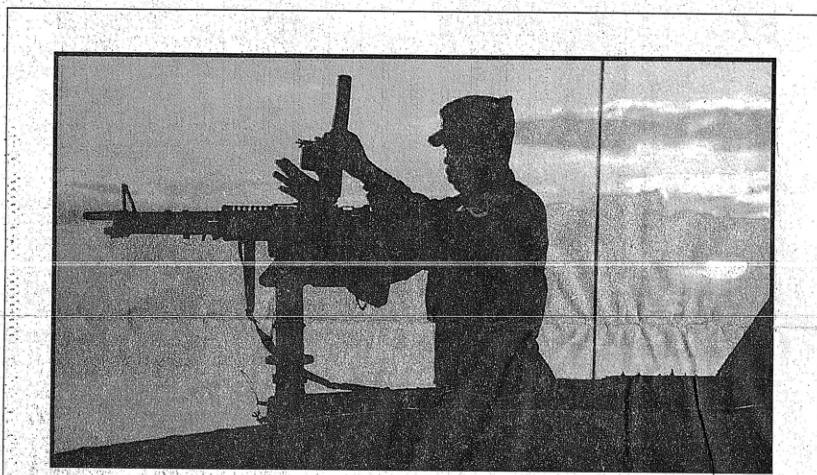
Asked early Tuesday how the search for votes was going, Gingrich replied tersely, 'It's going.' He has vowed to hold the House in session beyond Friday's break to assure passage of the tax-cut measure.

The per child tax-credit issue stirred controversy in the GOP caucus after Democrats said the bill was tilted to the rich. Stung by that criticism, more than 100 Republicans

proposed to the leadership that only families with incomes of \$95,000 or less, instead of \$200,000, be eligible for the full \$500-per-child credit.

Gingrich and Majority Leader Dick Armey, R-Texas — confronted with opposition from key outside groups such as the Christian Coalition and concerned they would be portrayed as backpedaling on a key campaign promise — have thus far resisted changing the per child credit promised in the 'Contract with America.'

House Democrats ridiculed the Republican measure, issuing a Top Ten list of reasons that people earning \$200,000 need a tax break. It begins with 'No. 10: Repairs on a BMW sure get expensive.'



Pfc. Tarance Denson prepares his M-16 machine gun for another night of patrol on the streets of Port-au-Prince. U.S. troops, which once numbered 21,000, have been cut back to 2,400.

SOLDIERS' STORIES

By JOHN NORBERG

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — He stands near the armed guards at the entrance to Camp Democracy, shaded from the sun by large trees, as he hugs family members and prepares for the emotional journey of leaving one home for another.

Army Spc. Anderson Richardson is a native of Haiti, living here until he was 14 years old. He's now a resident of the United States, a graduate of Florida International University and a member of the armed forces serving in Port-au-Prince.

On March 7 he flew home, his six-month tour of duty here ended.



HAITI FAITH IN CHANGE

But unlike most of the U.S. soldiers who have been assigned here, Richardson has asked to come back.

This is more than an assignment for him. This is his country. Non-citizen residents of the United States, such as Richardson, can serve in the military.

'I want to come back here to bring change to this country,' says

Richardson, a muscular young man wearing Army fatigues and sunglasses. 'I was glad to have the opportunity to jump on the bandwagon down here, and I'm glad to be going back to the United States. But I'd like to return because I know the job is not completely done. I want to help.'

The occupied city

When U.S. soldiers stormed into Haiti last fall, 21,000 men and women came in the first waves. That number has slowly declined to 6,000 in early March. By Saturday, the number was 2,400. Those 2,400 soldiers are now part of a 6,000-member inter-

See HAITI, Page 4

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

INSIDE TODAY: U.S. forces find their role in Haiti. Pages M-5

COMING THURSDAY: While thousands live in poverty in Port-au-Prince, Haiti's wealthy live among sidewalk cafes and fully stocked supermarkets.

House tries to make up for lost time

Fines for walkout up in the air

By BEN RAND

INDIANAPOLIS — It seemed like old times Tuesday as an unprecedented seven-day strike over a GOP-sponsored proposal to reduce the size of the Indiana House of Representatives came to a quiet and official end.

Democrats returned to the chamber from their self-imposed exile — sparked by the plan to eliminate one House seat — to find the clock running and a towering stack of bills demanding their attention. Legislation that doesn't pass by April 12 faces certain extinction.

With no time to waste, Republican and Democratic leaders met through the morning talking strategy for moving the backed-up legislation along. Committee chairmen sat down with ranking minority members with the same agenda.



-F. Dale Grubb, D-Covington

'I think we'll all be about the state's business, the same as it was before.'

Prevailing wage debate/C1

'Today's been a very conciliatory day. I'm extremely pleased,' Rep. F. Dale Grubb, D-Covington, said. 'I think we'll all be back about the state's business, the same as it was before. It's been almost as if nothing happened.'

But still hovering over the dispute, which ended with Republicans abandoning their plan to redistrict the state into 99 legislative districts: Whether Democrats will have to pay five days' worth of fines totaling

See HOUSE, Back Page

New state test could be doomed, legislator says

By MIKE SMITH

INDIANAPOLIS — Creating a new statewide testing and remediation program, arguably Gov. Evan Bayh's top legislative priority, could be dead.

Sen. John Sinks, chairman of the Senate Education Committee, had helped forge a compromise proposal that would have replaced the controversial IPASS testing program scheduled to go into effect this fall with a new test called the Indiana Academic Skills Test.

The plan appeared to be gaining steam last week, but support faltered in Sinks' committee on Monday and has not picked up.

'There wasn't one (Re-

WHAT'S NEXT?

If nothing is worked out in this legislative session, state lawmakers still must pass a law authorizing continuance of the ISTEP testing program. Under current law, it is to be replaced with IPASS this fall.

publican) that sided in on what I had to say, that said, 'Let's give it a chance. Nobody,' said Sinks, R-Fort Wayne.

There has been a groundswell of opposition from many parents. They think essay and short-answer questions on the test would be too difficult to grade objectively, and might be scored on how politically correct the answers were.

Plan pushing for more 'teaching' TV for kids

By JEANNINE AVERSA

WASHINGTON — Calling TV "the third parent" in many homes, the nation's top broadcast regulator is backing a plan to make stations air a minimum amount of educational programming for children.

If the plan is adopted, the government would for the first time order stations to provide a certain number of hours of educational shows.

The plan, opposed by the TV

industry and at least two of the five commissioners, will be unveiled today by Federal Communications Commission Chairman Reed Hundt.

People involved in the process say stations initially would have to air three hours a week of educational shows, increasing a half-hour each year to a maximum of five hours. Cable television would not be affected.

Here's how it would work: A station would have to air a minimum amount — one hour a

week — itself. Then it could make a deal with another station, commercial or public, to broadcast the remaining required hours.

So parents would know where to find the educational shows, the station trading its programming obligations would be responsible for promoting them.

'What's important to the parent is getting a quantity of this programming and knowing where to find it,' Hundt said. 'I'm just worried it won't

work,' said Kathryn Montgomery, president of the Center for Media Education. 'It's kind of wishful thinking that stations would want to take this on.'

A 1990 law requires TV broadcasters to air programs that educate and inform children but doesn't say how much. It has allowed some stations, critics say, to air programs like 'The Jetsons and Leave It To Beaver' and count them toward fulfilling their educational requirements for children.



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HAITI: FAITH IN CHANGE



Sgt. Darrian Anderson checks in weapons at the end of a patrol. U.S. troops patrol the streets 24 hours a day to help maintain order.

OCCUPIED HAITI: IN NEED

Continued from Page A1

national U.N. force under the command of a U.S. general. This force will remain in Haiti until at least February 1996, when a new Haitian president takes office.

Richardson says the U.S. mission here so far has been a success.

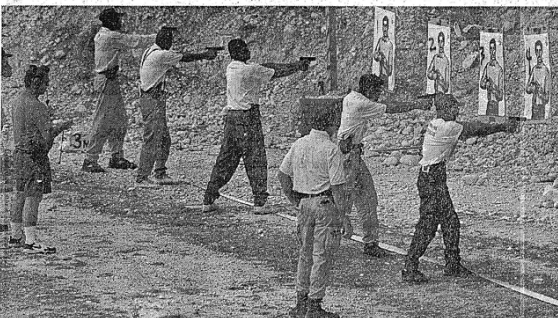
"We've re-established security and brought back the president, and things are a little more stable," he says. "But my family is still a little shaky about the security here. There's no one to enforce the laws of this country, not only here in the city but in the countryside. They have no one to protect them."

Port-au-Prince is an occupied city. Its traffic-congested streets are clogged by military trucks and humvees patrolling the myriad of market areas. As the humvees slowly rumble through the streets, soldiers in flak jackets and helmets hold onto M-16 rifles they've never fired in action here. Some soldiers monitor machine guns mounted on top of the humvees.

They spend most of their time looking at crowded, crumbling homes with rusted metal roofs, looking at markets filled with flies and smelling the rotting garbage.



Spc. Anderson Richardson hugs members of his family before leaving his native country to return to duty in the United States.



Recruits are trained to be palace guards at the former Haitian military academy, now used by multinational forces to instruct the future police officers.

Lt. Col. Scott Cantlon, a native of Wolcott and 1969 graduate of Wolcott High School, is director of personnel for the multinational force in Haiti. His U.S. military base is in Hawaii and he's been here since Jan. 10. He is the son of Joyce Canton of Wolcott.

"Coming from Hawaii to Haiti is like going from day to night," he says. "The poverty here is tremendous. After years of dictatorship, the country is pretty well run down. It's depressing to see people live under these conditions. Hopefully with a stable government, over time and with international assistance, they will be able to overcome all this. But it's going to take years."

Lt. Col. Michael Golob is deputy operations officers at headquarters in Camp Democracy, where many of the U.S. soldiers are based.

He says the military had six objectives when it came to Haiti and all have been accomplished.

Protect President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Secure key facilities such as the airport. Maintain a quick reaction force to respond to emergencies. Take missions into the countryside.

Patrol Port-au-Prince. Train soldiers to keep them at a high level of readiness.

"Haiti does not have a history of democratic government," Golob says. "In this century there has only been one leader who has left office alive. This is the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere. It's a very volatile situation. No one expects it to be an easy road for Haiti."

Golob says some people have wanted the military to do more rebuilding in Haiti.

"But that's not our role," he says. "Our role is to secure a stable environment to allow the government of Haiti to establish democracy, and other agencies have the role of rebuilding the infrastructure."

Taming the crime wave. Since U.S. troops arrived, 30,230 guns have been confiscated—19,194 of them were found by soldiers, and 11,036 were brought to the military in a buy-back plan.

Golob says they know there are more guns in Haiti and he's heard complaints that large stashes of guns have been hidden in the countryside by the former Haitian police and military. "If people know where these are, they need to tell us and we'll get them," he says.

Patrolling the streets is meant to cut down on crime. Golob says Port-au-Prince crime is about 10 percent of what occurs in a U.S. city of similar size. But many crimes are going unreported because people here are not accustomed to calling authorities for help.

"But we're getting a lot more reporting," Golob says. "We're telling people to report crime. If they don't report it, we can't do anything about it."

In an average week in Port-au-Prince, the military receives reports of five murders, two rapes, seven armed robberies and six aggravated assaults.

Military street patrols try to prevent crime. Areas where crimes might occur, such as major marketplaces, are patrolled frequently.

While soldiers pass through the

streets, Haitian people constantly ask them for food or money.

"You give me dollar," children shout.

The GIs are under strict orders not to pass out food or candy or anything else on the streets. There is too much need. Handing out food randomly could result in crowd problems, officers say.

But the men and women in the military are moved by what they see here.

"We lay a foundation" Second Lt. Joe Hilbert of Chattanooga, Tenn., has started a program to send food to orphanages in Haiti.

"When the soldiers get their lunch meals, they come in MRE bags (Meals Ready to Eat)," he says. "If you open the bag, it has four or five different containers inside. If you eat the main course but not the others, the unopened parts cannot be reused. So we can donate them."

Since January they've collected about 300 pounds of food.

The Army has also helped get supplies to areas where they're needed.

A Seventh-day Adventist Church group trying to build a school and church in the Port Garry area of Haiti last month couldn't get supplies to the site. The roads in the area could not handle truck traffic.

So a CH-47 Chinook helicopter transported cement and other needed material to the area.

Work outside of Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haitien is being handled by U.S. special forces.

Capt. Mark Adams, 1st Battalion, 3rd Special Forces, is based at the former Haitian military academy.

"We're trained to work with people of the area and help them better themselves through our teaching," he says. "We don't do the work for them. But we come in and do an assessment to see where they're at. We lay a foundation. We train and teach them."

"We're training them in grassroots democracy. We're teaching them how to govern themselves. When we first came in, most of the local governments were completely dysfunctional due to the corruption that has been going on here."

"Initially, the big push was to find the mayors and government officials who had been in power under Aristide. Those willing to continue doing their jobs, we got back in. We helped them get their villages and towns up and functioning, some semblance of governmental structure."

He says a major problem right now, especially in the rural areas, is an absence of police.

"It's slow getting government out to the provinces," Adams says. "The Haitians didn't realize how long and detailed a process it would be."

Richardson, the U.S. soldier who is a native of Haiti, was last in Port-au-Prince in 1993.

"The people were hopeless then," he says. "Now they have hope, but they expect too much too soon."

"Someone needs to tell them it's going to take time."

CHANGING OF THE GUARD

U.S. troops find tasks daunting, idea of freedom misconstrued

By JOHN NORBERG Journal and Courier

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Sgt. Cory Baynard's braided blond hair is tucked beneath her helmet as she sways from side to side in an Army humvee that's swerving around huge holes in the broken street.

She looks out at rotting garbage on the corners, the sour odor filling her head. She sees the concrete block homes with open holes for windows, shacks where 10 people live with just enough space to lie down. She scans the murky water of the drainage ditches, filled with human sewage, flowing to the sea.

"I'd never seen anything like this before I got here," says Baynard, a native of Harlan, Ky., whose home base is in Hawaii. "I've been to Korea. Korea isn't nearly as bad as this. It's really nasty here. Sometimes I get discouraged. But I guess this is like any other job. It has its ups and downs."

Baynard is a military police officer assigned to patrol an area of downtown Port-au-Prince this Sunday night. It's quiet. These patrols are usually quiet.

"We do security checks, crowd control, we respond to complaints," Baynard says with a slight rural Kentucky accent. "Once in a while we get dead bodies. Sometimes it's natural causes and some we assume it to be murder."

"There's a lot of work to be done here. But the people don't seem to want to help themselves. They want us to do all the work."

Longing for home

Baynard has an easy manner and soft voice. She wears fatigues and a flak jacket. All of the soldiers wear long-sleeved shirts when out on the streets. The uniform is warm and they carry bottled water wherever they go.

"For the most part, we're all anxious to go home," says Baynard, who will return Sunday to the U.S. "But we have a few who want to stay and have requested to stay. The Haitian people want us here, but I think they want us for the wrong reasons. To them, democracy is complete freedom to do whatever they want with no punishment."

The Army can't do everything here. There aren't enough hours in the day.

The U.S. troops work 12-hour shifts and return home to their base when they're done.

The main U.S. base, Camp Democracy, is about 1.3 miles in circumference. It was an industrial park. The streets are paved and smooth and the outer edges of the camp are well-secured with razor-sharp concertina wire and guard posts.

The GIs live in the factory shops—large steel-frame buildings with concrete floors.

There's a pleasant surprise when we get here and find out we were living in buildings with floors instead of tents," Baynard says.

The soldiers' buildings have televisions. They get special programming from the U.S., and a VCR is available for movies. Pointing at every cot are electric fans.

Sgt. Antonio LaRon Williams, 26, of Evansville, has been in Haiti since Jan. 10. His cousin, Marshall Merrivether, is a freshman at Purdue University.

"We're hopeful we'll be able to make a lot of difference here," Williams says. "We've been helping the government with the judicial system, we're helping to get the prisons in line, we're trying to bring the population together."

"When I first got here and we went out to see the area we would be patrolling, it was a definite cultural shock. We know where our food is coming from tomorrow, but these people don't have any idea. We're looking at something out of the norm here, but maybe we'll be able to make a difference."

Williams will go home this month.

"Being here has had a positive impact on me," he says. "The reason I joined the military was to help people and when we're in operations other than war, helping people is what I enjoy the most. I feel like we've had an actual part in helping them here."

The lights go out in the GI quarters at 10 p.m. The next day starts at dawn.

been guarding the National Prison.

"Their justice system is slow," Baynard says. "Everything is at the convenience of the judge, whether or not he feels like seeing them. In my opinion, they don't have any real understanding of the law. A couple people will get into a verbal argument outside a police station and they'll arrest them and throw them in jail for a long time. It's like they put them in prison and forget about them."

"It's really a messed-up justice system. The night of the prison riots in February, there were 500 inmates. Now there are about 400 because we made the judges come to the prison."

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A U.S. Army guard dog searches cars for weapons at a military roadblock. On a typical night, no weapons are found.

HAITI: FAITH IN CHANGE



Each day, Carlo Feta returns to the barbed wire fence surrounding Camp Democracy, where he waits for work from the U.S. military. So far, his wait has been futile.

By Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier

VALLEY OF THE SHADOW

Night patrols tread gingerly in dark ravines of Port-au-Prince

By JOHN NORBERG
Journal and Courier

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Wearing fatigues, flak jackets and helmets, five U.S. soldiers balance M-16 rifles in their hands as they step down a rocky path leading to the bottom of a narrow ravine.

It's 8 p.m. and it's dark. Electricity is sporadic in Port-au-Prince, and when the lights are off and the moon is covered by thick clouds, the blackness of the night is like a blanket on the city.

The soldiers wear night vision goggles as they walk the path in their black, steel-plated boots. Water trickles at the bottom of the 20-foot ravine.

In Port-au-Prince, these ravines serve as open sewers for the houses around them. The soldiers know this as they step on rocks and splash through the water, walking single file on a nighttime patrol. They're looking all around them—above, below, behind. They're looking for anything. They don't know what it could be.

The ravine turns to the right and the soldiers follow the blind curve. They suddenly come face to face with a young Haitian man who is looking directly at them.

Enforcing law and order

Foot patrols are part of the presence the U.S. military is using in Port-au-Prince in an effort to prevent crime and reassure the Haitian people about security. These five soldiers are stationed at Warrior Base, a tent encampment about half a mile from the Port-au-Prince waterfront. The soldiers based here have paved some of the roads with a chip-and-seal technique used on rural country highways. Footpaths are marked by rows of rocks.

Earlier in the day, before the patrol went out, the day was hot. But it was cool inside the tents, despite the noonday heat. The men and women sleep on Army green cots covered by mosquito netting. Electric fans point at their cots, which are covered by green sleeping bags for extra padding.

In some tents the soldiers have built tables out of scrap lumber. Some have TV sets hooked to video games.

A patrol with the five soldiers sitting in the back of a truck, led by a humvee with a second coming up behind, pulls out of camp at 6 p.m. this Thursday.

In the second humvee, Sgt. Jerry Blackwell is in charge. His name is painted on the front windshield position where he sits.

The three vehicles pull onto the congested streets of Port-au-Prince, standing still in traffic. Beside them

in the traffic are pickup trucks with 30 Haitians riding and hanging on. The soldiers pull into the electric power plant to patrol an area where a new Canadian generator has just been turned on. Then they go back into the streets.

In a short time they reach Petionville, the former capital of Haiti and now a wealthy community on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince.

"We're just driving around like a cop on his beat," Blackwell says in a crisp, self-assured voice. "We want to make sure everything is all right and make a presence for people to see. If somebody sees something wrong, they can come up and tell us. The whole thing is to try and help the Haitians help themselves."

'A whole different world'

As they drive, people on the street wave at them. A boy gives them a thumbs-up sign.

"People tell us they're glad we're here," Blackwell says. "They feel safer. If we stop someone, within 20 minutes someone will come up and talk to us and then the next thing you know there's a big crowd."

This is the nice area of Haiti. Blackwell patrols the slums, too—much larger areas where life is more intense.

"Cite Soleil is a whole different world," he says. "It's dirty, filthy, poor. I've never seen anything like it. Not even in Korea. Korea looks a whole lot better than Cite Soleil."

Sgt. Manuel Nieves is the lead humvee in charge of this patrol. Nieves has been in Haiti two months. He's been to Somalia and the Persian Gulf. This is something altogether different, he says.

"There's a lot more civilians involved here. We're trying to maintain law and order, but the locals have to help us out," he says. "They don't report crime like they should. People tell us they got ripped off. I asked them if they called the police. They say they don't have a phone or they don't know the number. These are some of the things we're trying to key on."

The slums, he says, "are pretty tough—tough to handle seeing, especially if you have a family back home."

Personal impressions

They stop at a Haitian police station in Petionville and go inside. At the desk area 10 people are talking at once. A woman has pulled back the front part of her blouse trying to show bruises from an attack.

Behind a desk sits Miralane Champagne of New York City. She's in her 20s. Her hair is pulled back tightly on her pretty, slender

face. Her parents are Haitian.

She works for a contractor who has a deal with the U.S. government to supply translators. She's been in Haiti since October.

"There was an ad in a New York paper. I applied for the position and I got it," she says.

"My impressions of what I see here are kind of personal. I don't want to divulge that."

"Not many big things happen here. The people don't want to talk with the Haitian police. They don't trust (them). We have a problem with that. It does get crazy in here sometimes. And we do have murders. We have solved one murder."

It's a short stop. Blackwell waits outside in his humvee and several children gather around.

"You go to school," he says to the children.

They say something in Creole. "You don't have any homework to do tonight?" he says. "Why not? You kids stay in school."

Pfc. James Desjardins sits with his body sticking through an open turret at the top of the humvee. He mans an M-60 gun mounted on the vehicle. He's never fired it in Haiti. "Things are usually pretty quiet," he says.

'My friends, you are lost'

Later this evening, these men will take part in a 2½-hour roadblock on one of Port-au-Prince's major streets. They search cars looking for guns and several wanted people. Nothing is found.

But before that, at mid-evening, the five soldiers are let out of their truck for the foot patrol through the ravine.

It's on this patrol that they came face to face with the young Haitian



Pfc. Brandi Woodworth clasps an M-16 clip in her mouth as she tightens her flak jacket for night patrol.

By Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier

man in the dark of night.

He's naked. He's taking a shower using a bucket of water to rinse himself. He laughs hard at the sight of the GIs walking by with flak jackets and M-16s.

The soldiers smile, too. They walk ahead as a crowd of Haitians gathers above, all of them talking and pointing at the soldiers below.

The lead soldier halts the march. "Anyone up there speak English?" he asks.

Answers come in Creole. "Is everything all right here? Anybody see anything?" he asks.

No response.

"Well, just stand here a minute and enjoy the attention," he tells his men. They do. "OK, let's go back."

They march the way they came in, the man who was in the rear now leading, heading for the footpath out of the ravine. They walk and they walk and they walk.

"They, do you know where you're going?" one of the soldiers asks the man who is now in the lead.

"No," he says. "I didn't lead us in here."

They turn around and head

back. Then they turn around again. And a man's voice from among the Haitian people above calls down to them.

"My friends," he says. "You are lost. You have missed the path."

The soldiers walk back and find a young Haitian man waiting for them at the point where the path comes in. He leads them to the top.

The people are happy and friendly and speak words to the Americans. Creole words the GIs don't understand as they walk back to their truck and drive off into the black night of Port-au-Prince.



A convoy of U.S. midvees lines up for the evening's patrol.

By Frank Oliver/Journal and Courier