

## Debate panel calls Bentsen winner over Quayle

WASHINGTON — An Associated Press panel of veteran debate judges called Lloyd Bentsen the winner by a wide margin over Dan Quayle in their vice presidential debate Wednesday night. An instant ABC News poll also gave the victory to the Democratic nominee.

ABC News polled 637 registered voters immediately after the debate.

Fifty-one percent said Bentsen had won, 27 called Quayle the winner and 22 percent said it was a tie.

The debate also swayed some undecided voters over to the Democratic ticket.

In a survey prior to the debate, 50 percent said they favored George Bush while 45 percent picked Michael Dukakis and 5 percent were

undecided. After the debate, the same people favored Bush with 50 percent, Dukakis received 48 percent and 2 percent were unsure.

Eighty-seven percent said Bentsen was qualified to become president, 12 percent said he wasn't and 1 percent was undecided. Asked whether Quayle was qualified to assume the presidency, 48 percent said yes, 49

percent said no and 3 percent were undecided.

The poll had a margin of error of plus or minus 4.5 percent.

The AP panel of six debate judges, unanimous in calling Bentsen the winner, scored the contest 148-125 for the Texas senator. Some panel members pointed to Bentsen's statement that Quayle was "no Jack Ken-

edy" as the turning point of the debate.

Melissa Maxcy Wade, the director of forensics at Emory University in Atlanta, scored it 24-22 for Bentsen. "I thought Quayle really held his own until we got to the John Kennedy question," she said. "It was like a father putting down a child. I thought the momentum turned then."

## Pinochet loses free vote referendum in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile — Military President Augusto Pinochet lost a referendum that would have allowed him to stay in power until 1997, a member of his military junta conceded Thursday.

The defeat sets the stage for open elections next year.

"It seems to me that the 'no' (vote) has won," said Air Force Commander General Fernando Matthei, a member of the law-making military junta.

He told reporters as he entered the downtown government palace at 1 a.m. for an emergency meeting with Pinochet, the four-man junta and the 15-member Cabinet.

"We are calm. We are going to

analyze the situation," Matthei added.

Before Matthei's statement, Pinochet had clung to a dwindling lead in partial government returns while a much larger opposition tally showed him trailing badly in Wednesday's vote, which was peaceful and heavily attended.

The count by a 16-party opposition coalition said its count showed the "no" vote ahead by 1,887,664 votes to 1,301,207 — 57.8 percent to 39.9 percent — with 1.3 percent of the ballots voided and about one percent blank. No exact figures for void and blank votes were given.

Patricio Aylwin, president of the Christian Democratic Party and

spokesman for the coalition, declared, "It's clear that the majority of Chileans have voted no."

Chileans voted on a proposal by Pinochet and other military commanders that he remain president until 1997. The right-wing, 72-year-old army chief seized power in a bloody coup in 1973 that ousted the 3-year-old elected government of President Salvador Allende, a Marxist who died during the takeover.

If he had won, Pinochet would have assumed a new 8-year term in March. By losing, an open presidential election is to be held late next year and the winner would assume power in March 1990, with Pinochet remaining in power until then.

Earlier, military patrols in armored personnel carriers and trucks with mounted machine guns were seen circulating in working-class neighborhoods and slums — where anti-Pinochet sentiment traditionally runs high — that ring the capital. A few hundred people danced in the streets of La Victoria slum in southern Santiago, waving banners and celebrating an anticipated "no" victory.

"We all voted no, because we are repressed," said one participant, 50-year-old construction worker Jose Garrido.

Jorge Zincke, military commander for the Santiago area, reported scattered incidents after the voting, which he said were being

controlled by police. He said anti-government demonstrators erected barricades in the streets of San Bernardo, south of the capital, and Puente Alto, to the southeast.

He said six people were arrested for carrying arms and a public bus was burned and its driver beaten.

Santiago's streets were mainly empty as most Chileans heeded opposition calls to stay at home.

Pinochet said earlier in an interview broadcast by Radio Cooperativa of Santiago, "So far everything is calm, but I've got some information that leaves me thinking. There are some people who have seen individuals wearing ski-masks." He gave no details.

## Report depicts bigger 'Big One'

LOS ANGELES — A major quake on a fault zone through the metropolitan area would trigger fires, collapse buildings, pour oil and sewage into harbors and knock out many hospital beds, a disaster worse than "the Big One" on the San Andreas Fault, a new state report says.

A quake on the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone measuring 7 on the Richter scale "poses one of the greatest hazards to life and property in the nation," California's Division of Mines and Geology said in the disaster scenario report issued Tuesday.

The fault zone stretches 45 miles through the Los Angeles urban area from near Beverly Hills through Long Beach to Laguna Beach.

The quake "would cause markedly greater damage in metropolitan Los Angeles and Orange counties than would a magnitude 8.3 along the more distant San Andreas Fault," said Joseph Ziony, an assistant director of the division's parent agency, the Department of Conservation.

The fault zone caused the 6.3-magnitude

Long Beach earthquake in 1933 that killed 115 people and injured hundreds more. Scientists don't know how often big quakes occur on the fault.

"There is no evidence this earthquake will occur in the near future," Ziony said. "We're providing this scenario as a worst case for the LA Basin so that officials can develop the best possible emergency response plans."

The report predicts one-third of the 43,000 hospital beds in Los Angeles and Orange counties would be unusable after the quake. It doesn't estimate casualties, but cites a 1981 federal study indicating a magnitude-7.5 quake could kill up to 21,000 people, hospitalize up to 84,000 and injure an additional 630,000 less severely.

Shaking capable of damaging ordinary buildings and partly collapsing brick structures would occur on loose sedimentary soil throughout the basin, north as far as San Fernando and south to San Juan Capistrano, said the report written by senior seismologist Toussou Topozada and others.



Andy Lawler/Daily Nebraskan

## Daily Nebraskan

Editor: Curt Wagner 472-1788  
Managing Editor: Diana Johnson  
Assoc. News Editors: Jane Hirt, Lee Rood  
Editorial Page Editor: Mike Reilly  
Wire Editor: Bob Nelson  
Copy Desk Editor: Chuck Green  
Sports Editor: Steve Sipple  
Arts & Entertainment Editor: Micki Haller  
Diversions Editor: Joeth Zucco  
Sower Editor: Andy Pollock  
Graphics Editor: Darryl Maltz  
Photo Chief: Eric Gregory  
Asst. Photo Chief: David Fahleson  
Night News Editor: Amy Edwards  
Asst. Night News Editor: Anne Mohr  
Editor/Librarian: John Bruce  
Art Directors: Andy Manhart, Dan Shattil, Katherine Pollock  
General Manager: Robert Bates  
Production Manager: David Thiemann  
Advertising Manager: Eric Shanks  
Sales Manager: Tom Macy 475-9868  
Circulation Manager: Don Walton 473-7301  
Publications Board Chairman: Don Walton 473-7301  
Professional Adviser: Don Walton 473-7301

The Daily Nebraskan (USPS 144-080) is published by the UNL Publications Board, Nebraska Union 34, 1400 R St., Lincoln, NE (except holidays); weekly during the summer session.

Readers are encouraged to submit story ideas and comments to the Daily Nebraskan by phoning 472-1783 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The public also has access to the Publications Board. For information, contact Tom Macy, 475-9868.

Subscription price is \$35 for one year.

Postmaster: Send address changes to the Daily Nebraskan, Nebraska Union 34, 1400 R St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0440. Second-class postage paid at Lincoln, NE.

ALL MATERIAL COPYRIGHT 1988 DAILY NEBRASKAN

## State Dept: Iranian's assertion 'pure fantasy'

WASHINGTON — The State Department, confirming the release Monday of an Indian hostage to the Syrian government, said "we are anxious to talk to him and learn if he has any information to share with us" about the eight other U.S. citizens held in Lebanon.

Spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said Mithileshwar Singh, who is a permanent resident of the United States, was in Syrian hands in Beirut and would be taken to Damascus early Tuesday morning.

"We join with Mr. Singh's relatives in rejoicing in his release and call for the urgent, unconditional release of all hostages in Lebanon," Mrs. Oakley said.

Mrs. Oakley said Syria notified the U.S. embassy in Beirut and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who is at the United Nations in New York, of Singh's release.

"He'll be transported tomorrow to Damascus, and at that point we will consult with him whether he wants to take advantage of the facilities at Wiesbaden," she said.

The United States maintains a hospital at the military base in West Germany.

The release had been expected at 2 p.m. EDT, and then at 3 p.m. After two more hours of anxious waiting, Mrs. Oakley made the announcement in the State Department newsroom at 5 p.m.

"We can confirm," she said, "that the Syrian government has told us they have custody of a hostage, an Indian citizen and legal permanent resident of the United States."

She then identified the freed hos-

tage as Singh, a visiting professor at Beirut University College. "We understood the Syrians intend to transport Mr. Singh to Damascus on Tuesday morning," Mrs. Oakley said.

Asked if there were indications other hostages would be released, the spokeswoman said: "No. This is all we have."

Although Singh is an Indian citizen, he was considered one of the nine Americans held hostage in Lebanon, she said, adding that he "was associated" with the Americans who taught at the college.

## Prospects boosted for contraceptive for both sexes

NEW YORK — An experimental contraceptive vaccine has blocked fertility without fail in female and male guinea pigs, researchers report, raising prospects that a similar approach might one day work for women and men.

The vaccine is designed to prevent fertilization, which may make it more widely acceptable than another vaccine already in human testing that stops development of the embryo, other scientists said.

Still, "there are many things about it that would have to be changed or improved to make it a

useful method for either agricultural animals or humans," cautioned researcher Paul Primakoff.

Primakoff and colleagues at the University of Connecticut Health Center in Farmington report the experiment in Thursday's issue of the British journal Nature.

It is the first demonstration of contraception without fail from a vaccine, experts said.

None of the 25 female guinea pigs that got the vaccine before mating had litters, nor did the mates of the six immunized male guinea pigs. Animals that received sham immunizations for compari-

son purposes remained fertile.

The vaccine's effect was temporary. Eleven of 24 females tested had regained fertility by nine to 11 months after the immunization, and all four of the longest-studied group had delivered litters by 15 months. Among the males, four of six had regained fertility by seven months after the immunization.

In a telephone interview, Primakoff said his team has since produced contraception in 17 other male guinea pigs.

The vaccine is designed to make the body's disease-fighting immune system attack a protein

found in guinea pig sperm. The details of just how that blocks fertility in guinea pigs are not known, Primakoff said.

But immune system proteins called antibodies, taken from the immunized females, prevented sperm from binding normally to guinea pig eggs in the test tube.

In males, the vaccination triggered an invasion of the testicle by immune system cells. That is "not something you would want going on in your body" because of the potential for long-term harm, Primakoff said.