

UPDATE

Iraq has bomb technology, two German scientists say

LONDON - Two German scientists who visited Iraq say President Saddam Hussein has acquired enough Western technology to produce a nuclear bomb in 1991 or 1992, the Sunday Times reported. The newspaper quoted scientists Bruno Stemmler and Walter Busse as saying Iraqi scientists had built a factory northwest of Baghdad for producing nuclear centrifuges, which are essential for making weapons-grade uranium. The scientists said the Iraqis also had built a uranium-enrichment laboratory in the southern outskirts of the capital. Stemmler visited Iraq in the fall of 1987 and he and Busse went there together in the summer of 1988, the report said. Both were then employed by MAN Technologie of the former West Germany and were in Iraq to advise on its nuclear program. Based on the information, the newspaper said Iraq could have nuclear capability next year or the year after, at least three years sooner than Western intelligence agencies had previously thought. The Sunday Times said technology for the two plants was provided "by at least a dozen Western companies" which filled orders from Iraqi firms that were cover operations for securing nuclear weapons know-how. The Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency failed to discover the existence of the laboratory when its representatives visited Iraq last month, the report said. Iraq has

Admiral: Saddam preparing

ABOARD THE USS JOHN F. KENNEDY - Rear Adm. Riley D. Mixson, commander of the U.S. Navy task force in the Red Sea, says Saddam Hussein is acting as if he's preparing for war. So Mixson is doing likewise. The admiral, a decorated Vietnam War combat pilot, said the Iraqi president should think "long and hard" before confronting the U.S.-led multinational force in the gulf region. "All we see from (Saddam's) side is that he's sending more troops to Kuwait. He's showing no signs of withdrawal," Mixson said at a week-end briefing aboard the aircraft carrier USS John F. Kennedy in the northern Red Sea. "He's dispersing his forces and acting as if he's preparing for war." But, he said, "I have never known of an adversary to be in such a disadvantageous position as he is right now." Mixson said he hoped for peace, but was braced for war. "Those of us in the military hope more, probably than anyone else in the world, for a peaceful resolution," he said. "But I would say ... it's no better than a 50-50 chance for peace, and maybe a little worse than that." The biggest U.S. naval fleet since

World War II is assembling in the gulf region. By Jan. 15 - the U.N. deadline for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait or face possible use of force - the United States will have three carriers in the Red Sea and three in the Persian Gulf, said Cmdr. Jack Ahart, the Kennedy's operations officer. In mid-January, the United States and its allies will have more than 600,000 troops in the gulf, facing the million-member Iraqi army, including 480,000 troops in the Kuwaiti theater. If war comes, he said, two carriers would deploy round-the-clock combat flights while the third would remain on standby. Mixson said he believed that in the event of all-out conflict, air power would be "very, very decisive." But he said it wouldn't singlehandedly win a war. "There are those who say that we'll bring them to their knees in two weeks. There are others who think it might go on a little longer," he said. "They (Iraq) certainly are a war-experienced nation. I think if we do get into a ground war, that could get very, very bloody and I hope that we can avoid that with an all-out ... assault," said Mixson. Mixson said Iraqi air tactics have become more sophisticated since the

1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war. "They're practicing more at night," he said. "They understand the threat that he's up against. He (Saddam) understands that business as usual, or business as before, won't hack it against the forces that we have over here." "He has a fairly sophisticated electronic capability, although not as well-maintained and without the expertise of using that capability that we have. So I think he'll have problems there," the admiral said. Lt. Gen. Khalid Bin Sultan, the Saudi commander of Arab forces, said Saturday Iraq has moved 50,000 additional troops into the Kuwaiti theater in the past two weeks. Mixson said the task force's mission "is to keep our pilots, our ships, on edge so we are ready at a moment's notice to conduct strikes against Iraq."

Sexuality journal addresses issues in scholarly terms

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. - There is sex galore in this magazine. There is homosexuality and bisexuality and bestiality and miscegenation and just about every other permutation of sexual conduct known to men and women. But don't contact the authorities. The treatment these sensational topics receive in the gray pages of the Journal of the History of Sexuality is more likely to send the average reader to a thesaurus than a cold shower. "It's scholars talking to other scholars about research and important scholarly studies using all of the methodology and approaches that are used in social science research," said Robert Shirrell of the University of Chicago Press, publisher of the journal. "It's not going to be, nor would it serve its function if it were, a publication for a general audience."

Local guardsman had hoped to make it home

The last time Army National Guardsman Pete Rose spoke with his friends and family, he was hoping to be home in Lincoln for Christmas. But Rose, 26, a first lieutenant, and two Missouri National Guard members were killed when their UH-1H "Huey" helicopter crashed near Cleveland, Texas, Friday night. They were en route from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to a Houston port where helicopters are to be ferried to the Persian Gulf in support of Operation Desert Shield, the U.S. military response to Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait. Rose was commander of Detachment 1 of the 1267th Medical Company when it was mobilized. "He was hoping that he wouldn't

end up in Iraq, but he was prepared to go," said Debbie Sedlacek, Rose's business partner and friend. Family members said Rose thought he would be able to come home for Christmas instead of being sent to the gulf. His father, Larry Rose, said Saturday his son felt he had a responsibility to go after receiving his orders. "He didn't hesitate," Rose said. At a Nov. 28 news conference to announce the unit's activation, Pete Rose told reporters he joined the Guard while in college because of his interest in flying. The possibility of war seemed unlikely at the time, he said. Yet, he was prepared to do whatever was necessary to defend his country.

"My mom doesn't like it - I mean whose mom does?" he said. "It's just something that happens. For it to come down to this level seems impossible." The 1982 Lincoln Southeast High School graduate later earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, where he was active in Army ROTC. He joined the Guard in 1986. While Pete Rose was stationed in Fort Sam Houston, he got a chance to go to pilot school. He grabbed it. Rose received his pilot's wings in 1988, but flying was not his only fervor. "His loves - in order - were horses and then flying," said his father. "He got his love for horses from his mother."

Pete and his mother, Felice Rose, worked side-by-side breaking and training horses at Lincoln's Yankee Hill Equestrian Center. "He was a real outdoorsman and a great horseman," Larry Rose said. In July 1989, Sedlacek and Rose formed a partnership to build a barn for more horses. "He was a very honest and caring individual with a good sense of humor," Sedlacek said. Maj. Gen. Stanley Heng, Nebraska's adjutant general, Saturday said the men and women of the Nebraska National Guard mourn Rose's loss. "It is an incredible tragedy that he lost his life while working so hard to serve his country," Heng said.

Haitian elections take place without violence

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti - Amid heavy security and under the eyes of nearly 1,000 international observers, Haitians voted Sunday in what promised to be the Caribbean nation's first fully democratic elections. No violent incidents were reported, but there appeared to be some significant delays. Five hours after polls were to open, voting had begun in only one of 50 polling stations in the area. "It is either lack of preparation by the Electoral Council, or sabotage," said Shiller Marcellin, president of a large labor federation. Election officials, however, attributed the delays to logistical prob-

lems. "We've had a lot of (international) help, but not enough," said Daniel Bernier, the district election bureau director, whose office was cluttered with undelivered ballots and ballot boxes. He said he did not have enough trucks to distribute voting materials. The nation's 14,500 polling stations opened at 6 a.m. EST and were to close at 6 p.m. EST. The Electoral Council said no results were expected before noon today because of poor communications. Nearly 3 million people, or 85 percent of the electorate, were registered to vote. If no candidate wins

more than 50 percent of the vote, a runoff is to be held on Jan. 20. Police and soldiers with automatic weapons guarded many polling stations in the capital of Port-au-Prince, seeking to avoid a repeat of an Election Day massacre three years ago in which at least 34 people were killed. The international airport remained open but airlines canceled scheduled arriving flights in case of disturbances. Police in riot gear were deployed in the sprawling slum of Cite Soleil after polling stations in the area opened several hours late. The seaside slum is a stronghold of support for the leftist Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, considered a frontrun-

ner, and many residents blamed his opponents for the delay in distributing ballots and ballot boxes. Aristide, 37, a leftist Roman Catholic priest with a huge following among the majority poor, was widely regarded as the most popular of 11 presidential candidates. Expectations of an Aristide victory were running so high that some feared disturbances if he failed to win. The new government will replace the caretaker administration of President Ertha Pascal-Trouillot, a Supreme Court justice appointed in March to lead Haiti to democratic elections. The election was monitored by about 800 international observers, including former President Jimmy Carter.

Studies of Old Norse sexuality and marriage rituals in modern-day Morocco have been lined up for future issues. The quarterly journal is edited by John Fout, 53, a professor of modern European history at Bard College, a small liberal arts school 100 miles north of New York City. He said he decided to start a new journal that would "publish the best and the newest and the most critical theoretical scholarship from scholars around the world." Fout said the works in his journal, which debuted in July, represent a largely new and unconventional way of looking at the sexual history of mankind. Most of the study of human sexuality during the past generation has centered on "how the body works," he said. The studies in his journal examine instead the way sexual behavior has been molded by the influences within society and culture, such as religion, politics and government.

Trial and conviction of rancher's killers draw attention to Brazil's rain forests

XAPURI, Brazil - The trial and conviction of the killers of Amazon rain forest defender Chico Mendes drew world attention to a centuries-old battle over land in Brazil that has killed thousands of people. A cattle rancher and his son were convicted of first-degree murder Saturday for killing Mendes. The seven-member jury decided Darly Alves da Silva planned the Dec. 22, 1988, slaying and that his son, Darci Alves Pereira, fired the shotgun that killed the activist. The defendants were each sentenced to 19 years in prison at the end of the four-day trial. The prosecutors said the ranchers had "stained the forest" with Mendes' blood and urged the

maximum 30-year sentence. Defense attorney Ruben Torres said his clients would appeal. Mendes, 44, a rubber-tapper who led a movement to stop destruction of the world's largest rain forest, was gunned down on the back porch of his humble wooden house in this backwoods Amazon river town 2,650 miles northwest of Rio de Janeiro. To many in the United States and Europe, Mendes became a martyr, because he was killed at a time of rising world concern for the rapidly disappearing rain forest. In Brazil and most of South America, however, Mendes was more a symbol in a struggle for agrarian reform that pits rich, powerful land-

owners, businessmen and speculators against native Indians and the rural poor who seek collective ownership and use of the rain forest. Land reform is a deeply divisive issue in this nation of 150 million people, larger in area than the 48 continental United States. Four percent of the population controls 60 percent of the arable land, government surveys show. Since 1980, more than 1,000 people have been killed in land disputes in Brazil, according to surveys by the Pastoral Commission for land. In the first 11 months of this year, 60 people died - most of them poor farm hands - and 403 were injured in battles over land, the commission says.

Daily Nebraskan
Editor Eric Planner 472-1765
Assistant Photo Chief Al Schaben
Night News Editors Pat Dinslage, Cindy Wostrel, Victoria Ayotte, Don Walton 473-7301
Managing Editor Professional Adviser
The Daily Nebraskan (USPS 144-080) is published by the UNL Publications Board, Nebraska Union 34, 1400 R St., Lincoln, NE, Monday through Friday during the academic year; weekly during summer sessions.
Readers are encouraged to submit story ideas and comments to the Daily Nebraskan by phoning 472-1763 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The public also has access to the Publications Board. For information, contact Bill Vobejda, 436-9993.
Subscription price is \$45 for one year.
Postmaster: Send address changes to the Daily Nebraskan, Nebraska Union 34, 1400 R St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0448. Second-class postage paid at Lincoln, NE.
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