

U.S. plane downed

WASHINGTON - Pentagon sources said Thursday that another U.S. military aircraft had been lost in the Persian Gulf war. Its crew of 14 was reported downed behind Iraqi lines.

Members of Congress said after briefings from Pentagon officials that the aircraft was a modified version of the C-130 equipped with small cannons and machine guns.

The aircraft went down over Kuwait, the lawmakers said. A Pentagon source, speaking on the condition of anonymity, would not say whether the plane was downed over Iraq or Kuwait.

Sen. Joseph Lieberman, D-Conn., said after a briefing for senators that 14 people were on the plane.

The lawmakers said the plane, capable of flying at low altitudes and

destroying bunkers and gasoline trucks with heavy firepower, was part of a mission under Special Operations forces.

The plane normally carries a crew of five officers and nine enlisted personnel.

Skip Toler of Columbia, S.C., said his brother-in-law, Capt. Dixon Lee Walters, 30, was reported missing in action Thursday morning by the Pentagon. The Pentagon reported that Walters' plane had been shot down behind enemy lines, said Toler.

At the Pentagon, spokesman Pete Williams announced to reporters that the Defense Department will not discuss any reports of missing aircraft in order to allow time for a search-and-rescue mission to be undertaken.

Williams pledged that information about downed aircraft will be released after the rescue mission is given up or when the crew of a plane has been recovered.



Iraqi Forces' First Ground Assault

For the first time, U.S. Marines were reported killed in ground combat during the heaviest fighting so far in the 2-week-old Gulf war.

10:30 p.m. Tuesday

The first 1950s-vintage Soviet-built T-55 tanks cross the border from Kuwait. Some tanks had their guns facing rearward, a sign of surrender. The Iraqis were met by Marine light armored infantry and tactical aircraft.

Iraqi losses: 10 tanks destroyed, four prisoners captured
U.S. losses: two U.S. Marine light armored vehicles lost



All times are local

4 Wednesday morning

Forty more Iraqi tanks invade and are met by the Marine light armored infantry.

Iraqi losses: Ten tanks destroyed, nine prisoners captured

3 Early Wednesday

Iraqi tanks and infantry engage the Saudi Arabia National Guard and Marine tactical air. The invaders withdraw.

2 Late Tuesday

An Iraqi battalion invaded the deserted resort town of Khafji. Allied forces respond with attack helicopters.

Iraqi losses: Four tanks and 13 vehicles destroyed

5 Thursday

Saudi-led allied forces storm the Iraqi-held town of Khafji. Some light armored Saudi forces make it to the center of the city, but other allied forces are forced into retreat. After repeated assaults the allies retook the city.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Associated Press reports

U.S. Marines killed in Khafji

The Pentagon released these names and hometowns for the Marines listed as combat deaths:

- Lance Cpl. Thomas A. Jenkins, 20, Mariposa, Calif.
- Cpl. Stephen E. Bentzlin, 23, Wood Lake, Minn. Yellow Meadow, Minn.
- Lance Cpl. David T. Snyder, 21, Erie, N.Y.

- Lance Cpl. Michael E. Linderman Jr., 19, Douglas, Ore.
- Pfc. Dion J. Stephenson, 20, Davis, Utah.
- Pfc. Scott A. Schroeder, 20, Milwaukee.
- Listed as missing in action:
 - Capt. Michael C. Berryman, 28, Yuma, Ariz.

Russian lawmakers ask end to patrols

MOSCOW - The Russian legislature voted Thursday to ask President Mikhail Gorbachev to suspend what it called unconstitutional and potentially destabilizing plans to mount joint army and police patrols in Soviet cities as early as Friday.

The effect of the vote was impossible to gauge in the increasingly tense Soviet political atmosphere, but it reflected anxiety among Russia's federation president and other reformers that hard-liners were preparing to take control.

"Who knows what might happen in the next 24 hours?" federation

president Boris Yeltsin said during debate on the resolution. The Russian legislature, on a 130-13 vote, asked Gorbachev to suspend plans for the patrols while the issue was reviewed by the national Constitutional Surveillance Committee and considered by the elected governments of the 15 Soviet republics.

Soviet officials last week disclosed a decree signed secretly on Dec. 29 by Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov and Interior Minister Boris Pugo authorizing the joint patrols as a means to fight crime.

On Tuesday, Gorbachev established

a committee to oversee the patrols and said they could not occur without the agreement of local elected governments. Pugo also said the patrols would not take place without local consent and would not involve armored personnel carriers.

But apprehension increased Thursday that hard-liners in the Communist Party, the military, the police and the KGB would send the patrols into the streets on Friday in an effort to consolidate what appears to be their growing influence over Gorbachev.

The Russian resolution said in part that "using armed military forces in

the streets of cities could lead to a destabilization of the political situation, to limits or violations of the rights of free citizens, including the rights of the troops."

Parts of the patrol decree violated constitutional provisions covering emergency powers, it said.

The resolution passed after one Russian lawmaker, A.V. Rutskoii, warned that "this is not a decree for fighting crime, it is a decree for fighting your own people."

One of Yeltsin's main parliamentary allies, Sergei Shakhrai, told the legislature that the military patrols

were not professionally capable of dealing with the crime wave and that inexperienced young Army recruits might accidentally fire their automatic weapons on city streets.

Most of the increase in crime, Shakhrai said, was in apartment burglaries and economic crimes, such as speculation and black marketeering, which cannot be fought with armed might.

Other Russian lawmakers said they thought patrols were intended to help control possible rioting that some fear could arise with sharp price increases expected in February.

Marines return attack near Saudi town where teams were trapped

KHAFJI, Saudi Arabia - The incessant barking of a dog somewhere in the desert rose above the low rumble of idling Saudi and Qatar armor assembled in the parking lot of a looted gas station.

The rows of tanks, armored personnel carriers and Marine humvees were set for a final assault to evict Iraqi troops from this Saudi border town.

It was the Saudi Army's job, but Marines had a stake in the operation: two of their reconnaissance teams were trapped in Khafji.

"We're going to hold things down until they're able to come through," said Capt. Jamal, a Jordanian-born Marine who did not give his first name.

As the column started off, the night turned to chaos.

Lazy, rose-colored machine gun tracers stitched across the road from two directions. Rocket-powered grenades shot into vehicle ranks, setting one armored personnel carrier ablaze.

Marines at a gas station on the edge of town also came under fire. Everyone scrambled for humvees, the Army's modern version of the jeep. They roared off to the south, out of range.

In the middle of the ragged pack of fleeing vehicles, a speeding tank, turret swung to the rear to cover the retreat, fired its cannon, adding to the night a blast of yellow light. A humvee swerved in the shock of the con-

cussion and kept going.

"War sucks, sir," said the driver, his voice squeaky with fear and exhilaration.

"Oh yeah," Jamal answered breezily. "War sucks bigtime."

As the humvees, tanks and armored personnel carriers rushed down both sides of the two-lane highway, Jamal waxed philosophical.

"Sometimes the best intelligence you can get is when people shoot at you," he said.

So began a long night's watch for the mechanized 3rd Division Marines, who huddled around humvee radios, listening for their brethren.

"I was worried earlier tonight when we couldn't raise my man," said Capt.

Kevin Monahan, a forward air controller assigned to the regiment. "Once I heard him tonight, I felt a whole lot better."

The recon team members had plenty to say. They reported on enemy positions, kept an eye on troop movements. They tried to stop the Qataris when they accidentally hit Saudi positions.

The regiment even listened as one recon member stalked an Iraqi personnel carrier with a shoulder-launched anti-tank missile.

The radio traffic was punctuated by a rainbow of flares, anti-aircraft tracers, distant bomb explosions. Unseen jets streaked overhead, firing flares to mislead mobile surface-to-

air missiles brought up by the Iraqis.

But the flares and fire were only a sideshow to the aerial attacks along the northwest horizon, miles from Khafji, where a heavy concentration of Iraqi troops were said be massing. The dull thud and distant flashes of heavy bombing came in intervals throughout the night.

The stretches of silence were interrupted by Qatari forces roaring up and down the highway in counterattack. They went into Khafji, guns blazing, at least a half-dozen times, pulling out to regroup and rearm.

Each sortie was greeted by the red tracers of Iraqi heavy machine gun fire. They were answered by the hot white flashes of tank cannons.

Smoking deaths up as old habits take toll

ATLANTA - More Americans have quit smoking, and more are dying — now more than 400,000 a year — as the habits of the 1950s and 1960s take an increasing toll, federal health officials said Thursday.

The national Centers for Disease Control reported that 434,175 Americans died from smoking in 1988, up 11 percent from the 390,000 deaths attributed to smoking in a 1985 study.

Those numbers reflect a steady, deadly trend, CDC researchers said. Back in 1965, the calculated toll from smoking deaths was 188,000.

"The problem is, we are now paying for what happened 20, 30 years

ago, when large numbers of people smoked in large amounts," said Dr. William Roper, director of the Atlanta-based CDC.

"Even though the percentage of Americans now smoking is lower than in the past, the burden of the past practice is coming clear."

That burden includes more than 100,000 deaths annually from lung cancer, the leading cause of smoking-related deaths, Roper noted. The CDC reported 111,985 smoking-related lung cancer deaths for 1988, up from 106,000 in 1985 and 38,100 in 1965.

"It takes 10, 20 years for the cancer caused by smoking to result," he

said.

Smoking also resulted in 48,896 other cancer deaths, such as mouth cancers and pancreatic cancer, in 1988; 201,002 deaths from cardiovascular diseases such as heart disease and arterial disease; and 82,857 deaths from respiratory diseases such as bronchitis and emphysema, among other causes.

The CDC also said 3,825 Americans died from lung cancer caused by others' smoking, or passive smoke. But the CDC's statistical formulas do not yet include passive smoking deaths from heart diseases, which a recent study estimated at 37,000 a year.

Daily Nebraskan

Editor	Eric Pfanner 472-1766	Night News Editors	Pat Dinslage Cindy Westral
Managing Editor	Victoria Ayotte	Art Director	Brian Shultz
Assoc. News Editors	Jana Pedersen Emily Rosebaum	General Manager	Dan Shattil
Copy Desk Editor	Diane Brayton	Production Manager	Katherine Policky
Sports Editor	Paul Domela	Advertising Manager	Loren Meirose
Arts & Entertainment		Sales Manager	Todd Sears
Editor	Julie Naughton	Publications Board	
Divisions Editor	Connie Sheehan	Chairman	Bill Vobejda 436-9993
Photo Chief	William Lauer	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. 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 472-1783 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.
ALL MATERIAL COPYRIGHT 1991 DAILY NEBRASKAN