

Funeral mourners once again target of Sarajevo attack

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina—A grenade slammed into a funeral at a Sarajevo cemetery Monday, killing one person, while continued fighting in Gorazde kept U.N. officials from sending an aid convoy to the city.

In Belgrade, nationalist deputies in Serbia's federal parliament demanded a no-confidence vote against the government of Yugoslav Premier Milan Panic. In their strongest challenge to Panic yet, they accused him of overstepping his authority at last week's London peace conference.

And the U.N. Human Rights Commission's special envoy to former Yugoslavia submitted

a damning report in Geneva that blamed Serb forces for the worst human rights violations in the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The report, by former Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, urged creation of an international commission to investigate war crimes.

The attack at Sarajevo's Lions Cemetery was the second in a month on mourners burying their dead there. In early August, an elderly woman was seriously wounded while burying her baby granddaughter, killed when a children's convoy was fired on.

The grenade Monday morning hit during a

soldier's funeral. One person was killed and three injured.

Overnight fighting continued on Sarajevo's outskirts.

In a 24-hour period ending early Monday, 23 people were killed and 259 wounded around Bosnia, the Ministry of Health reported.

It remained unclear exactly what was happening in Gorazde, the lone government holdout in eastern Bosnia. Tens of thousands of people were trapped there.

Serbs announced over the weekend they were lifting their five-month siege of the city. But Muslims also claimed to have "liberated"

80 percent of Gorazde after several days of fierce fighting.

Radovan Karadzic, leader of Bosnian Serbs, told The Associated Press that Muslim forces were attacking Serb villages as Serbian fighters withdrew.

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic said he would boycott peace talks this week in Geneva if the "murderous assault on the Bosnian people in Sarajevo does not cease."

The United Nations and the European Community are sponsoring another round of talks, to begin Thursday in Geneva.

Idaho fugitive surrenders following 11-day standoff

NAPLES, Idaho — A fugitive holed up in a remote mountaintop cabin surrendered Monday after an 11-day standoff during which his son and wife and a U.S. marshal died in shootouts.

Randy Weaver, 44, came out of the cabin with his three surviving children, an infant daughter and two older girls, said James "Bo" Gritz, who has been a liaison between Weaver and authorities since Friday. Weaver had a gunshot wound in his arm, an official said.

Gritz (pronounced GRITES), a retired Army Special Forces lieutenant colonel and Populist Party presidential candidate, said federal authorities had agreed to let Weaver's girls stay with a family that lives in the area. A Marshals Service spokesman said authorities made no deals for Weaver's surrender.

Weaver was flown to Boise, where he was led away in shackles under heavy guard. He was taken to a hospital for a checkup and then to county jail pending arraignment Tuesday, said Mike Johnson, U.S. marshal for Idaho.

"He does have a gunshot wound in the arm, but it is pretty much healed," Johnson said.

Weaver, a devotee of the Christian Identity Movement that com-

bines Old Testament, right-wing and white-supremacist beliefs, and his family were holed up in the cabin since February 1991, when he failed to appear in court on a federal weapons charge. He allegedly sold sawed-off shotguns to an undercover agent.

Authorities traced the family to the cabin and conducted periodic surveillance, saying they hesitated to risk a confrontation because of the children.

On Aug. 21, six deputy U.S. marshals ran into Weaver, his son and Weaver's friend Kevin Harris during a reconnaissance patrol near the cabin on Selkirk Mountain, about 40 miles south of the U.S.-Canadian border.

A shootout ensued, and Deputy Marshal William F. Degan and Weaver's 14-year-old son, Samuel, were killed.

Weaver's wife, Vicki, 43, was slain and Harris was wounded in a gun battle the next night. Harris, 24, surrendered Sunday to get treatment and was hospitalized in serious condition, authorities said.

At a news conference Monday, FBI spokesman Gene Glenn and Marshals Service spokesman G. Wayne "Duke" Smith refused to discuss details of the shootouts and the three deaths.

Who's the boss? Leaders hard to come by in Florida effort

HOMESTEAD, Fla. — Hundreds of Marines built the first tent city for hurricane victims Monday, a full week after Andrew left thousands homeless, and the first two ships of a Navy convoy arrived with heavy-duty relief equipment.

But while thousands of south Floridians remained without adequate food or shelter, state and federal officials bickered over who was in charge of relief from the worst natural disaster in U.S. history.

And throughout southern Dade County, people waited in line: for food stamps, for mail, for Red Cross vouchers, for checks from insurance companies and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Thousands of others fumed in traffic jams as Miami-area businesses reopened, some for the first time since the hurricane struck.

"There's no way you can do it all at once," Gov. Lawton Chiles said while touring the tent city on a baseball field in hard-hit Homestead, 30 miles southwest of Miami.

The governor raised the estimate of hurricane-wrecked homes to 85,000; Estimates of the number of homeless people have ranged from 180,000 to 250,000.

Chiles warned that if the federal government did not pay 100 percent of reconstruction costs, "the state of

Florida will be totally busted."

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Bush was "quite sympathetic" to Chiles' plea, but that no final decision had been made.

There was confusion about who was in charge of the enormous relief effort. An Army spokesman, Lt. Col. Bill Reynolds, said U.S. Transportation Secretary Andrew Card was in charge.

But Chiles' chief of staff, Tom Herndon, insisted the state and federal agencies were leading their own programs.

"There is no single boss of all bosses," he told reporters.

Many people in the relief pipeline have complained of a lack of coordination.

"I'm shuffled here, there and there," said Mike Phipps, 49, who pedaled a bicycle to West Homestead Elementary School to collect Red Cross vouchers for food and clothing. "I go to the Army and ask for a tent, they say go to City Hall. I go to City Hall, they said see the Army."

The confusion has led to spoilage of donated food left outside and to clothing being dumped in the trash after sitting in mud puddles. Some have urged unified radio frequencies for all relief agencies and a high-profile disaster czar, such as retired Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf.

U.N. continuing Iraqi inspections

BAGHDAD, Iraq — U.N. weapons experts arrived Monday for their first inspections since the U.S.-led allies set up a southern no-fly zone to protect Iraqi Shiite Muslim rebels.

Italian team leader Maurizio Zifferero said inspection of nuclear sites would begin Tuesday. He said he did not expect fallout from the allies' quarrel with Baghdad.

Fourteen chemical experts also traveled to Iraq to join a team preparing to destroy 40,000 chemical weapons at the Muthana facility outside Baghdad, said Doug Englund, regional chief of the U.N. inspection operation in Bahrain.

U.S. and British warplanes are flying more than 100 missions a day to prevent Iraqi military and civilian aircraft from flying below the 32nd parallel.

Four French Mirage 2000 planes were flying Tuesday to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, to join the patrols, said Gen. Vincent Lanata, chief of staff of the French air force.

The Pentagon has given no cost assessment for its part in the mission. At a news conference Sunday, Lt. Gen. Michael A. Nelson, commander of U.S. forces in the gulf, said he didn't know how much Operation Southern Watch was costing.

Saddam Hussein issued a blister-

ing statement over state radio and TV Sunday, urging Iraqis to prepare to resist the flight ban.

He threatened "to reject the bold aggression and confront it with all means available and on all levels." He gave no specifics.

The official Iraqi News Agency said Saddam presided over a meeting Monday of members of the military council of Iraq's ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party. It gave no details.

Travelers from Iraq arriving Monday in Amman, Jordan's capital, said the party had reopened recruiting and training centers throughout Iraq.

It appeared Saddam was mobilizing the paramilitary Popular Army that was assembled after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990, and disbanded after the U.S.-led coalition drove out the Iraqi occupiers and a cease-fire was declared.

Dozens of Soviet-designed T-72 tanks were sent south from Baghdad in recent days, said the travelers, who spoke on condition of anonymity. Most were deployed in Kut, 100 miles south of Baghdad.

That suggested Saddam was boosting defenses around the capital to protect his regime, rather than building up for a ground campaign against the Shiite rebels south of the 32nd parallel.

In New York, U.N. spokesman Francois Giuliani said U.N. workers were placed on maximum alert after a bomb was found attached to the car of three U.N. guards after they crossed into northern Iraq on Friday.

Jan Eliasson, the U.N. secretary-general for humanitarian affairs, protested to Iraq's U.N. ambassador, Abdul-Amir al-Anbari. Al-Anbari rejected responsibility, "saying that it was an act of provocation from the allied powers," Giuliani said.

The windshields of two vehicles driven by U.N. personnel in Baghdad were smashed Monday, hostile phone calls were made to U.N. personnel, and the tires of U.N. workers' cars were slashed, Giuliani said.

The Security Council last year ordered inspection and destruction of Saddam's nuclear program, chemical and biological weapons and ballistic missiles in Resolution 688, outlining Gulf War cease-fire terms.

Zifferero's team of 22 includes Americans, French, Germans, Italians and Poles.

More than 40 U.N. teams have visited Iraq since the cease-fire. Tensions have brought repeated threats from President Bush and other allies that military force could be used to enforce the U.N. inspectors' mandate.

Mob demands resignation of Tajik leader Nabyev

MOSCOW — Hundreds of Tajikistan's opposition members surrounded the presidential palace in the central Asian country's capital Monday, took senior government officials hostage and demanded the resignation of President Rakhmon Nabyev, news reports said.

The opposition has criticized Nabyev, a former Communist Party leader, for failing to stop a bloody tribal conflict that rages in two areas of the central Asian republic. They also accuse him of failing to move quickly enough on democratic reforms.

In other unrest in the former Soviet Union, fighters ignored a cease-fire agreement in the secessionist Abkhazia area of Georgia, and a prospective truce also appeared threatened by new Armenian-Azerbaijani violence that reportedly killed scores of people in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Georgian Interior Ministry spokesman Vladimir Gogolashvili said 25 Georgian troops were killed and 50 wounded in weekend clashes in Abkhazia.

The news agencies ITAR-Tass and Nega reported that refugees from the fighting-torn regions of Tajikistan gathered around the presidential palace in the Tajik capital of Dushanbe.

The protesters blocked the palace and the government parking lot and later were allowed by police to occupy the building's first floor, the reports said.

ITAR-Tass said the officials



were kept hostage on the palace's first floor. But Nega said four officials were taken away by opposition members who demanded a meeting with Nabyev.

Nega identified the hostages as Vice Premiers Tukhboy Gafarov and Jamshed Karimov, Cabinet business manager Ramazan Mirzoyev and presidential military adviser Kholbobo Sharipov.

Nabyev's whereabouts were unknown but he was not in the palace, the reports said.

The opposition has demanded greater religious and political freedoms in the nation of 5.1 million people, 2,000 miles southeast of Moscow on the borders of China and Afghanistan.

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