

Bosnian president agrees on division of his country

GENEVA — Bosnia-Herzegovina's president on Tuesday agreed to permit his battle-torn country to be divided into autonomous areas and said he would resign by the end of the year.

Separately, the presidents of Serb-dominated Yugoslavia and rival Croatia took steps toward normalizing relations.

The three leaders were meeting in Geneva to end the bloodshed in Bosnia and seek a political resolution for the former Yugoslav federation, which broke up in civil war that has killed at least 24,000 people and left more than 1 million homeless.

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, who long opposed any decentralization of his republic, said a proposal by international mediators to create eight to 10 autonomous regions is "fully acceptable."

But Izetbegovic again rejected Serb demands for their own state. Bosnian Croats, who control most of the rest of Bosnia, are nominal allies of the Muslim-led government but also independence-minded.

"We don't want to form three religious states. We want a Euro-



pean country," Izetbegovic said in an interview.

The war began in April, when Serbs took up arms after refusing to accept a referendum for an independent Bosnia. Since then, the Muslims, who make up about 43 percent of the republic's 4 million people, have lost control over almost all of Bosnia.

The plan discussed by Izetbegovic would create regions divided along geographic lines, keeping major farming and industrial regions intact and Sarajevo as the administrative capital.

Clinton seeks to retain lead as Election Day looms near

Bill Clinton summoned supporters Tuesday to "end trickle-down economics" by ousting the Republicans as he set out on the final lap of his marathon quest for the White House. President Bush stressed that character counted as much as the economy, adding that his rival was deficient on that count.

One day after their third and final debate, the campaign rivals thus embarked on a two-week sprint to Election Day, the Democratic challenger working to hold a large lead in the polls while the Republican president hoped for a late turnaround in the race.

Independent Ross Perot was back home in Dallas, pledging fresh 30-minute televised appeals in his unconventional bid for the White House.

Republicans and Democrats alike studied the Electoral College map for closing strategies.

"We're still in a position where we need to shift the race five to six to seven points and it will be competitive," conceded Bush campaign aide

"Fight on for two more weeks."

Clinton Democratic presidential candidate

Charlie Black.

Clinton spokesman George Stephanopoulos conceded that Bush has probably shored up his strength in traditional Republican areas in the past two weeks, but said there was little GOP activity in about 10 states with 150 Electoral votes or more. It takes 270 electoral votes to win the White House.

Clinton, in Michigan and Illinois, and Bush, on a Southern whistle-stop tour, engaged in the customary charge, counter-charge of the campaign.

None of it would sound fresh to the tens of millions of voters who tuned in to the campaign debates.

The president conceded the country's economic difficulties, but said the nation was "caught up in something global." Clinton, he said, would raise taxes on the middle class,

the Democrat's denials notwithstanding.

Besides, Bush said, the young governor of Arkansas was not to be trusted.

"It is this pattern of trying to be all things to all people. You simply cannot have a pattern of deception, and you cannot separate the character of the presidency from the character of the president," Bush said in Norcross, Ga., as he set out on a two-day train tour.

Not surprisingly, Clinton saw both issues differently.

"Fight on for two more weeks," he told a rally that filled several city blocks in downtown Chicago. "Fight on to end trickle down economics. Fight for... a future worthy of our past."

Earlier, Clinton said he expects Bush to close out his campaign with a continuing series of attacks.

"That's all they have been doing for months and months. He cannot run on his own record. He has no plan for the future, so his only approach is to trash me."

"I think the American people are sick of them, just sick of them," Clinton said.

German police say Greens party founder slain by lover

BONN, Germany — Petra Kelly, founder of Germany's Greens party and once a leading countercultural figure, was slain by her long-time lover who then used his .38-caliber derringer to kill himself, police said Tuesday.

The decomposed bodies of Kelly and her 69-year-old companion — general-turned-peacenik Gert Bastian — were found in their house Monday night.

Bastian shot the 44-year-old Kelly in the left temple and then turned the weapon on himself, Helmut Otto, Bonn's chief detective, told reporters. He said the bodies could have been lying in the house for three weeks.

Otto said investigators were not excluding the possibility that Kelly and Bastian, both former members of parliament and highly visible activists, might have had a suicide pact.

But he said there was no proof of that. There was no confessional letter of any kind found, he said.

"We are certain of one thing, which is (that) a third person was not responsible for the deaths of Mrs. Kelly and Mr. Bastian," Peter Iwand, spokesman for the Bonn prosecutor's office, said at the news conference.

A spokeswoman for the Greens party said earlier that numerous party members had received threatening letters in recent weeks from right-wing extremists. Anne Nilges said she did not know whether Kelly and Bastian received such letters.

There was speculation Bastian might have been despondent over the rise of right-wing extremism in united Germany.

In September, he released an impassioned

letter saying that "neo-fascism has spread across our land like wildfire." He compared recent events to the anarchic years of the Weimar republic that paved the way for Adolf Hitler's Third Reich.

Although Kelly had lost much of her influence with the political decline of the Greens in recent years, party members said they did not have the impression she had been disconsolate.

Kelly's outspokenness and vivacity changed the landscape of German politics after she co-founded the Greens party in 1979 to campaign against a NATO decision to put new U.S. nuclear missiles on German soil.

As she led protests at American bases, Bastian often was at her side.

Germany's mainstream parties now espouse many of the ecological principles first put

forward by Kelly and the Greens, and the party inspired similar movements across Western Europe.

Over the years, Kelly adopted a rainbow of additional causes, including campaigning for abortion rights and against Chinese repression in Tibet. She championed the rights of North American Indians and Australian aborigines.

Kelly was born in Bavaria in 1947 and moved to the United States at 13 with her mother and stepfather, a retired American lieutenant colonel. She returned to Europe after college, and spoke fluent English.

Bastian, a key member of the West German military establishment as commander of a tank division, retired in 1980 because of his opposition to the introduction of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Germany.

Big Eight

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criminary.

"If a person has great athletic ability, they get all the aid they need," he said. "But if a person has a great mind and just wants to try, then there is no aid out there for them."

Frederick said he saw two problems with the proposed change: its fairness and its effect on student-athletes who need jobs.

The plan is unclear about what aspect of student costs would be covered by need-based aid, he said.

"The difference is, if everyone gives tuition, then room and board is on need-based aid, then Stanford could offer \$20,000 and Kansas could give \$6,000," he said. "Private schools could use money to lure athletes."

Bill Marolt, athletic director at the

University of Colorado at Boulder, said he didn't want to see a change in the current system, especially for economic reasons.

"I think the biggest problem is how to administer the change fairly and in the same way," he said.

"Every school has a different way of giving aid," Marolt said. "It is tougher for some schools than others."

For Duncan, the issue isn't just athletics. He said the key to scholarships was in the word itself.

"Scholarships should go to the best minds because brute strength won't get you anywhere," he said.

"We need to spend money where it is going to do the best good. That's what college is for... to train minds," Duncan said. "We have pushed out too many functional illiterates."

"You learn sports should be for fun, not money. If it is for money, we have lost it."

Moul urges voters to utilize election as means to advance women's issues

By Susie Arth Senior Reporter

Nebraska Lt. Gov. Maxine Moul offered a simple way for women to move their issues to the top of the nation's agenda — vote.

"Your vote is important," she said. "I urge you to help make a difference."

Moul, speaking as part of a Women's Center lecture series, said this year's election provided an opportunity for women to make great strides in political representation, and turn 1992 into "the year of the woman."

"It's a tremendous opportunity for women to make a quantum leap," she said. "I have great hopes that if our women are successful in two weeks, we will see great progress for women."

But Moul said the quickest way to bring women's issues to the top of the

agenda would be to elect Bill Clinton the next president of the United States.

Moul said she thought if Clinton was elected, he would sign a family leave bill and strengthen Roe vs. Wade, the 1973 Supreme Court ruling that legalized abortion, within his first 100 days in office.

Bush, on the other hand, has proven his lack of concern for women's issues by vetoing two family leave bills, she said.

Locally, Moul said, 11 women candidates who could pay special attention to women's issues in the state were on the ballot for positions in the State Legislature.

Moul said many issues especially important to women were at stake in the election.

Child care, family leave, pay equity, abortion and sexual harassment are issues that could be resolved within the next few years, she said.

And Moul said she believed there were many factors at work in this election that were advantageous for

women candidates.

Voters, she said, want to see new faces in Congress because they are discontent with the country's current condition.

"Women's faces are new," she said.

Attorney Anita Hill's accusations against Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas also have made more women aware of their second-class status in society, she said. An anti-incumbent mood and redistricting also have left the door open for women candidates.

Most Americans, Moul said, are more concerned with domestic than foreign issues.

"And who better to talk about domestic issues than women?" Moul said.

Women candidates, she said, should have an edge in the elections because women make up 54 percent of the voters.

"We will continue to see women's progress, but only if we use our right to vote."

ASUN senators decide on committee status

From Staff Reports

Student government senators will decide tonight whether to continue serving as members of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's five-year projection committee, ASUN President Andrew Sigerson said.

The projection committee, which consists of 27 students, administrators and faculty members, looks at various aspects of the university and recommends improvements for the

next five years.

Sigerson said ASUN senators did not have enough time to give the committee the attention it deserved.

He said ASUN had enough representation in the group without the senators' input. ASUN second vice president Elizabeth Healey is in charge of the group, he said.

Sigerson said Healey would be able to keep ASUN informed about the committee's progress.

"I don't think it will be a problem," he said.

In other business, ASUN will discuss a resolution to support the People of Color artistic showcase and AIDS fund-raiser Monday in Richards Hall. The proceeds from the show will go toward AIDS research.

Daily Nebraskan contact information including Editor Chris Hopfensperger, Managing Editor Kris Karnopp, and various department heads.