

Sarajevans celebrate cease-fire

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — After 22 months of death and shelling, Sarajevans watched a new cease-fire take hold Thursday, and this time permitted themselves the rarest of luxuries: hope that NATO threats of air strikes finally silenced the guns of the city's Serb besiegers.

It was not immediately clear whether the violations would prompt NATO to begin air strikes, as threatened Wednesday in an ultimatum by the alliance.

NATO gave Bosnian Serbs 10 days to withdraw their guns and lift the siege of Sarajevo or face air strikes. The declaration also gives U.N. chief Boutros Boutros-Ghali authority to order immediate bombing runs against any artillery or mortar positions that continued to attack civilians in the capital.

There was no immediate comment from Boutros-Ghali or U.N. officials in Bosnia on a U.N. response. NATO would need a one-time authorization from Boutros-Ghali or his special envoy to former Yugoslavia to begin attacks.

The 15-member Security Council scheduled a rare, full-dress debate on Bosnia for Friday, council President Roble Olhaye said. The debate, urged by Russia and non-aligned nations, will be open to all 184 U.N. members, but will not lead to any vote or resolution, he said.

“This is peace! This is peace! I'm so happy.” —Foco, 12-year-old Sarajevan

A senior U.S. diplomat in Washington said earlier that no further authorization for air strikes was needed from the council.

Children came out of shell-scarred buildings behind a new U.N. monitoring post on the front line to play on see-saws unused for two summers. An old man swept shattered bricks and glass from a parking lot. Curious and happy faces poked from windows.

“This is peace!” yelled 12-year-old Ajla Foco, a big smile across her face. “This is peace! I'm so happy.”

In Geneva, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic threatened a walk-out and denounced NATO. He demanded a public investigation of a mortar shelling Saturday that killed 68 people in central Sarajevo and prompted the threat of NATO intervention.

While suspicion has fallen on the Serbs, Karadzic claims it was a setup by Bosnia's Muslim-led government to kill its own people, blame the Serbs and win international sympathy.

Karadzic's generals warned they would hold foreign aid workers hostage if NATO followed through on its demand for the Serbs to withdraw heavy weapons from around Sarajevo by Feb. 20 or face air strikes.

The Serb generals cooperated with U.N. soldiers to put a cease-fire into effect at noon.

French peacekeepers and armored vehicles occupied several key positions in the Bosnian capital to monitor the truce. They also apparently will act as a tripwire for other NATO threats to call in air power to protect U.N. troops or to immediately retaliate for any renewed shelling.

NATO would need a one-time authorization from U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali or his special envoy to former Yugoslavia to begin attacks.

It was a day for the children, who waited only a few hours after the French soldiers arrived at the front-line bridge to jump on rusted see-saws in a nearby park with knee-high grass.

British U.N. soldiers, worried about possible mines in the park, tried to shoo the children back into their buildings, but the youngsters scurried away.

The Serb pledge to cease fire at noon came just hours before the NATO allies issued an ultimatum Wednesday night for the Serbs to pull back their howitzers, mortars and anti-aircraft guns or face bombing raids.

NATO's demands

A summary of the demands made on Bosnian Serbs by NATO and what the Bosnian Serbs agreed to with the Muslim-led Bosnian government:

What NATO wants:

ULTIMATUM: Serbs have 10 days to move their heavy weapons 13 miles from central Sarajevo, or place them under U.N. control. Otherwise they will be subject to NATO air strikes. The Bosnian government must also place its artillery under U.N. control. The 10-day deadline begins at midnight Greenwich Mean Time (7 p.m. EST).

SHELLING: NATO gives U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali immediate authority to order air strikes against artillery or mortar positions that attack civilian targets in Sarajevo. This includes attacks before the deadline expires and attacks from outside the 13-mile radius.

U.N. TROOPS: NATO demands strict respect for safety of U.N. personnel in Bosnia and their free access into Sarajevo. NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner says air power can be used to protect them.

What Serbs have offered:

CEASE-FIRE: Bosnian Serbs and government troops agree to truce starting at noon (6 a.m. EST) today. Dozens of other cease-fires have failed.

REMOVAL OF GUNS: Serbs agree to withdraw heavy artillery and mortars from an estimated 22 firing positions and U.N. observers to monitor the moved guns. The government wants the removal to begin within five days, but United Nations says timing is undecided.

MONITORING: Bosnian government says guns are to be moved to six U.N.-monitored barracks around Sarajevo and separated from their ammunition. United Nations says site has yet to be determined.



Despite agreement, public skeptical

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip — Despite a new security agreement with Israel that Yasser Arafat called a major step forward for Palestinians, there were no celebrations on the streets of the occupied territories Thursday.

Many saw Wednesday's signing ceremony in Cairo, Egypt, as basically a public relations move. After two meetings last month between Arafat and Shimon Peres, Israel's foreign minister, failed to produce a deal, some said neither man apparently wanted to face an increasingly skeptical public with empty hands.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Thursday it would take at least a month to finish an agreement, and no prisoners would be released nor Israeli troop withdrawal until then.

“Our people have lost confidence in all talks and negotiations because they don't see any change in the real-

ity,” said Diab Al-Loh, a member of the PLO delegation to peace talks. “Our people are waiting for change.”

Moshe Katzav, head of the opposition Likud Party faction in the Israeli parliament, said Rabin was under pressure to make an agreement because he had to show something for all the efforts.

Israel was to begin pulling troops out of the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho two months ago under the terms of the Israel-PLO peace pact.

Such questions as who would control the borders and how much land Israel would cede around Jericho have proved nettlesome.

On Wednesday, Arafat and Peres initiated an agreement that resolved key issues blocking the Israeli withdrawal.

Palestinians won the right to raise

the Palestinian flag and post armed police at crossings from Jordan and Egypt into the autonomous enclaves - the Gaza Strip and the West Bank region of Jericho. Humiliating questioning and searches of Palestinians are to end. Palestinians achieved a foothold in the Dead Sea and limited control of two religious sites in the West Bank.

Speaking on Israel radio Thursday, Rabin said talks would now resume in Paris on economic issues and in the Egyptian resort of Taba on the handover of power to a Palestinian self-rule authority.

“What was signed in Cairo is a very important step towards completing the agreement,” he said. “I predict that at least another month will be necessary in order to finish the details of the agreement to a full accord.”

Harding threatens \$25 million lawsuit

OREGON CITY, Ore. — She doesn't have the money, she doesn't have the time, and if she did show up at the U.S. Olympic Committee's disciplinary hearing, she wouldn't get a fair shake, anyway.

Tonya Harding cited all those reasons in dozens of pages of court documents filed Thursday in her lawsuit that seeks \$25 million in damages if the USOC blocks her from figure skating in the Olympics.

The U.S. champion has been asked to defend herself at a special hearing in Oslo on Tuesday that will determine whether her actions surrounding the attack on rival Nancy Kerrigan warrants banishment from the Winter

Games.

USOC executive director Harvey Schiller, in Lillehammer, Norway, where the Games begin Saturday, told “CBS This Morning” that the USOC would take some kind of counter action in court, but he declined to be specific.

A hearing was set for Friday on Harding's request for a restraining order against the USOC.

In one affidavit filed in Clackamas County Circuit Court, Harding said:

“I cannot afford to pay the expenses of attorneys and witnesses to appear for a hearing in Oslo ... and as a result, will not have the opportunity to be assisted in the presentation of my case,

to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, and to call witnesses and present oral and written evidence and arguments as required under the USOC constitution.”

In another affidavit, Harding's coach, Diane Rawlinson, said requiring the skater to appear at the hearing “will make final preparations for the Olympic competition impossible.”

Harding is under investigation by authorities in Oregon, but has not been charged with any crime.

If she is barred from competing, her suit seeks \$20 million punitive and at least \$5 million compensatory damages.

Medical, science tests cap astronauts' mission

SPACE CENTER, Houston — Astronauts aboard shuttle Discovery underwent more medical tests Thursday and had a laboratory full of science experiments to wrap up their last workday in orbit.

Commander Charles Bolden Jr. and payload commander Franklin Chang-Diaz barely had time to wake up before Mission Control asked them to gulp water laced with a non-radioactive oxygen isotope.

“OK, we'll be glad to drink that — that stuff,” Bolden replied.

By tracing the isotope, researchers hope to learn more about how the astronauts' bodies are functioning in space. The experiment is part of joint U.S.-Russian studies that have had crew members ingesting solutions and donating bodily fluids since their Feb. 3 launch.

Thursday's schedule revolved mostly around finishing 12 NASA-sponsored experiments in a cargo bay lab module. A drug designed to

stimulate immune functions is being tested on 12 rats, crystals are being grown and beetle-killing microbes studied. The crew, including Russian cosmonaut Sergei Krikalev, was to begin stowing gear and securing Discovery for Friday's scheduled return to Florida. On Wednesday, the crew ejected a German research satellite from a cargo bay can. The small craft is supposed to study micrometeorites, cosmic dust and atomic oxygen before burning up in the atmosphere.

Study shows women who smoke increase chance of osteoporosis

BOSTON — Women who smoke run a higher risk of broken bones because smoking reduces bone density, a study shows.

Experts have long noticed a link between cigarettes and broken bones, and new research suggests that smoking robs the bones of their mineral density, making them more likely to fracture.

Researchers based in Australia said the work “provides compelling evidence of an association between smoking and reduced bone density in women.”

Other studies have found similar links between smoking and fractures in men. However, brittle bones - what doctors call osteoporosis - are a much greater health hazard for women than for men.

In an editorial published with the latest work in the New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. Charles W. Slemenda of Indiana University recommended that doctors tell smokers about the damage they are doing to their bones.

Cigarettes' health hazards have

already been well-documented. They are the overwhelming cause of lung cancer, America's most common form of cancer, as well as an important trigger of heart attacks, the country's foremost cause of death.

“Whether the prospect of a dowager's hump or a disability due to a hip fracture will provide a stronger incentive to stop smoking than the prospect of lung cancer or early heart disease is unknown,” Slemenda wrote.

The latest study, involving 41 pairs of female twins, was conducted by Drs. John L. Hopper and Ego Seeman of the University of Melbourne.

The doctors calculated that if a woman smokes a pack a day throughout adulthood, by the time she reaches menopause, her bones will be 5 percent to 10 percent less dense than they otherwise would have been. This reduction is enough to increase the risk of a fracture.

The researchers speculate that the reduction is the result of cigarettes' interference with the body's production of estrogen.

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