

# Officials optimistic about Bosnian cease-fire

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Front lines were tense Thursday, a day before Muslim-led government and Croat forces were to begin a cease-fire in the first major test of a U.N. pledge to expand the Sarajevo truce.

Despite reports of fighting in central Bosnia, officials in neighboring Croatia were optimistic that this cease-fire could hold.

"This one sounds more serious than the previous cease-fire agreements because it's part of a broader process and new initiatives," Croatian Foreign Ministry spokesman Ivana Moric said in Zagreb.

The latest accord was signed Wednesday by Rasim Delic, commander of the Muslim-led forces, and the chief of Bosnian Croat forces, Ante

Roso. The cease-fire is to take effect at noon Friday.

Friday's cease-fire covers central Bosnia and Mostar in the southwest.

About 15 mortar shells hit Wednesday in eastern Mostar and there were heavy exchanges of small-arms fire, said David Fillingham, U.N. spokesman in Kiseljak, west of Sarajevo.

Croat-Muslim fighting was intense in parts of central Bosnia.

U.N. spokesman Lt. Col. Bill Aikman said exchanges of mortar and machine-gun fire had intensified Wednesday near Vitez, about 35 miles northwest of Sarajevo.

Bosnian Croat army spokesman Veso Vegar conceded that "if U.N. forces are deployed at certain key positions, the cease-fire could hold."

Under terms of the cease-fire agreement, U.N. troops are to be deployed in sensitive areas to ensure compliance. Heavy weapons are to be withdrawn or placed under U.N. control.

That corresponds with the model applied in Sarajevo, and marks the first United Nations' effort to move step-by-step to end the warfare.

Last weekend Serbs acceded to a NATO ultimatum to remove or place under U.N. control all heavy weapons around the city or risk air strikes.

U.N. officials said the Sarajevo cease-fire was holding, despite scattered small-arms and machine-gun fire.

Both Bosnian government and Croatian radio reported heavy shelling of the Muslim enclave of Maglaj,

50 miles north of Sarajevo.

Bosnian radio said five people were killed and 16 wounded when one shell hit a hospital there Wednesday. It said four were killed and 10 wounded elsewhere in the town.

The reports could not be confirmed independently.

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic wants the Sarajevo model extended elsewhere in Bosnia. He apparently hopes that creating U.N. buffer zones could freeze battle lines until an overall political solution is found.

In a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, he opposed placing Sarajevo under U.N. administration.

Now that U.N. troops are standing

between Serb- and government-held city districts, Karadzic apparently wants to divide the city.

Karadzic's deputy, Nikola Koljevic, said Serbs agreed "in principle" Thursday to open a first crossing between Serb-held Grbavica and government-held downtown in Sarajevo.

U.N. officials hope Sarajevo-style cease-fires across Bosnia will provide momentum for a political settlement to the three-way civil war.

The government has rejected a plan for the ethnic division of Bosnia that would give it about a third of the country, saying Muslims need more territory for a viable state as well as a corridor to the Adriatic through Croat-held territory.

## Ex-CIA official passed polygraph

WASHINGTON — Aldrich H. Ames, accused CIA turncoat, passed agency polygraph tests twice during the time he is suspected of working for Moscow, and the Senate Intelligence Committee plans to review the agency's internal security procedures, officials said Thursday.

The CIA suspects that secrets allegedly sold by the former counterintelligence officer led to the deaths of at least 10 Soviets working for U.S. intelligence.

The CIA tries to administer polygraph tests every five years to its employees.

Ames was tested without his spying being discovered, according to a government official, who declined to be identified by name. Those tests occurred in 1986 and 1991, another official said.

"Doesn't the machine work? Or

— "Doesn't the machine work? Or is it that easy to beat?" — Congressional official

is it that easy to beat?" asked a congressional official who had been advised of Ames' passing the tests. "That's one area the Senate Intelligence Committee will be looking at."

One of the government officials said successful polygraphing depends on the questions.

"They ask you if you are a spy. It's about that blunt," the congressional official said.

This official said the committee also had questions about CIA and FBI cooperation on the case. CIA Director James Woolsey and Attorney General Janet Reno have hailed the cooperation, but Reno said Thursday she did not know how well the groups worked together before her arrival last year.

Cooperation has been fine the past couple years, the congressional official said, but the government doesn't have a clear idea of the investigative effort from 1986 through 1991.

Government sources have said the Ames investigation began two years ago, but suspicion that a Soviet mole had penetrated U.S. intelligence was aroused in 1985, the year that ex-CIA agent Edward Howard defected to the Soviet Union while under FBI surveillance.

## Skier rakes in five medals

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — The Olympics got back to basics Thursday, with Italy's Manuela Di Centa staking her claim as queen of Lillehammer and teammate Deborah Compagnoni sweeping to an emotional gold medal.

Alberto Tomba arrived with the nickname and the fanfare, but it's Di Centa who goes home with all the medals — two gold, two silver and one bronze — after her first in the women's 30-kilometer cross-country ski race.

She is tops among all athletes in Lillehammer with her medal collection, the undisputed leader.

"I don't feel like a queen," she said. "I feel like a cross-country skier."

Di Centa defeated her main rival, Lyubov Egorova, to foil the Russian's pursuit of Olympic history. Egorova had an unprecedented nine medals in nine races coming into the 30K, and a gold would have given her a Winter Games record of seven.

Instead, she wound up fifth — her first Olympic finish beyond the top two, after five medals in Albertville and three golds and a silver in Norway.

The record could still fall in 1998. If the 27-year-old Egorova needs inspiration to keep competing, she can find it in Di Centa, who won this year at age 31.

Marit Wold of Norway was second in 1:25.57.8 as the host nation made its move to overtake Russia as the overall medals leader. Russia has 21 total (10 gold, seven silver, four bronze); Norway has 20 (8-9-3); Germany has 17 (6-5-6), as does Italy (6-3-8) in its best Winter Games ever. The United States is sixth with nine medals (5-3-1).

The ski party appears over for the Americans, who won four medals in the first four events, but have been shut out in the last three. Giant slalom hopeful Heidi Voelker of Pittsfield, Mass., wiped out in her second run

Thursday. "Nerves definitely played a part," Voelker said. "I felt all right at the start, and then I got a case of the nerves when I was out on the course."

Compagnoni, skiing one day after Tomba failed to defend his Olympic giant slalom crown, made it a two-gold medal day for the Italians with victory in the giant slalom.

In Albertville, Compagnoni blew out her left knee in the giant slalom in a horrifying fall. After coming back to win in Lillehammer, she dedicated her victory to Ulrike Maier, the Austrian skier killed in a downhill race on Jan. 29.

"This was her race," said Compagnoni.

Martina Ertl of Germany was a distant second and Vreni Schneider of Switzerland was third. The top American finisher was Eva Twardokens in seventh.

The biggest news on ice was a serious practice collision that sent two of Nancy Kerrigan's top competitors reeling.

World champion Oksana Baiul, who was second going into Friday's free skate, needed stitches in her bleeding right leg after the pile-up. Germany's Tanja Szewczenko, who was fifth, was carried off the ice, but later returned to skate.

The accident happened when the pair, each going backward at full speed, slammed into each other. Both are expected to go in Friday's free skate, which is worth two-thirds of their score.

"It's scary," said Kerrigan, who was warming up with the two women when the accident occurred.

While the crash occurred in a near-empty rink, the Wednesday night showdown between Kerrigan and Tonya Harding appears ready to become the most-watched sporting event in American television history.

Overnight Nielsen ratings indicated it could pass the 1982 Super Bowl, the current No. 1, and wind up fourth overall behind the final M-A-S-H episode, the Who-Shot-J.R. episode of Dallas and the miniseries Roots.

## Report shows smokers start habit early

WASHINGTON — Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders labeled smoking an adolescent addiction Thursday and accused the tobacco industry of trying to convince teen-agers that cigarettes will make them sexy and successful.

Elders also urged the Federal Trade Commission to draw the curtain on RJR Tobacco's Joe Camel cartoon ads, which have just added a Josephine Camel to the cast of characters.

"Smoking is not just an adult habit. It is an adolescent addiction," Elders said.

The report also chronicled the marketing practices of the tobacco industry, from the chocolate cigarettes of yore to the Marlboro man to sponsoring race cars and peddling lighters, T-shirts and beach blankets emblazoned with tobacco brands.

Elders said teen-agers who smoke ran higher risks of experimenting with alcohol and drugs, doing poorly in school, fighting, engaging in unsafe sex and even attempting suicide.

Her report said the average age when smokers tried their first cigarette was 14.5 years, and more than 70 percent of those who become daily smokers acquired that habit by age 18.

The Tobacco Institute agreed that young people should not smoke, but spokesman Thomas Lauria said "there's little in this report that would substantiate the allegation that we're trying to hook kids." Cigarette ads are "aimed at the 46 million to 50 million American adults who smoke," he added.

The surgeon general's report on smoking concluded that if teen-agers stay smoke-free until high school graduation, "most will stay that way forever."

A third to a half of young people who try cigarettes become daily smokers, Elders said.

The report said higher taxes, behavioral education, strict enforcement of laws against tobacco sales to minors

— "Smoking is not just an adult habit. It is an adolescent addiction." — Elders surgeon general

and other measures could help keep teen-agers from taking their first puff.

Elders said she "probably" would talk to President Clinton about the need for tougher action.

She saw "no problem" with a call by health groups to raise the 24-cent tax on cigarettes to \$2 to cover the medical costs of smoking. The president has proposed a 99-cent tax as part of health reform.

## Liberty: State not ready for additional college

By Todd Neeley  
Staff Reporter

Nebraska must expand its population base and find a way to increase the role of engineering in the economy before expanding engineering education in the state, said Stan Liberty, dean of the College of Engineering and Technology, on Thursday.

Speaking to a group of engineering students and faculty as part of Engineering Week 1994, Liberty said Nebraska's agriculture-based economy was not yet conducive to creating an independent engineering college at the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

"Nebraska has not made a big enough commitment to engineering education," he said. "If the state will be able to thrive in the future, it must be more committed to engineering." But, before UNO can have an inde-

pendent engineering college, Liberty said, more faculty must be hired both there and at UNL.

Liberty said it was possible to have two major engineering colleges in Nebraska, but there needed to be a complete commitment across the state.

"My feeling is there will be a stronger emphasis on technology in the Legislature," he said.

Liberty said there was plenty of room in the state's economy for engineering. Also, there are many students and faculty at UNO who see a need for an engineering college.

"The Omaha community is crying for more engineering technology," he said.

In creating an engineering college at UNO, he said, it should be taken slowly in order to maintain the quality

of education. "Right now we have a small student population because we also have a small faculty," Liberty said. "It is important not to exchange quality for quantity."

He said Nebraskans had a great understanding of agricultural resources in the state, but engineering was not a big part of the economy.

In the future, he said, the College of Engineering and Technology plans to play a bigger role in the economy.

"What we're about is developing new knowledge and research," Liberty said, "and stimulating the economy in Nebraska and nationwide."

A recent bill passed by federal lawmakers, he said, will provide about \$1.8 million to the Manufacturers Extension Program in Nebraska. UNL must then provide matching funds

through such resources as student fees and tuition.

The added funds would allow six engineering sites to be set up across Nebraska, where engineering experts would work to help expand the use of engineering technology.

Also, Liberty said, the engineering college must find ways to enhance existing inventions within the college.

He said the college would be making a proposal to set up nonacademic staff from the community to work with faculty and students in the college.

"We have to find a way to take lab technology in college and get it into the community for licensing," Liberty said.

"Hopefully, the state will be willing to take some risks."

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